"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,185. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; winds variable, becoming northerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

Page 1.

The authorities at Perpignan are taking steps to drive out the innumerable Spanish Reservists who since the recent call to the colors have been seeking refuge in France.

Albert Berger, four years old, ran in front of a team of horses at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street last night. One of the horses reared, and in falling crushed his chest. The child died a half hour later in the Manhattan Hospital.

The Madrid Liberal again asserts that Premier Sagasta will resign as soon as the Peace bill is passed by the Chamber. Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, has withdrawn his support from the Ministry, and Señor Sagasta is said to have told his Ministerial colleagues that they must be prepared for the fall of the Cabinet.

Senator Gray of Delaware yesterday accepted an appointment as member of the Peace Commission. The other members are Secretary Day, Senators Davis and Frye, and Whitelaw Reid. The commission will meet in Washington about Sept. 15, to receive the final instructions of the Administration before sailing for Paris.

Spain, it is asserted, has through the French Ambassador in Washington protested against the capitulation of Manila on the ground that it took place two days after the peace protocol had been signed. She also insists that this country shall compel Aguinaldo to liberate a thousand prisoners, who, it is asserted, were placed in his custody by Admiral Dewey.

A dispatch from Manila announces that the recruiting agents of the insurgents are causing further trouble by impressing the employes of foreign residents. The laborers on strike are leaving the capital, and it has become necessary in some cases to employ soldiers to take their places. Protestant services are being held in private buildings by the American Chaplains. Capt. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore has returned to Gen. Miranda the sword surrendered by him at the capture of Corregidor Island.

Page 2.

The First District of Columbia Volunteers arrived in Washington yesterday and passed in review before President McKinley.

All arrangements have been completed for the reception of Troop A upon its arrival to-day, and for the review of the troop by Mayor Van Wyck. The troop is expected early this morning on the transport Mississippi.

Seventeen sick soldiers are in the Post-Graduate Hospital, where they are getting the best of care. The surgeons had offered to take care of thirty patients weeks ago, but their letter was not answered by the military authorities.

The will of J. S. T. Stranahan was filed for probate in Brooklyn yesterday. It leaves most of the late philanthropist's property to his relatives, but his son did not live to share in the bequests. The estate is said to be worth less than a million dollars.

About 1,000 Spanish prisoners will shortly sail for Spain on the City of Rome. Every attention is shown to the wounded Spaniards, and berths have been altered for their comfort. Cervera and other officers of high rank will embark on the steamship.

Justices Cohen and Beekman yesterday sustained the action of Controller Coler in throwing out the bid of Vermilye & Co. for city bonds, on the ground that it was conditional. An application for an injunction and a motion for a mandamus was denied.

Secretary of War Alger and Gen. Shafter witnessed a review of the troops at Camp Meade yesterday and inspected the camp. Both expressed themselves as pleased with what they saw. Secretary Alger resumed his journey at noon to Detroit, and Gen. Shafter went to Washington, where he expects to meet Gen. Miles to-day.

Officers of the Eighth Regiment, which returned from Chickamauga early yesterday morning, told of their experiences in Camp Thomas. All are agreed that the drainage from the camp, flowing into the creek from which the water supply was pumped, is responsible for typhoid fever. They also assert that the Eighth's camp was a model of cleanliness, and also that there was plenty of good food.

Dr. John Winters Brannan tells of his experiences with soldiers who were allowed to leave Camp Wikoff before they were in condition to travel. He has sent a letter to the President, suggesting that the sick volunteers and regulars be brought to this city properly, if at all. The hospitals of the metropolis are ready to accommodate the sufferers to the extent of their capacity. The physician cites cases in point.

Page 3.

Cuban Relief Headquarters received word yesterday that Miss Barton had arrived at Tampa, and would probably reach Washington on Tuesday. She made a report on Cuban work.

The Cuban-American League addresses a memorial to President McKinley urging that the United States pay the Cuban soldiers and hold securities of the island as guarantees of reimbursement.

Gen. Collis, Col. Brown and ex-Mayor Gilroy visited Camp Wikoff yesterday and found that it will be next to impossible to bring any troops here to parade. The regulars are clamoring to go home.

Gen. Blanco has appealed to the Spanish Government for funds, representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing. The Minister for the Colonies asked the Treasury for 100,000,000 pesetas, but received only 30,000,000.

Eleven men of the Seventy-first, who were in want, were assisted yesterday by the Red Cross, and twenty-six sick men of the Eighth were taken to the hospital at Pelham Manor. Much other work was done by the society.

Post Chaplain Nave, at Fort McPherson, Ga., appealed to the Red Cross for clothing for convalescent volunteers, which the Government had refused to supply. The Red Cross authorized him to get all the clothes needed at its expense.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning at Camp Wikoff over the bodies of Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick, who were drowned in the surf. The bodies were afterward sent South. Gen. Wheeler and his children accompanied that of Cadet Wheeler.

Page 4.

The drug store of Rockow & Pick was wrecked yesterday by the explosion of a five-pound carboy of carbolic acid which Mr. Rockow had placed on a gas stove.

A blow on Sam Bolan's solar plexus whipped him in the tenth round of a twenty-five-round fight with Oscar Gardiner at the Lenox Athletic Club last night.

The receipts of yesterday's racing at Brighton Beach were given to the widow of Charles Victor Sass. The winners were St. Clair, Millstream, Alpen, Floronso, Gala Day, and Governor Budd.

James A. Tyng made a new record yesterday at the Morris County golf links, scoring the eighteen-hole course in eighty strokes. Other golfers played strongly, and the outlook is good for a brilliant tournament.

Bicycle Patrolman Cavanaugh seized the bridles of a runaway team on Riverside Drive and was dragged five blocks. One of the horses fell on him, breaking three of his ribs and otherwise injuring him. He was rescued by a brother policeman.

The Federal Steel Company, with a capital of $200,000,000, was incorporated yesterday at Trenton. The Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and several smaller concerns were amalgamated, but the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago has not joined yet.

Page 5.

A Plainfield man builds a fifteen-foot fence between his house and a neighbor's as the result of a quarrel.

Sixteen new mortars were tested at Fort Adams, Newport, yesterday. The reports shattered the windows in the officers' quarters and caused windows at Narragansett Pier to rattle.

Lizzie Russell, a seven-year-old girl, was shot and instantly killed by Mary Moran, fourteen years old, in the latter's home at Scranton, Penn., yesterday. The latter in play pointed a revolver at the Russell girl and pulled the trigger.

Mary Burns, twenty-three years old, of Brooklyn, is lying in St. Mary's Hospital there suffering from lockjaw, caused by fright. She was accused of theft by a former employer, in whose house she worked as a domestic, and when arrested became so frightened that lockjaw resulted. Physicians say she will die.

The Grand Army of the Republic Encampment concluded its sessions at Cincinnati and adjourned yesterday afternoon. Subordinate officers were elected, and the reports of committees were adopted. Resolutions praising the President and Secretary Alger were enthusiastically received. The report of the Committee on Pensions contained several complaints concerning the administration of Commissioner Evans, and advocated certain changes in the laws and rules.

Page 7.

The New Amsterdam Republican Club last night adopted resolutions by a unanimous vote, pledging support for Col. Roosevelt as candidate for Governor.

Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, a well-known French fencing master, for seven years instructor of the Fencers' Club, while enjoying a bout with an old friend in his little salle last night, received a chance blow from a broken foil and died shortly afterward from the shock to his weak heart. The friend was arrested, as a matter of form, but the maître's death is attributed to a cardiac affection.

Page 9.

Charles A. Gerlach, the hotel manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His schedules show liabilities of $961,767, and his assets consist of five shares of stock of the Gerlach Hotel Company.

Page 12.

The Republican Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District voted solidly in support of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor.

Jacob Helmes fell dead while on his way home in a Staten Island trolley car yesterday afternoon. It is believed heart disease was the cause of his death.

Over 100 Democrats of the State attended a dinner given by the Democratic Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House last night. Senator McCarren, Senator Grady, and others outlined the issues of the campaign.

The movement for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor by the Independents took definite form last night at a meeting at the City Club. A statement was given out, in which a ticket selected by the committee was given. Col. Waring and F. W. Hinrichs were among those named on it.

It was declared yesterday that some of Senator Platt's trusted lieutenants in this city will refuse to obey his orders to oppose Gov. Black's efforts for renomination. It is believed that Edward Lauterbach is to lead Gov. Black's fight in this county. Mr. Lauterbach refused to discuss his conference with Mr. Black at Albany.

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BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Knarwater Runs Down the Landana in the English Channel—Panic-Stricken Passengers Saved.

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 9.—The British steamer Knarwater arrived here this morning, and reported that last night while on the way down the English Channel she collided with and sank the British steamer Landana, Capt. Webster, bound from Rotterdam for Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa. All the passengers and crew of the Landana were rescued by the Knarwater and landed here.

The Knarwater struck the Landana amidships in a dense fog. The passengers on the Landana, numbering forty-five persons, were as quickly as possible ordered into the boats. The people having been in bed when the collision occurred, many of them were nearly naked. They were mostly negroes bound to Africa, and were so terrified that they were restrained with difficulty from jumping overboard.

After safely reaching the Knarwater the people all fell on their knees on the deck in prayer.

The women were the coolest among the passengers during the time of peril.

The Landana was a steel steamer, built at Middlesborough in 1897. She registered 1,827 tons.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL TRUST.

Stockholder Brings Suit in a Chicago Court to Secure Permission to Examine the Books.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Judge Dunn of the Circuit Court has ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus be issued against Alexander Euston, President, and Arthur H. Rugg, Secretary, of the National Linseed Oil Company to compel them to allow James H. Barnard, a stockholder of the company, to examine the books of the corporation and take memoranda therefrom. The writ was petitioned for Aug. 26 by Mr. Barnard, who asserted that he owned fifty shares of the company's stock, and had made several applications for permission to examine the records kept by the officers, in order that he might be able to vote understandingly at meetings of the stockholders. He said he was allowed to look at the books, but was refused permission to take notes from them.

At a preliminary hearing Tuesday morning the attorneys of the National Linseed Oil Company were given until this morning to file an answer to the petition. The answer set up that the books and records in question were in the custody of the Treasurer of the company, and not under the control of the President or Secretary. The answer was deemed insufficient, and the demurrer entered by Attorney William J. Strong, representing Mr. Barnard, was sustained, the Court ordering that the final order be prepared by the attorneys and presented at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Attorney Frank P. Blair, representing the company, presented an appeal from the decision, which was entered, the bonds being set at $5,000. Twenty days were allowed for the filing of the appeal.

HORSE CRUSHED A BOY'S CHEST.

Little Albert Berger Died a Half Hour Later in a Hospital.

Four-year-old Albert Berger of 313 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was run down by a team of horses at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street last night and so badly injured that he died half an hour later in the Manhattan Hospital.

The child and his mother were crossing the street. Mrs. Berger was wheeling a baby carriage, and could not pay much attention to the little boy. Before she could prevent him, he started to run across the avenue, and in so doing got in front of a team of horses attached to a piano wagon.

One of the horses reared and came down with full force, one of its hoofs crushing the boy's chest. The mother fainted at the sight. Both mother and child were taken to the Manhattan Hospital. When the boy died, Mrs. Berger was taken home.

William Armstrong of 328 West Fortieth Street, driver of the wagon, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

SAGASTA'S FALL IMMINENT

Is Said to Have Told His Colleagues to Expect the Cabinet's Overthrow.

SILVELA NOW AGAINST HIM

Withdrawal of the Conservative Leader's Support Regarded as Indicating His Desire to Obtain the Premiership—Polavieja's Manifesto.

MADRID, Sept. 9, via Biarritz.—The Liberal to-day again makes the assertion that Premier Sagasta will resign as soon as the Chamber adopts the Peace bill.

Wednesday's session of the Chamber ended with a violent attack upon the Government by Señor Silvela, leader of a section of the Conservative Party. In the course of his remarks Señor Silvela exclaimed:

"The Sagasta Ministry is a corpse, and we do not discuss corpses. We bury them."

The debate apparently weakened the Government.

It is reported that at yesterday's Cabinet council Señor Sagasta told his colleagues that they must be prepared for the fall of the Cabinet.

The Government's severe measures to prevent reports of the secret sessions of the Cortes are nullified by the Senators and Deputies of the Opposition, who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on.

The following statement has been made by an important Spanish official:

"Señor Silvela (the leader of a section of the Conservative Party) refuses the Government the support of his party, although he is fully aware of the difficulties of the situation. He is doubtless prompted by the desire to obtain power. We will do all in our power to realize his desire with short delay. The country will then see how soon the man who is now posing as a Liberal will be transformed into a despot dictator."

Gen. Polavieja has handed a copy of his manifesto to the newspaper men, but the censor forbids its publication. He also forbids its transmission by telegraph. It is probable that the General intends to read it to-day in the Cortes, and it is certain the Government will prevent him from so doing, and will insist upon a secret session.

BITTER TALK BY CANALEJAS.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies Señor Canalejas, in the course of a long speech, of violent and unmeasured abuse, denounced the Government collectively and individually for its conduct during the war and now in the peace negotiations. He declared that, whereas the issue with the politicians at first was war à l'outrance, it had become peace equally à l'outrance.

He produced a sensation by asserting that when Admiral Cervera asked for instructions and munitions of war the Minister for the Colonies replied to him, "May God help you!"

Señor Canalejas accused Señor Sagasta of constituting himself dictator merely to satisfy his personal ambition, and he attacked Lieut. Gen Correa, Minister for War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, mercilessly for their incapacity.

The sitting was suspended. Señor Canalejas will continue his speech to-morrow.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

American and Spanish Commissioners to Hold Their First Meeting This Morning at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 9.—The American Evacuation Commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to notify Capt. Gen. Macias that they were present, and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in most courteous terms. It asked where and when the Spanish Commissioners would meet the Americans.

About noon to-day the American Commissioners received a reply from Captain General Macias to their communication of last evening. Gen. Macias said the Spanish evacuation Commissioners would be ready to meet the Americans at the palace to-morrow morning at 10:30. Later in the day Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley, and Gen. Gordon held a conference at the Hotel Inglaterra regarding the attitude they will assume at the meeting.

Lieut. Sears, Rear Admiral Schley's flag Lieutenant, delivered the communication to the Captain General. He drove to the palace in a carriage. When at the gate a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. Being an old baseball player, he was able partly to ward the missile off with his hands, and it fell, striking him on the ankle, but doing only slight injury. This is the first incident of the kind since the Americans' arrival here. The Lieutenant did not deem it advisable to lodge a complaint, and the police made no arrest.

The American Commissioners are determined to brook no delay, as indicated by their action. Although Capt. Gen. Macias recognized their presence by official visits, they have not been notified of the appointment or of the names of the Spanish Commissioners, and the names of the latter have not been officially gazetted here, in spite of the fact that it is understood unofficially that Gens. Ortega and Vallerino and the Auditor of the War, Señor Aguilar, comprise the Spanish Commission. The thirty days expire on Sunday, and if the Spaniards are not prepared to proceed on that date they will be required to explain matters.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror and the gunboat Ponce de Leon sailed for the Island of Martinique to-day, where they will be placed in dry dock, as their bottoms are foul, before proceeding for Spain. The gunboats Isabella II. and Concha will follow on Monday. Some of the American naval officers regret the decision of Washington that these ships, which formed part of the defense of the island, were not held.

The barkentine Sceptre, from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of fish, has arrived here. This is the first food cargo to reach this port since the blockade was raised.

The censorship of press dispatches by the Spanish authorities continues.

Fresh outrages are reported to have occurred in the interior. At Cocoas, in the neighborhood of Cialos, a number of brigands recently raided a plantation and shot the proprietor in the leg. A detachment of fifty Spanish soldiers has been dispatched from Arecibo to restore order.

The Fourth Ohio Volunteers are still at Guayama. The regiment has not been ordered home. There has been no new disposition of the United States troops to-day.

TO BE DRIVEN FROM FRANCE.

Spanish Reservists Seek Refuge There to Escape Military Service.

PERPIGNAN, France, Sept. 9.—The authorities here are taking steps to drive out the numberless Spanish Reservists who have been seeking refuge in France since the recent call to the colors of Spain of 100,000 men, of which number 20,000 are said to be intended for the Philippine Islands.

Carlist Propaganda in France.

PERPIGNAN, France, Sept. 9.—A lively Carlist propaganda is in progress at Cordagne, in the Pyrenees, under the auspices of the friars who recently returned from the Philippine Islands. Well-known Carlists have held frequent secret meetings there.

PEACE COMMISSION FILLED.

The President Secures the Acceptance of Senator Gray of Delaware—Will Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President to-day named Senator George Gray of Delaware as the fifth member of the Peace Commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands: Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye, and Gray, and Whitelaw Reid.

In selecting Senator Gray, the President has given Democratic representation on the commission. The appointment probably will necessitate the retirement of Mr. Gray from the Anglo-American Commission which is conducting its sessions in Canada, as this commission will resume its work about the time the Peace Commissioners sail for Paris. The position was offered to the Senator several days ago, but at that time was declined. The President, however, further urged Mr. Gray to accept, and his final agreement was secured to-day.

Senator Gray is one of the best known men in Washington public life, having been a prominent figure in the Senate for the last twelve years. He was born at New Castle, Del., in 1840, and was graduated at Princeton. He served as Attorney General of Delaware, and later was elected to the Senate when Thomas F. Bayard entered the first Cleveland Cabinet as Secretary of State. Mr. Gray has been in the Senate continuously since then, serving with distinction, being one of the recognized forces in debate and in the shaping of important legislation. He is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Three members of that committee—Davis, Frye, and Gray—are thus on the Peace Commission. On foreign questions Mr. Gray has generally been regarded as opposed to expansion, his Senate votes having been against the annexation of Hawaii.

Now that the commission is complete, it is expected that the American case will be made up and the commission given its final instructions. The Commissioners will meet here about the 15th inst., prior to sailing for Paris, at which time they will meet the President and be made aware in a general way of the views of the Administration.

The announcement of Senator Gray's name was made shortly after the Cabinet met. Acting Secretary Moore was called to the White House during the meeting and the final decision was then announced. Senator Allison and other public men who were at the White House at the time expressed strong approval of the President's selection.

WAITING FOR THE RESOLUTE.

Havana People Impatient for the Arrival of the Evacuation Commission.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—All classes are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the United States Military Commissioners. The public has spent most of the day gazing seaward or watching the flagstaff on El Morro for the signal that the United States transport Resolute had been sighted.

There is a feeling of downright impatience at the commission's non-arrival. The general public, especially the Cubans, seem to imagine that the advent of the commission will immediately change the entire state of affairs; that prosperity will be in the wake of the Commissioners.

Everybody has some grievance to air or some plan to propose, which, it is fondly imagined, the commission will listen to and consider. One can really give no reason for the unbounded joy with which the approach of the Commissioners is awaited, but the emotion is quite hysterical, for the women and children are as much interested as the men.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Manitoba to Minnesota, increasing in magnitude, and covers the whole country from the plateau region to the Atlantic, except a slight depression in the West Gulf; accompanying this high area, very low temperatures have occurred in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Cheyenne reports 32 degrees, 32 degrees below normal; Denver, 40 degrees, 30 degrees below normal; North Platte, 40 degrees, 31 degrees below normal; Dodge City, 44 degrees, 31 degrees below normal. The temperature has fallen from 10 to 32 degrees from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the Lower Missouri Valley. A storm of slight intensity has moved from the central to the West Gulf. There will be a fall in temperature with extremely unseasonable weather from Texas through the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States. The cool weather will prevail several days in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	61	67
6 A. M.	67	60	65
9 A. M.	68	67	70
12 M.	80	72	74
4 P. M.	86	71	76
6 P. M.	84	70	74
9 P. M.	79	67	72
12 P. M.	74	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71
Weather Bureau	66¾
Corresponding date 1897	75¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	68

The humidity at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62 per cent., and 8 P. M. 50 per cent. The maximum temperature was 74, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 60, at 5 A. M.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaves South Ferry—Whitehall Terminal—and foot of Liberty Street, 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday.—Adv.

A PROTEST FROM SPAIN

Points Out that Manila Capitulated After Peace Protocol Had Been Signed.

WANTS PRISONERS RELEASED

Insists Upon This Country Compelling Aguinaldo to Liberate 1,000 Spaniards "Placed in His Custody by Dewey."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government recently forwarded to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, a long and strongly argued statement respecting the Philippines, which he will communicate verbally to the Washington Government.

"Spain protests against the capitulation of Manila because made two days after the protocol was signed.

"It asks that the revenue from the Manila customs may continue devoted to the service of the Philippine loan of 1897, and, finally, it insists upon the United States compelling Aguinaldo to liberate a thousand Spaniards now in his custody, most of whom were placed there, the note asserts, by Admiral Dewey."

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Rebel Recruiting Agents Impressing Employes of Foreign Residents—Strikers Leave the Town.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 9.—The recruiting agents of the insurgents are causing further trouble. They have been impressing the employes of foreign residents, including those of the British Consul, and several of the foreigners have complained that the native grooms are taking their employers' horses and joining the insurgents.

The insurgents continue divided between those who advocate absolute independence and those who favor an American protectorate.

In conformity with the new regulations most of the Spanish steamers are taking out American registry. The native crews refuse to serve under Spanish officers, and the insurgents demand that the American authorities employ no Spaniards in any capacity whatever.

The men who went out on strike on account of an attempt to return to an equitable basis for the payment of labor, after the American authorities in the early exigencies of the situation here had agreed to the extravagant demands of the laborers, are disappearing, and it has become necessary to employ soldiers to take their places in some cases, while in other cases the matter has been compromised.

One of these strikes, as cabled on Sept. 5, caused the suspension of traffic on the horse-car lines of Manila, but they resumed operations to-day.

The American Army Chaplains have instituted Protestant services in private buildings.

MIRANDA'S SWORD RETURNED.

Spanish General Expresses His Gratitude at Capt. Dyer's Generosity.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 9.—The United States Consul here, O. F. Williams, in behalf of Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore, has returned to Gen. Miranda the sword which the latter surrendered to the American officer at the capture of Corregidor Island, at the entrance of the Bay of Manila.

The General replied that he was overwhelmed by the generosity of Capt. Dyer.

Philippines Customs Tariff.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—A comparison of the tariffs in detail showed that the new draft omits two surcharges of 20 and 10 per cent. upon a majority of the specific duties, which remain unchanged. Surcharges remain on a few textiles and yarns. Instead of the Spanish ad valorem duty of 8 per cent., the Americans propose one of 2 per cent. Exports are not changed, except for an addition resulting in 10s. per ton for hemp and half a crown per ton for sugar. The lighthouse dues recently abolished by the Spaniards are reimposed by the Americans, with a slight increase. The new schedule is postponed for the present.

Colored Troops for Manila.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 9.—Colored troops are to be sent to the Philippine Islands. Information to that effect was received here this morning from Camp Corbin, where there are several hundred negro volunteers from Virginia. They are to do garrison duty around Manila. The troops have received orders to go to Knoxville, where it is presumed they will take trains for the Pacific Coast and embark at San Francisco.

British Cruiser Salutes Dewey.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—The British cruiser Powerful arrived to-day and saluted Admiral Dewey. Gen. Otis responded from the Utah Battery in the Citadel. It was the first salute since the surrender.

ANNOYING AURORA BOREALIS.

Many Telegraph Wires Are Disabled for a Time by a Daylight One.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—For an hour and a half this afternoon the Western Union Telegraph lines were disabled by a daylight aurora borealis. At least, that is what the telegraph officials say, and the weather man corroborates them. At 2:30 o'clock strange shocks began to be felt upon the wires. These shocks came in waves of increasing violence. After this had lasted several minutes, the wires would work for a time as though there was nothing the matter. Then the shocks would recommence and work would be delayed again. Inquiry showed the same effect as far east as Buffalo, west beyond Omaha, and south to Tennessee. Washington said that it worked the wires to Georgia with difficulty.

A Western Union official said: "We have had trouble with the Aurora Borealis before, and it has been noticed that the weather was always as it is to-day. The shocks registered a force of 280 volts upon some of our lines. The trouble is widespread."

Strange to say, the telephone lines were not affected. Forecaster Cox said: "The Aurora was very strong, and if the day had not been cloudy it could easily have been seen."

HOLLAND'S QUEEN IN PERIL.

German Paper Says an Attempt to Assassinate Her Was Made Two Weeks Ago.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Lokalanzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina near Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soestdyt and Baara.

A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her Majesty. The bullet missed the Queen, but plowed the cheek of a lady in attendance.

The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English Anarchist.

The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair, in order not to disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

WILHELMINA IN HER CAPITAL.

On Returning to The Hague the Queen Attends an Imposing Service at St. James's Church.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—The Queen of the Netherlands and her mother arrived here from Amsterdam this afternoon, and were received with the same ceremonial that marked the state entry of the royal party into Amsterdam. The streets and houses were magnificently decorated, and the cheering was continuous throughout the passage of the procession from the railroad station to the palace.

A special religious service for the Queen was held at St. James's Church. It was a beautiful and impressive ceremony. The Queen entered attended by a retinue of high officials. She was also attended by her mother, the Princess of Wied, and the ladies in waiting. The Queen wore a pale blue brocaded satin dress, with yellow gloves and pearls. The Queen Mother had on a silver-gray brocade costume. Prince Frederick of Wied, eldest son of the reigning Prince of Wied, accompanied by the former's mother, was present. The young Prince's mother is a Princess of the Netherlands, and it is popularly believed he will be Queen Wilhelmina's choice for a husband.

The young Queen sat on a chair on a high platform facing the pulpit. She was pale, and looked tired. Her Majesty joined in the singing, and listened to a long sermon delivered by the Court Chaplain, Dr. G. J. Van der Flior.

A chorus of 100 voices then sang a special anthem composed by Nicholas Beats.

Four rows behind the Queen were seated the Generals and peers, and a guard of honor lined the aisles.

The service ended with the singing of "Wilhelminus von Nassauwe."

On leaving the church, Queen Wilhelmina was preceded by four children from the Orphan Asylum, who strewed flowers across the path of her Majesty.

EVANS TALKS OF SANTIAGO.

Commander of the Iowa Addresses a Poughkeepsie Audience—Compensations for Hard Work.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—At the request of relatives residing here, Capt. Robley D. Evans consented to address a mass meeting held at the opera house to-night for the benefit of a fund for the relief of sick and suffering soldiers. When the gallant commander of the Iowa appeared on the platform he received a rousing welcome. The audience, numbering 2,000 people, stood up, and applauded for several minutes. Every mention of Capt. Evans's name or reference to the battle of Santiago was greeted with great enthusiasm.

When introduced, Capt. Evans said that any Government worth fighting for must care for the brave men who leave their wives and children, which is the hardest part of it, to face the bullets of the enemy, which is the easiest part of it. If this Nation ever learned this lesson, then, in the years to come the necessity for these meetings would disappear. Capt. Evans remarked that he was never taught to make a speech, but, he added, "All the hard work at Santiago, all the sleepless nights, all the canned grub we had to eat, all is forgotten, because every man, woman, and child you meet loves you. I can assure you that it is a most delightful sensation."

Referring to the battle of Santiago, he said he really knew very little about it. Most of his part of it he saw through the conning tower and one end of the bridge. It was very smoky, and he saw more of his own ship than anything else. Capt. Evans described the beautiful appearance of Cervera's fleet when it emerged from Santiago Harbor.

"The Spanish vessels looked fine," he said, "but the men behind the Spanish guns did not last as well as ours."

Speaking of his sensations when the Spanish fleet was destroyed, Capt. Evans said: "If you can imagine a basket of champagne compressed into a teaspoonful and taken in one gulp, you can imagine how we felt. It was most exhilarating."

Capt. Evans referred particularly to the work of the Iowa in rescuing the dying Spaniards, and of the quick work of the American gunners in practically destroying the Spanish fleet in thirty-five minutes. He remarked: "That's what men behind the guns can do when they really learn how." He spoke of the brave Spaniards who were chagrined at the loss of their ships and the disgrace of their Government, and said that their disappointment was sad to see, "but," he added, "we were all glad of it."

"I had the good luck to save practically the entire crew of the Vizcaya and had the pleasure of being offered the sword of the commanding officer, which I declined. If there is anything I love in the world next to an American sailor, it is a soldier. If our country is ever attacked in the future, I hope it will find us as ready as we were on the morning of July 3, and, as my friends," (referring to A. L. Vervalin, a private of the Rough Riders who sat beside him,) "were on the morning of July 2, when they went over San Juan Hill."

WAGER BY DYING SOLDIERS.

Fish Bet Mitchell that He Would Outlive Him, but Died First.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—Among four soldiers who died at Camp Hamilton to-day were Capt. Albert Fish, Company E, Twelfth New York, and James Mitchell, Company M, Fifth Illinois. Both succumbed to typhoid fever.

Fish wagered Mitchell 50 cents that he would outlive him.

"I'll take you," said Mitchell.

This afternoon both were unconscious. Fish died at 1 o'clock and Mitchell expired fifty minutes later.

ALGER'S REQUEST GRANTED

The President Has Decided Upon an Investigation of the War Department.

SELECTING THE COMMISSION

Gen. Schofield and ex-Senator John B. Gordon Have Been Asked to Become Members of It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the War Department. Gen. Schofield and ex-Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia have been asked to accept places upon the commission.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—A telegram from President McKinley was received today by the family of Gen. John B. Gordon asking the General to accept a position as a member of "A commission to examine into the conduct of the Commissary and Medical Departments of the army in the recent war with Spain."

The specific object of the commission is stated in the telegram to be an examination into the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Bureaus of the War Department and into the extent, causes, and treatment of sickness in the fields and the camps.

Gen. Gordon is at Reynolds, Ga., to-night and inaccessible.

MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY.

The General's Friends Admit that He Has Placed Himself in a False Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Friends of Secretary Alger and of Gen. Miles are equally surprised by the turn matters have taken in the Miles-Alger controversy. The supporters of the Secretary are in rather high feather to-day. They feel that Gen. Alger has scored a decided hit in asking for an investigation of the War Department, and that Gen. Miles, on the contrary, has weakened his case.

Secretary Alger, it is generally admitted, has done the best thing that was left open to him, outside of ordering a court-martial, which would not have accomplished what he wished—the condemnation of Gen. Miles before the public. Gen. Miles, it is said by the friends of Gen. Alger, and admitted by many of the friends of Gen. Miles himself, has somewhat injured his cause by confessing that what he said and did was for the purpose of setting himself right before the public, and had in it no thought of an investigation that might vindicate the army by exposing the mismanagement of the war.

An official in the War Department said to-day:

"While my sympathy is with Gen. Miles in this matter, I must confess that the General has somewhat spoiled a good case by confessing too much. The public was quite ready to believe that he had made the withering criticism of Secretary Alger and Corbin for the purpose of shielding the army from future abuses by means of a thorough investigation and exposure of the mismanagement of the campaign in Santiago. He says, however, that he had no such purpose.

His Friends Surprised.

"We were surprised to learn that the only purpose that he had in view was the setting of himself right before the public. This in itself is a laudable purpose, and all will recognize that the General had a perfect right to state clearly what was his position and rank throughout the conduct of the campaign; that he was not, and could not be, superseded by Shafter, and that he was recognized by the War Department itself, despite its reassuring telegrams to Shafter, as the only head of the army. But every one knew this before. As Gen. Miles himself says, it is absurd for any one to discuss it.

Abandoned.

"But why should the General abandon the high ground of a public benefactor, and sink to the low level of a defender of his personal rights? We wanted to regard him as the knight errant of the cause of the army, as the champion of its rights, and the avenger of its wrongs. Does he demand an investigation of the wrongs of the soldiers? Does he ask for an inquiry into the apparently needless suffering of the troops in the trenches about Santiago? Does he plead for righteously putting the blame for this suffering upon the guilty?

"We find him, rather, striving to prevent himself from being overshadowed and robbed of some of his glory. This is all right, but there is a higher cause before the public conscience, and we had come to look upon Gen. Miles as the champion of that cause. Now, however, he himself abandons what we had considered his high position, and has contented himself with a personal vindication.

The Secretary's Opportunity.

"He has thus given the Secretary and his advisers an opportunity that they were quick enough to seize. The Secretary of War says: 'Gen. Miles wants merely to set himself right. He has done so very fully in a long interview and in a carefully prepared personal statement for the press. I am quite willing to let him have the satisfaction of this vindication, and put an end to this controversy.' This puts a period to Gen. Miles's endeavors, if he has been making any, to force an investigation into the management of the war.

"Again, Secretary Alger shows in his request for a court of inquiry that he has been well advised. He is so satisfied with this parthian shot and he left the city the same evening that Gen. Miles returned, confident that he had scored a tactical victory.

An Almost Invulnerable Position.

"Miles is left out of the investigation. He could be summoned now as a witness only. He can no longer appear in the high rôle of prosecutor of those, whoever they may be, who have caused or contributed to the suffering of the soldiers of his country. The inquiry will go ahead without his initiative, without his aid even. It is made not upon his charges or representations, for he has disclaimed that he wished to force such an inquiry.

"The Secretary has another source of self-congratulation. He occupies an almost invulnerable position. He is like the Spaniards in Morro Castle who put Hobson between themselves and the guns of the American fleet. He can say, 'Let them investigate. They will find out so much that they cannot afford to touch me.' Every shot fired at Alger will have to go through somebody else. Did we have incompetent men in the Commissary and Quartermaster's

Department? Yes, but who put them there?

"Alger was but the cat's-paw drawing out chestnuts for hungry politicians. He can say to the court that Congressmen, Governors—possibly the President himself—demanded the appointment of certain civilians and beardless youth to posts of great responsibility. The Secretary may rest secure in his shelter behind the request for a court of inquiry.

"The request looks good and sounds good. It is an answer to all his enemies, to all his critics. But it will be found that there was considerable astuteness behind the apparently frank demand for an investigation. It was very clever. Few of the politicians who have clamored for an inquiry will be very anxious to have the Secretary pinned to the wall if he himself has to be skewered on the same frog stick."

Generally Regarded as a Victory.

These and similar views are generally expressed here to-day. Nearly every one considers the Secretary's request for a court of inquiry as a victory, and many express the belief that the investigation will result in nothing for the reasons given above by the official.

The matter has reached what is considered here as an acute political stage and has been taken from the army and put into the political arena. In the meanwhile the supporters and friends of Mr. Alger are very confident.

ALGER IN PITTSBURG.

Desires Full Investigation of the War Department, but Refuses to Talk About Miles.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Alger and party reached Pittsburg to-night en route for the Secretary's home, in Detroit, for about a ten days' stay. The Secretary, in an interview, said:

"I do not care about the charges and counter-charges seen in the newspapers. Absurd and nonsensical stories have been published, which have had the effect of alarming the soldiers' friends at home."

Secretary Alger, in response to a question, then said the reason he had asked President McKinley to order an investigation was that there had been so much publicity given to alleged mismanagement and complaints in the army that he desired the light to be turned on.

"I desire," he said, "the widest, fullest, and freest investigation, that the whole world may know the truth."

He was asked: "Do you desire to have included in the investigation the charges made by Gen. Miles?"

The Secretary replied: "I do not discuss my affairs with Gen. Miles with the newspapers."

ROOSEVELT AND ALGER.

Officer of Rough Riders Quoted as Saying that His Colonel's Letter Was Garbled.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 9.—The alleged suppression of certain important facts by Secretary Alger in his correspondence with Gen. Miles and the reported garbling done by the head of the War Department, call up the communications which passed between that official and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

A well-known officer of the Rough Riders made this statement to The Eagle correspondent yesterday afternoon:

"Secretary Alger has been very consistent in his course. He has followed without deviation the plan decided upon by him at the beginning of the war, and if the people believe that the Miles affair is the only instance of his methods they are mistaken. If Mr. Alger had made public all that passed between himself and Col. Roosevelt things would have been shown up in a very different light. In the private letter made public by Mr. Alger after the publication of the round robin, only such a part was used by Mr. Alger as suited his convenience. The Secretary cannot deny that he gave out garbled letters."

This assertion was made by one of the highest officers in the Rough Riders. He was emphatic in his declaration that there had not been a square deal between the Secretary and the commander of the troops. His conversation had reference to the action of Secretary Alger in making public the private letter in which it appeared that Col. Roosevelt reflected upon the volunteer organizations except his own, which participated in the Cuban campaign.

The publication of this letter was supposed to have been called forth by the plain language used in the Round Robin and in the letter which went with it, addressed to Gen. Shafter by Col. Roosevelt.

As to whether there had been a suppression of important features of his letter, Col. Roosevelt was seen at his tent just after an exhibition of horsemanship by a coterie of Rough Riders yesterday afternoon. Since his arrival the Colonel had refused to discuss anything in reference to the affair which precipitated the order from the Government for the troops to move from Cuba. He has been likewise silent concerning politics.

"Is it true," Col. Roosevelt was asked, "that Mr. Alger suppressed some part of your letter to him?"

Col. Roosevelt looked very much surprised.

"On that," he answered, "I have nothing to say—nothing."

"Is it true that at any time during the campaign the correspondence made public by him with which you were connected was garbled?"

"Really, on that, too, I have nothing to say," replied Col. Roosevelt, emphatically.

Just whether the Colonel will be drawn into the Miles-Alger controversy cannot be said, but there are those who declare that he knows a few things about the suppression of pertinent facts by the head of the War Department.

MILES'S PLANS FOR THE ARMY.

Believes that There Should Be One Regular Soldier for Every Thousand Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Miles was at his office early this morning, and immediately plunged into the midst of the work that has accumulated in his absence. He refused to say anything more about the controversy with the Secretary of War, waving aside all questions by remarking that he had made a full statement, and did not care to say anything else.

He called to see the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Meiklejohn, in the morning, and also paid his respects to the President. At no time, however, was anything said about the war or its management. The Assistant Secretary and the General merely congratulated each other on their apparent health, &c., and parted. At the White House the conversation was equally formal, consisting of perfunctory and conventional exchange of greetings. The scenes that have been promised did not occur, and an observer could not tell what, if any, volcanoes slumbered beneath the calm demeanor of the official.

In his office, Gen. Miles gave himself to the consideration of plans that he has been preparing for a long time for the enlargement and reorganization of the army. He says that one of the many lessons taught by the war with Spain is that this country must depend for defensive and offensive action upon a regular, trained army. It cannot rely upon volunteers.

This has been, he said, the verdict of experience in every war, but the country has had the lesson taught in a way that it cannot soon forget, and good may result in the provision for a suitable military organization. The General said that he had thought for some time that a regular basis should be fixed for the size of the army. He thinks there should be one soldier for every 1,000 inhabitants. This would make an army very little larger than the one as recently organized, and would, he thinks, prove sufficient for all purposes. As the population increased, the army would be increased gradually to meet larger demands for it.

The General said that he intends to perfect his plans and to submit them to Congress soon. The matter of retaining an army large enough for whatever purposes the Republic may have in view he regarded as of supreme importance. The late war proved, he added, that a small army is a very expensive army, and that economy in time of peace carried too far may prove the cause of disaster and needless suffering in time of war.

SICKNESS AT CAMP THOMAS.

Gens. Mattock, Sanger, and Roe Charge It to Mismanagement and Bad Sanitary Arrangements.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Sept. 9.—The report of Gens. Mattock, Sanger, and Roe, appointed as an examining board to ascertain the cause of the sickness at Camp Thomas, has been made public. The report was submitted some time ago, and was largely responsible for the removal of troops.

The board finds the ground not well adapted for the encampment of a large body of troops, but states that much of the sickness was due to mismanagement and poor sanitary arrangements. It reflects somewhat upon the Generals in command before the arrival of Gen. Breckinridge.

M'KINLEY'S AID WAS NEEDED.

Katenstein Had to Wire the President in Order to Get the Body of His Friend's Soldier Son.

Mr. Samuel Katenstein, a carpet merchant of Alliance, Ohio, now in New York buying stock, received a message yesterday from one of his customers in Alliance, Mr. Hahft, asking that the remains of Guy Hahft, who had died at Camp Wikoff, be sent home. Mr. Katenstein repaired to the Army Building to ascertain how to get possession of the body or how to get the War Department to ship the body home. Quartermaster General Kimball informed him that he could not get what he wanted unless he had an order from the Secretary of War.

Col. Kimball asked him if he knew anyone in Washington who knew the Secretary of War. Mr. Katenstein said he did not know anybody in Washington. After reflecting a few moments he said he knew the President back in Ohio, and asked if he would do. Col. Kimball said he thought so, and a telegram was sent to President McKinley asking his aid in the matter.

Two hours later an order was received from Washington instructing that the body of Private Guy Hahft, Company K, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, be sent to his parents at Alliance.

HER MISSION WAS IN VAIN.

Mrs. Rop Came to Find Her Husband, Only to Learn that He Was Dead.

Mrs. K. Rop of Port Huron, Mich., arrived in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad Thursday night. She told the Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee that she expected to meet her husband, William Rop, of Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. She said he was sick at Montauk, and had received a furlough to go home. While she was waiting in the committee rooms a telegram arrived from a clergyman at Port Huron saying that he had been advised that her husband had died unexpectedly from typhoid fever, and that arrangements had been made to send the body home. He advised Mrs. Rop to return at once.

She took the midnight train for home, almost prostrated by her husband's death, as she had been led to believe that he was on the road to recovery.

Mother Identifies Dead Soldier.

Among the soldiers taken to Brooklyn from the transport Shinnecock Thursday was Frederick E. Trumble, a private in Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, who was carried to St. Peter's Hospital. He was delirious at the time, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he died. No roster of the men had been furnished, and as Trumble's name was not on the incomplete list which the hospital authorities had been able to make up, no one knew who he was. Later in the day a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Trumble of Clinton, Mass., called at the hospital and said she was in search of her son, who, she believed, was one of those brought from the Shinnecock. She identified Trumbull's body as that of her son. Her grief was pitiful.

MR. STRANAHAN'S WILL.

His Son Did Not Live to Share in the Bequests—Estate Is Said to be Worth Less than a Million.

The will of J. S. T. Stranahan was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. It was executed July 17, 1880, and was witnessed by Martense B. Story and Eliot McCormick. The executors named were the testator's son, Fitch J. Stranahan, who is now dead; his daughter, Mary S. Croxson and Joseph A. Dana.

The testator left the Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee, 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Atlantic Dock Company, the income to be paid to the widow, and, after her decease, one-half of the shares to go to Fitch J. Stranahan and the other half to Mrs. Croxson. If the son died without issue his half was to go to the daughter, and if the daughter died without issue the whole was to go to the testator's niece, Mary H. B. Dutcher. If the income of the 2,000 shares exceeded 5 per cent., the excess was to go to the son and daughter.

Five hundred shares of the same stock were given to the Brooklyn Trust Company in trust for the benefit of the son, and if he died without issue, for the benefit of the daughter. If she died without issue, it is to go to the niece. The income of 500 shares of the same stock is similarly bequeathed to the daughter. To Mary F. Burchard, his sister, or if she be dead, to her daughter Helvetia, the testator bequeaths 200 shares of the same stock; to his sister, Palcheria D. Burke, or, if dead, to her son, 100 shares; to the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 50 shares, as a memorial of his former wife, Miriam W. Stranahan. The testator bequeathed to his nephew, William Dana, 10 shares; to Palcheria Hopkins of Utica 10 shares. To the widow is left the residence on Union Street, with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c. All the real estate was left to Fitch Stranahan, and all the residue of the estate to the son and daughter in equal parts.

A codicil gives 300 shares of stock to the widow, 100 shares to Mrs. Burke, his sister; $1,000 to Philip Kelly, who had been thirty years in his employ; $500 to his gardener, B. F. Murphy, and $500 to his domestic, Cecile Ducret. Another codicil gives $50,000 to the testator's wife, and, Fitch having died, gives all the residue of the estate to Mrs. Croxson.

By a final codicil the testator revokes the appointment of the Brooklyn Trust Company as trustee and substitutes the Kings County Trust Company. No schedule was filed, but it is said that the estate will amount to less than a million dollars.

INSISTS ON WEDDING A NEGRO.

Scotch Girl Says She Will Marry Him Despite All Consequences.

Maggie Wood, the Scotch girl, who came to this country on the Mongolian to marry Martin Hamilton, a Philadelphia negro, is still detained at the Barge Office. All attempts to persuade her to renounce her colored lover have proved futile. She was visited by a representative of the British Consul and a Presbyterian clergyman yesterday, and to their pleadings she gave the same answer: "I love him, and no matter what the consequences may be I will marry him."

Hamilton called at the Barge Office during the day to try to see the girl, but was not permitted to do so.

CUBANS WELCOMED AMERICANS.

Natives Were Glad to Receive the Bratten's Cargo of Provisions.

The steamer Bratten, Capt. Hohn, arrived last night in Quarantine from Cardenas with a cargo of sugar consigned to W. D. Munson. The Bratten left New York for Cardenas Aug. 17, with a full cargo of provisions and was the first vessel to enter that port since the signing of the peace protocol.

Capt. Hohn stated that his arrival in Cardenas was hailed with delight, as the supply of provisions was entirely exhausted, and that a great many of the people were subsisting on green corn. While in port Capt. Hohn was presented with a Cuban flag by some ladies who were much in favor of an early annexation to the United States. At the time of the Bratten's departure the state of affairs was very quiet.

ALGER VISITS CAMP MEADE

The Secretary of War and Gen. Shafter Witness a Review and Inspect the Camp.

PLEASED WITH WHAT THEY SAW

Secretary Alger Hurries on to Detroit and Gen. Shafter Goes to Washington—The Latter's Relations with Gen. Miles Pleasant.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Alger and Gen. Shafter were at Camp Meade to-day. They witnessed a review of the troops and made a hurried tour of the camp. Secretary Alger resumed his journey at noon to Detroit, and Gen. Shafter went to Washington. They were closeted together for an hour this morning in the Secretary's private car, which was run onto a siding at Camp Meade Station. While Gen. Graham was arranging for the review, Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter had another conference lasting thirty minutes. What passed between them neither would say, except that it was a private affair. Gen. Shafter said the Secretary was a very dear friend, and that they had been in the civil war together as Colonels. He is at work on his report of the Santiago campaign, and expects to complete it to-morrow.

Speaking of the controversy with Gen. Miles, he said: "It is all poppycock. There is no friction between Gen. Miles and myself, at least there was not any when he left Santiago. Our relations have always been pleasant, and I do not understand the meaning of all this talk. The General may have been talking, but I believe that much of it is due to antagonistic newspapers, whose motives are certainly not patriotic."

Secretary Alger is accompanied by Mrs. Alger and their son, Capt. Fred Alger, who is suffering from camp fever, and was too weak to witness the review. Gen. Shafter brought with him his aide, Major Miley, and a little Cuban boy whom he took a fancy to while in Santiago and adopted.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter were driven to Gen. Graham's headquarters in an open carriage, with Col. Hecker and Major Hopkins, special aides to the Secretary.

After being received by Gen. Graham and his staff, the Secretary was asked if he would like a review. He said he would, and the entire corps of 20,000 troops were massed in two great fields and marched before Gen. Graham and his distinguished guests. It was an imposing sight, and Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter were very much pleased. Both said they were delighted with the camp and the superb arrangements. Secretary Alger complimented Chief Surgeon Girard on the sanitary condition of the camp, and gave directions to extend the water system to the general and regimental hospitals. He said it was too early to determine whether this would be made a permanent barracks. He would have to know more about the climate and its effect upon the boys before he took such action.

Secretary Alger will spend a week at his home in Detroit, after which he will make a tour of all the camps, beginning at Cincinnati and going to Lexington, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and as far South as Jacksonville. He will also visit the hospitals to see if the sick and injured are properly cared for.

When asked what he had to say about the criticism of the War Department, the Secretary replied that the people have no idea of the great task of equipping and sending an army across the water. "The War Department," he added, "asks no favors; all it wants and expects is fair treatment."

Gen. Shafter was delighted with the appearance and condition of the men at Camp Meade, and said it was an ideal location. He expects to meet Gen. Miles to-morrow in Washington. He said the Santiago campaign was one of the most successful in history, and that his army was in such a position that it could not retreat and had to force the fighting. Many chances were taken which would not have been taken in the face of an army other than that of Spain.

Shafter Wants His Old Command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Shafter has expressed his wish to the Secretary of War that when the department commanders are sent to posts he would prefer to have his old command, the Department of California. It is probable that it will be given him, but the organization of the army upon its old basis is not likely to occur for some time.

Gen. Shafter in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Shafter reached Washington at 8:30 to-night, and went immediately to the Ebbitt House.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—From the portico of the White House the President to-day reviewed the First District of Columbia Volunteers on their return from the war. It was an inspiring sight as the District heroes marched under the portico receiving the salutation of the President, while a big crowd gave an enthusiastic welcome to the soldiers. The National capital was in holiday attire as a tribute to the District troops, Pennsylvania Avenue being hung from end to end with flags and bunting.

The regiment left Montauk yesterday, and after some delay en route, reached here at 1:20 this afternoon. From early in the day the line of march had been thronged with a great concourse of people, who waited patiently until at 4 o'clock the bronzed and weather-beaten soldiers took up their march. It recalled somewhat that memorable march down Pennsylvania Avenue at the close of the civil war.

From end to end of the line of march there was a continuous ovation. At the Treasury a chorus of several hundred voices sang "Home, Sweet Home" above the rattle of the regimental drums. At the White House the President was assisted in reviewing by Senators George and Wilson, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Haynes. The troops presented a soldierly appearance, marching briskly despite the fatigue and experiences they have undergone. About the necks of the officers hung great wreaths of laurel, while from every gun barrel protruded a huge bouquet.

A pretty incident occurred during the review. The sick soldiers followed the marching men in carriages, each invalid carrying a large bouquet. One of the sick men raised himself as he neared the President and tossed his bouquet toward him. The President saw the act and, reaching out deftly, caught the flowers as they flew through the air.

At the conclusion of the review the regiment marched to the White House lot, back of the Executive Mansion, and was dismissed. A committee of citizens has undertaken to provide in every way for the returning soldiers, caring for the sick and providing employment for those out of work.

Passengers on the Campania.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the Campania from Liverpool and Queenstown were Lord Brassey, Governor of New South Wales; Lady Brassey, former Governor Frank Brown of Maryland, G. Cavendish Bentinck, Hall Caine, Dr. W. Easterly Ashton, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Simon Borg, Robert M. Gallaway, E. L. Godkin, H. Hewey, Spencer Lyttleton, Mrs. Ogden Mills and family, Judge H. T. Nason, Miss A. Rehan and maid, F. W. Rhinelander, Edward Moore Robinson, M. P. Vlasto, P. C. Warren, George West, and A. Woodman.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The Memphis Grain Elevator and Manufacturing Company and the Eagle Mills were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $242,000; insurance, $75,000. John Dolan, a cooper, was in the elevator when the fire broke out, and received burns which will probably prove fatal.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The tannery of Henry A. Miller in this city was burned to-day. It was one of the chief industries of Malone, employing about fifty men, and the loss will be very seriously felt. The insurance, $12,000, will probably cover the loss, as much of the stock was saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Conshohocken Brewery plant, situated at Conshohocken, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. New machinery had recently been placed in the brewery, and the loss on building and contents will reach nearly $100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 9.—The Grand View Hotel at Highland Lake was destroyed by fire yesterday. All the contents, with the exception of the silverware and a piano, were consumed. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss will amount to about $40,000.

SPANIARDS SOON WILL SAIL.

More Than a Thousand Prisoners to Go to Spain on the City of Rome—Wounded Carefully Tended.

The City of Rome, which has been chartered to take to Spain the Spanish sailors who were taken prisoners at Santiago, will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., this morning and there will take on board about 1,000 of the men of Admiral Cervera's fleet, who were taken thither soon after they were captured. The steamship was to have left port yesterday. Lieut. Commander J. B. Azuar, formerly of the Infanta Maria Teresa, who has charge of the transportation of the sailors, wanted some of the berths on the City of Rome made wider in order that the wounded men might be made as comfortable as possible.

The wounded who arrived on the Old Dominion Thursday night are tended assiduously. The voyage from Norfolk did not seem to have injured them, and all appeared pleased at the thought of going home. The men are clad in pajamas, and those who were able strolled about the decks, smoked cigarettes, and watched the workmen on the pier and ashore. The three men who are not expected to live until the steamer reaches Spain were no worse yesterday. The poor fellows are lying on cots in one room, and are waited on very carefully by their shipmates. Their legs have been shot away.

Fifty officers who have been at Annapolis arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad early yesterday morning—all well. They were dressed in citizens' clothing, and seemed to be on a picnic, rather than returning home after having been defeated and having lost all their ships. They chatted and smoked as they were being taken to the City of Rome, and then enjoyed the breakfast that had been prepared for them. After breakfast several strolled away from the steamer and made a tour of the city. The senior of the officers was Commander José Maria Paredes, formerly second in command on the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa.

Among the officers who will sail home on the City of Rome are Admiral Cervera, Capt. Victor Concas, from the Infanta Maria Teresa; Capt. Eulate, from the Vizcaya; Paymaster Urdapilleta, Lieut. Commanders Pedro Vazquez, Diego Carlier, and Carlos Gr. Llanos; Commander José MacKroon, and Captains of Marines Federigo Ballato, Eugenio Espinosa, and Angel Boados.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Blanco Asked to Stop Confiscation of Cattle—Soup Kitchens to be Closed.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Señor de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana, has requested Gen. Blanco to issue a decree suspending the confiscation of cattle in the province, as has already been done in the Province of Matanzas. It is confidently expected that Gen. Blanco will adopt the suggestion and make the necessary order. The scarcity of cattle throughout the island is telling heavily in every branch of agriculture.

Señor de Castro to-day issued an order to the Presidents of the committees having the soup kitchens in charge in Havana, directing them to use up the stock of supplies on hand and then to close the kitchens.

The order asserts that the conditions which originally rendered necessary the establishment of the kitchens have now disappeared, as, since the blockade was raised, business and farm life have resumed their normal activity, thus rendering charitable relief unnecessary. The order will go into effect to-morrow.

Admiral Cervera Reaches Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 9.—Admiral Cervera and his son arrived here at 10:45 o'clock this morning from New York, and went directly to the navy yard in carriages. The Admiral is now engaged in making preparations for the transportation of the seamen of his former fleet to their native country. The steamship City of Rome will carry the prisoners to Spain. She is expected here some time to-morrow, and will start for Spain on Monday.

Insurgents Maintain Order.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Advices from all the Cuban camps show the sincerity of the desire of the insurgents to maintain order. All attempts at riot, violence, or robbery are summarily punished by imprisonment. Sept. 3 five men belonging to the command of Eduardo Garcia were court-martialed by the insurgents at Matanzas and sentenced to be shot for a theft of money and cattle. The sentence was carried out.

RECEPTION TO TROOP A.

Mayor Van Wyck was notified yesterday by the Reception Committee of Squadron A that the transport Mississippi, with Troop A on board, which the Mayor has consented to review, is expected to arrive at Quarantine early this morning. The parade will take place as soon as possible after the troop is landed at Cortlandt Street.

The Reception Committee has made all necessary arrangements for receiving the troop. The Starin steamer Ridgeway Park will start to meet the Mississippi one hour after she is reported. On her will be Lieut. Robert Kelly Prentiss of Squadron A and a detail of privates, all the squadron's staff surgeons and doctors, and several unattached medical men and a corps of trained nurses. A full supply of everything that can possibly be of help to invalid troopers is stored on the steamer, and refreshments for 1,000 men have been supplied. The Ridgeway Park will carry about 300 passengers, and is intended for the use of the troopers' families and friends. A band of music will be on board.

Chief Devery has detailed twenty-five mounted policemen to act as advance escort to the returning troopers, and has issued orders for the proper policing of the line of march.

The reception to the troop at the armory to-night will be a brilliant affair. The armory has been decorated, a band of music has been engaged, and a supper provided. Admission to the reception will be by invitation tickets.

Reception in Brooklyn to Troop C.

In anticipation of the arrival to-day of Troop C, Capt. Clayton, on the transport Mississippi, a sub-committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee met in Borough President Grout's office, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and arranged definitely the details of the reception. The ferryboat Brooklyn was placed at the disposal of the committee, and she will start as soon as word is received that the transport has been sighted. At the wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Troop C will be taken on board by the Brooklyn and taken directly to the Fulton Ferry dock, and thence escorted with Troop CC to the armory, where a reception will be given.

SPEAKER REED'S VIEWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed made his second political speech in the campaign this afternoon at a Republican conference held here. He said, among other things:

"We are passing through a transitory period; many questions are to be met and must be met and decided within the next few years, and some of us don't know how they will be decided. Perhaps the only way will be to apply to their solution sound common sense and compare notes with each other.

"After all, the solution of all questions must be left to the plain common sense of all the people. In our Republic all the people are the final judges of every public question, and the judgment of all is better than the judgment of one man. One man may be right some of the time, all men will not be wrong all of the time. We are to exhibit our good common sense by abstaining from a quick judgment. We shall for the next few years need all the wisdom, all the experience, all the patriotism of all the people in settling the questions that we must meet and decide."

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

THE EIGHTH'S EXPERIENCES

Officers of the Regiment Tell About Affairs at Chickamauga.

THE POLLUTED WATER SUPPLY

Drainage from the Camp Flowed Into the Creek from Which Drinking Water Was Pumped—Plenty of Good Food.

The Third Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, under Major Kirby, got to the armory at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, having arrived on the fourth section of the Pennsylvania train from Chickamauga. Many of the people who had waited until after midnight to receive the other two battalions after their triumphal march through the streets, made a night of it and waited for Major Kirby's command to appear. They also got a royal reception, but there is some dissatisfaction among the men because they were not allowed to camp in the cars until yesterday morning and then march through the streets at daylight.

Some seventy-five men slept in the armory on Thursday night. These, for the most part, lived at considerable distances, and were too tired to go home after 3 o'clock. They were all up early yesterday morning, however, and after reporting started for their homes. The men who are able will be obliged to report at the armory every day during their thirty days' furlough, and a list of those who returned and those in the hospitals will be prepared as rapidly as possible.

The absence of such a list caused a great deal of confusion and some sadness yesterday. The armory was besieged by an anxious crowd of women, who eagerly begged for some information concerning men in whom they had an interest. Many were obliged to wait a long time for the information they sought.

The Adjutant's Figures.

Capt. Wainwright Parish, the Regimental Adjutant, said that on the trains direct from Camp Thomas there were 911 men and 38 officers, making 949 in all. Of that number 130 were invalids, and 61 had to be taken to hospitals. The 130 invalids, who just arrived, and the 268 sent home a week ago, make 398 sick men in all. This makes a total of 1,217 men who came back from Chickamauga. While in camp, twelve men died and one died here last week. None died on his way from camp.

The main source of complaint about the camp was the water the men were compelled to drink and which the officers and surgeons say was the source of the typhoid fever and dysentery. "The camp of our brigade," said Lieut. Col. Jarvis, "which included the Eighth New York, Third Tennessee, and First Vermont, and the camps of a great many other regiments, lay along the edge of a creek bed, that in dry weather was empty and after a heavy rain was a raging torrent. The sinks were directly in this creek bed, and when the rains flooded them they were washed into Chickamauga Creek, which was the source of the water supply.

"A dam was built across Chickamauga Creek just where this torrent flowed into it, and within five feet of this dam was the pumping station and pipe lines conveying water to the camps. This state of affairs went on for a long time, until typhoid fever broke out, as it was bound to do. Then the authorities suddenly woke up to the fact that they had better dam up the torrent and carry the pipe line above the dam. But as usual they woke up too late, for the damage had already been done, and typhoid was rampant.

Regiment's Camp Cleanly.

"The reports on file made by Major Benson of the First Division, Third Corps, say that the Eighth had the cleanest camp in the whole outfit. I have had some experience along these lines, and I personally inspected the camp every day. After the police duty there couldn't be found even a scrap of paper anywhere within the confines of our camp. On several occasions it was held up as a model to the other organizations.

"The men had all they wanted to eat, and it was of good quality. Some did not know how to take care of it, but that was their fault. The whole thing can be summed up in the fact that there was absolutely no excuse for keeping 50,000 men in one place for four months. Pollution of the ground and water was an inevitable result."

When asked about the general hospital, which seemed to be a fruitful source of complaint, Lieut. Col. Jarvis declined to make any statement. "The least said about that the better," he said, significantly.

Capt. Parrish said that there was much arduous work necessary to get water, and that therefore the men did not have the same opportunity for personal cleanliness that they would have had under better conditions.

"I have seen some of our men neglect important matters of personal comfort and health," he said, "because they did not care to walk a short distance to help themselves. But, notwithstanding that our men were not seasoned soldiers, there was official incompetency and misunderstanding above us, which tended to harass us on all sides.

"We got along well enough until typhoid fever broke out, and then the men were taken sick in great numbers. I have known as many as fifty men to be returned from the division hospital and allowed to go to their tents and mingle with well soldiers without even having had a bath, or without having had their clothes or blankets fumigated. Such things as that cause fever to spread.

Burning of Three Tents.

"Surgeon Major Neff of our regiment did all he could to relieve matters. Once he had a run-in with Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, at Camp Thomas, because Major Neff ordered some tents burned, which had been used for hospital purposes. When we started to come away Col. Lee asked what had become of the three tents, and when he found out, wanted to know by whose authority they had been destroyed.

"'If there is any inquiry about those tents,' Major Neff said, 'just say that I burned them, and if the United States Government cares more for three tents than it does for the lives of hundreds of soldiers, it is time the issue should be raised.'

"That closed the incident, but not every officer asserted himself as Major Neff did."

Surgeon Major Neff said: "The chief cause of illness in the Eighth Regiment was due to the impure water supply. The Chickamauga Creek was a filthy stream. Another reason for the sickness was that the country tried to do in a month what it usually takes years to do. We tried to equip, muster, enroll, drill, and transport an army of 300,000 men in a month, and the result was general misunderstanding, which arose largely from haste."

A number of men were taken ill in the armory yesterday and were attended by trained nurses and Major Neff in the temporary hospitals. Among these was Capt. Staubach of Company L. In addition to condemning the water supply, Capt. Staubach said the train service from Chickamauga was abominable.

"The engineer of the third section told me," he said, "that he was afraid to put on speed for fear of breaking the platforms of the cars in half. Some of these platforms were so rotten that one could stick his heel through them, and many of the cars were not lighted at all. In the Pullman attached to the train for officers, we had to use tallow dips after the first day out. We left Chickamauga at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and after running twenty miles, we were shifted into a freight yard, where we lay for fourteen hours, until 4 o'clock the following morning. All through we were handled like freight. When we arrived in Jersey City the engineer of the train had run us up the incline toward the passenger station, when he got orders to pull us out and run back to the Bay Street freight yards."

Unless Capt. Staubach improves by to-day Major Neff will order his removal to St. Luke's Hospital. His wife lives in North Tarrytown, and is unable to visit him, on account of her ill-health.

Plenty of Food.

Major Freeman denounced the stories that the men had not had enough to eat. "You will remember," he said, "that ex-Gov. Flower sent us $1,000 for the uses of the regiment. Well, we have $700 of that left yet, and it will be used as a fund for needy members of the regiment. That does not look as if we wanted for anything. Our great trouble was with the water and the hospital."

Mrs. McVickar of the Woman's Relief Corps of Mount Vernon yesterday sent carriages for Private James Hefferman of Company B and John Covert of Company M, who were in the temporary hospital, and had them conveyed to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Capt. Claude Shulder of Company E, whose residence is in Albany, and Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Durand of Company I were sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

It was announced in the armory yesterday that any men of the regiment who had no means or who lived out of town could get their meals in the armory. There are rations enough for a full regiment for three days, and Col. Woodruff, at the Army Building, has sent word that such food as was needed would be forthcoming. There is a kitchen in the armory, where the cooking will be done.

Richard Pabst of Company G was taken yesterday from Tenth Street and Second Avenue, sick with fever, to Bellevue Hospital.

SOLDIERS GETTING BETTER.

Two of the Seventeen Patients at the Post-Graduate Hospital, However, Are Still Very Ill.

Seventeen soldiers, all suffering from malarial, typhoid, and other tropical fevers, are at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, at the corner of Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. They have been sent thither by the Red Cross, and probably to-day several more will be received. These soldiers are all receiving the best attention at the hospital, and many of them are on the high road to recovery.

When the soldiers were first brought back from Cuba, the Post-Graduate, with all the other hospitals in the city, wrote to Surgeon General Sternberg telling him that they had each a certain number of beds that were at his disposal for the reception of sick soldiers. No replies were received to those letters, and the different hospital authorities felt hurt that they had been so slighted.

When the soldiers began to arrive in the city they were sent to some hospitals, but, although the Post-Graduate had offered to take in thirty soldiers, none were sent there.

Dr. Thompson visited the hospital Sunday, and asked the Superintendent if some of the men who were arriving could not be sent to the Post-Graduate. The Superintendent told Dr. Thompson that they would take in thirty men, and the Red Cross officials, through Dr. Hall, were notified to send men to the Post-Graduate Hospital. The seventeen men received to date are:

AUSTIN, WALTER, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company B, Twelfth New York Volunteers, 338 West Eighteenth Street, city.
CRONIN, FRANCIS J., Lieutenant, Company L, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, 745 Amsterdam Avenue, city.
MARINE, RUFUS H., Troop A, Rough Riders, Johnson City, Kan.
MULHEARN, THOMAS, Company L, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, 3 Rutherford Place, city.
OSBORNE, GEORGE, Troop A, Rough Riders, City of Sidney, Australia.
FINCH, THOMAS, United States regulars, St. Louis, Mo.
STILLINGS, WALTER W., Company F, First Illinois Volunteers, 3,738 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
WENDT, WILLIAM F., Company L, First Illinois Volunteers, 6,622 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
MARTISEN, FRED, Company L, First Illinois Volunteers, 1,399 North Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
CAMERON, ARTHUR L., Company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, 331 Lyon Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
NASMYTH, Corp. JOHN A., Sixteenth United States regulars, Portland, Oregon.
DUPNEA, WILLIAM J., Second Massachusetts Volunteers, 20 Randall Street; Adams, Mass.
HAJEK, STEPHEN, Company C, First Illinois Volunteers, 77 Weed Street, Chicago, Ill.
McAULIFFE, CHARLES, Company C, First Illinois Volunteers, 10,204 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERTSON, FRED, Troop C, Ninth Cavalry, Dayton, Tenn.
REBMAN, AUGUST, Company C, Third Regular Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.
PHELPS, ELMER, First District of Columbia Volunteers, Kent, Portage County, Ohio.

Osborne, the Rough Rider, is the worst case. His fever was very high yesterday, but the doctors hope to pull him through. John A. Nasmyth has developed pneumonia in addition to the fever, and he, too, is in a critical condition. Of the others, Austin, Cronin, Marine, and Stillings are rapidly getting well.

Fine Hospital Train for Troops.

Dr. M. S. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Commission of Philadelphia, arrived in New York yesterday with a hospital train. He came to get the Pennsylvania men expected to arrive in New York on the transport Mississippi from Puerto Rico. The train is made up of four Pullman cars, but Dr. French has brought money enough to get as many more as may be necessary. On the train are three doctors from the University of Pennsylvania and eight trained nurses, in charge of J. Mellor Tyson, a member of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department. All needed medicines and many delicacies have been also brought along.

Capt. Bell Succumbs to Typhoid.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 9.—Capt. Oliver Hillard Bell of Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, died in the hospital at Lexington, Ky., this evening of typhoid fever. He is the third Captain and the twenty-second man in the regiment to die of the disease. The body will be brought to Wilkesbarre for interment.

More Supplies for Montauk.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of New York has sent in the past week to the different commands and hospitals at Camp Wikoff a large quantity of syrups, jellies, crackers, canned fruits, lime juice, cereals, pajamas, and bedding. Another lot will go to-day.

Ninth May Not Leave Until Monday.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 9.—The order for the Ninth New York to proceed to New York to-morrow has been countermanded, and it has been decided to pay the men here. They probably will not get away before Monday.

Veterans Will Aid Soldiers.

Col. Francis said last night at the Seventy-first Armory that he, with the other members of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, had been working very hard to give relief to members of the regiment, and that they were disgusted with the number of fakirs who were heard of. He remarked: "On all sides we hear stories of men of the Seventy-first who are in bitter want. People say that men of the Seventy-first tell them these stories. We are looking for men in want. They don't have to tell their troubles to anyone. All they have to do is to come to the armory and be relieved. Why don't they come?"

MISTOOK CHURCH FOR COURT.

A Chinaman Seeking Justice Encounters Rev. Dr. Wells and Somewhat Astonishes that Gentleman.

Lueng Ming is the name of a Mongolian who is treading a thorny path in Flatbush. He is trying to conduct a peaceable and law-abiding laundry at 111 Rogers Avenue, but his efforts are impeded by the frisky youth of the neighborhood, who hurl things through his windows and then vanish like sprites when he rushes out, armed with a flatiron and breathing forth threatenings of slaughter.

The frivolity of these proceedings was so irksome to one of Lueng's serious cast of mind that he finally went to the Flatbush Police Court and got a warrant for the arrest of James McLaughlin of 700 Prospect Place. He was told to come back yesterday, and did so. The building had an unfamiliar air as he entered it, but he thought nothing of that, and marched boldly down the deserted aisles. There was only one person in the building, and that was a dignified-looking man who was seated on a raised platform, busy with some documents. Lueng approached the man, who raised his head and surveyed his visitor with astonishment.

"Judge," said Lueng, "all makee leady. Gettee move on."

"What's that?" ejaculated the man on the platform.

"Me Lueng Ming," returned the laundryman, somewhat impatiently. "How long makee me waitee for jug that hobo?"

"I don't understand you," said the man on the platform, in a bewildered way.

"Me Lueng Ming," repeated the Chinaman, slowly, beating time with his forefinger to force his meaning through the Magistrate's intellect. "Melican man allee time chuckee stones, pullee pigtail, smashee glass, lun like hellee. Me come here, you talkee talkee, I get wallant. You say come Fliday. Allee samee I come. All lightee. Gettee move on."

The man on the platform laughed.

"I see what you mean now," he said, "but you've made a mistake. This is the Dutch Reformed Church, and I am Dr. Wells, the pastor. The police court is over on Grant Street."

Then the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells returned to his pastoral labors, and Lueng Ming, wearing a subdued and chastened air, wandered over to the police court, where his case was adjourned because of the absence of the Chinese interpreter.

THE CITY BOND QUESTION

Supreme Court Justices Sustain the Action of Controller Coler.

OPINION OF JUSTICE COHEN

He Declares that the Bid of Vermilye & Co. Was Conditional—Injunction and Mandamus Denied.

Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court gave a decision yesterday refusing the application of James A. Trowbridge and others, composing the firm of Vermilye & Co., and Jacob R. Schiff and others, composing the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to enjoin the delivery of city stock by the Controller, under the proposals advertised in July, to any other persons than themselves.

Justice Beekman also denied a motion by Vermilye & Co. for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Controller to award them the bonds.

On Aug. 8, the last day for receiving proposals, Vermilye & Co. bid 105.03, and accrued interest, for the entire amount of the stock offered, with the proviso that "our bid is to be subject to the approval of the legality of the issues by our counsel." On the same day the Produce Exchange Trust Company, who, with the City of New York and the Controller, are made defendants in Vermilye & Co.'s suit, made a bid of 104.94 and interest, unqualifiedly and without conditions, for the entire amount of the stock. On Aug. 19 the Controller awarded the whole issue to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The plaintiffs claimed the award should have been made to them, as the highest bidder, while the defendants asserted that the plaintiffs' bid was conditional and therefore illegal, while theirs was unconditional, and therefore the highest legal bid.

"The whole controversy," Justice Cohen says, in his opinion, "turns upon the meaning in law of the words 'our bid is to be subject to the approval of the validity of the issues by our counsel.' Do they import a condition or term into the plaintiffs' bid other than that which the law would imply if no such language had been used? If so, the act of the Controller was lawful.

The Law in the Case.

"It is well settled that by application the law demands that the vendor must tender a valid issue of stock, and that if he does not, the purchaser has the right to reject it. But where no qualifying language is used, the question of validity is to be determined by the courts. Of course, this would be done only after a bidder has rejected the stock because of defective title. But here, by express agreement, the approval of the bidders' counsel must be secured before they shall be compelled to take. The plaintiffs contend that this distinction is shadowy and not real, because in any event the Court must finally determine the validity of the stock. In other words, plaintiffs insist that persons of full age and competent understanding may use the words (the natural import and meaning of which is to make a condition) without any effect.

"On the contrary, the law is that such persons shall be given the fullest liberty to make contracts in any terms they may adopt, and the Court will do its utmost to sustain the intent of the contracting parties. If anything could be said to make it clearer than the language itself, it is that these words do effect a change of substance. Let us assume that after the plaintiffs made their bid their counsel had disapproved of the validity of the issues, and that thereupon a return of the deposit of $250,000 and upward had been demanded of the Controller, and refused. In order to recover that sum, the plaintiffs would have instituted an action in which they would have been compelled to prove the advertisement of the Controller, the proposal of the bidders, the deposit of the amount named, the disapproval of their counsel, and the refusal of the Controller to pay back. Would any Court thereupon have dismissed the plaintiffs' complaint and sent them out of court? Assuredly not, but this it certainly would have done if the defendant, the Produce Exchange Trust Company, under its proposal, had only proved as much. If the lowest bidder had refused to accept the bonds and had in turn asked back the deposit, it would have been incumbent upon the Produce Exchange Trust Company not only to have proved the advertisement, proposal, and deposit, but to have shown the failure of title on the part of the city.

A Substantial Difference.

"Thus it will be seen that there is a real and substantial difference between the two bids, the plaintiffs having far less to prove under their offer than the defendant trust company under its proposal, and the city, in its turn, having far more to prove in the one case than in the other. As has been said, the Court might under either proposal become the final arbitrator, but the counsel of the plaintiffs, under their bid, would have been the arbitrator, the recognized judge under the contract for the time being, and thus these plaintiffs would have secured an advantage over the unconditional and lower bid. Not to hold that such a bid is conditional would be equivalent to maintaining that a contracting party must not be taken to mean what he says, and that the law will override his very words and his obvious meaning."

After referring to the authorities presented on behalf of the plaintiffs, and saying that they refer to real property, and adverting to the provision of the new charter in reference to the sale of bonds, Justice Cohen continues:

"The clause requiring payment within five days of the notice of the award is also not without significance. It would seem to indicate that the purpose of the statute was to enable the city to obtain money without litigation and with all possible speed to carry on public works and improvements. To effectuate this purpose proposals should be unconditional and unequivocal. * * * It follows that plaintiffs' bid was conditional, and therefore the temporary injunction must fail. This conclusion is reached without reference to the extraneous facts and circumstances, such as the city's ability to lawfully incur further obligation, upon which discussion was rife in the press and in the courts shortly before the plaintiffs submitted their proposal. If it were necessary, in the face of the plain, unmistakable words of this bid, to venture beyond them into the region of construction and interpretation, such extraneous facts would only serve to confirm the views expressed."

Found Dead on Railway Track.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of Charles F. Fahnstock, thirty years old, an inspector in the employ of the Union Trolley Railroad Company, was found mutilated last night on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Hunt's Point Station, by Policeman Riley of the Alexander Avenue Station. It was taken to the Harlem Morgue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—456 Eighth Avenue, Henry Tronnanski; damage, $75.
4:55 A. M.—207 Pleasant Avenue, George Cromberg; damage, $2,500.
11 A. M.—1,733 Lexington Avenue, Rockow & Pick; damage, $600.
4:25 P. M.—967 Washington Avenue, Lena Kukelhorn; damage, $1,000.
4:40 P. M.—452 First Avenue, unoccupied; damage slight.
5 P. M.—One Hundredth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard; damage slight.

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THERE MAY BE NO PARADE

Citizens' Committeemen Visit Camp Wikoff and Receive Little Encouragement in Their Project.

REGULARS WANT TO GO HOME

The Rough Riders Will Be Out of Service Before the Date Proposed —Still 1,300 Sick at Montauk —Gen. Young Leaves.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 9.—It begins to look as though there will be no parade in New York City of the soldiers now here. The Rough Riders have begun to disband, and to-morrow morning the regulars will begin to leave Camp Wikoff. It is said that every surgeon here has advised against any parade before October, and it is expected that there will be but little of the army here when that month comes.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. William M. Brown, and ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy of New York, came to the camp this afternoon, and had a talk with Gen. Bates. He did not give them much encouragement, and said the doctors had pronounced the troops unfit to parade. After the talk with Gen. Bates, the committee went to Col. Roosevelt's headquarters. They found him seated on the grass with 200 of his men about him. Storytelling was in progress. Col. Roosevelt at once joined the committeemen and had a long talk with them. When told that Gen. Bates had fixed Oct. 1 as the earliest possible date for the proposed parade, Col. Roosevelt said he would be out of the service then, and so would his regiment, so that there was little or no chance of the regiment taking part. He said the men were unwilling to parade without their uniforms and outfits. He did not think any arrangement could be made. The Colonel said he had advocated the parade from the first, and was still in favor of it, whether the Rough Riders could take part or not. He felt that the regulars should be honored. For the committeemen's benefit Sergt. Randall and Troopers McGinty and McGuiness gave an exhibition of rough riding. The committeemen left apparently much cast down and impressed with the belief that a parade is out of the question, or at least, only a bare possibility.

The Rough Riders have been detached from the Second Brigade, and their place taken by the Second Cavalry. This relieves Col. Roosevelt of the command of the brigade and places Col. Noyes in that position. The Rough Riders are so near muster out that their continuance with the brigade was thought useless.

Col. Roosevelt has recommended for a medal of honor Sergt. Karstein. The Sergeant was in the van at San Juan, and was wounded in the right shoulder. He should have gone back, but continued fighting until his arm was stiff from the wound, and then, when he could handle his gun no longer, he turned in to aid the hospital corps, and worked until he dropped. His wound was a serious one, but is entirely healed.

The men in the regular regiments do not want a parade. What they want is to get home. They are anxious to get back to their posts and settle down once more to life as garrison troops. They need months of rest and quiet to bring them back to the condition they were in when they sailed for Santiago.

The Ninth Cavalry will pull up stakes in the morning and move out of camp. It will be the first of the regular regiments to get away. The others are going as fast as they can get transportation. The commanding officers are continually wiring the Quartermaster's Department to get them away.

The sick list is getting smaller. Surgeon General Sternberg has ordered Col. Forwood to get all of the sick into city hospitals before the equinoctial storm breaks and makes them uncomfortable, and this is being done as rapidly as possible. The Shinnecock sailed for New York this afternoon with more than 300 sick, and the yacht Red Cross took fifteen more. The very sick will be gotten out of camp as well as the rest, preparations having been made by which they can be sent to the station by easy stages.

The morning reports showed 766 in the general hospital. The number sent away to-day brings the total down below 400. This total, however, does not represent all sick in the camp. A census taken to-day showed 700 sick in quarters. These men should be in some hospital, but do not want to go there.

Some of the regimental Surgeons are complaining that it takes from a week to ten days to get supplies from New York. They do not know where the fault lies, but feel the effects.

The hospital authorities wish the relatives of all soldiers who have died to know that the bodies are embalmed and all similar services rendered free by the Government.

Col. Forwood understands he is shortly to be relieved of duty here. There is nothing further for him to do here.

A fire started in the grass back of the hospital to-day and spread to a group of sixty-six unoccupied tents erected for the use of some incoming recruits. Thirteen of the tents were destroyed. No one seems to know how the flames started.

One of the war balloons which was in use in the Santiago campaign left here this evening for Omaha, where it will be shown at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. A detachment of fifteen men of the Signal Crops will leave for Omaha to-morrow morning to operate the ballon. The detachment will be in command of Capt. Yancy of the Signal Corps.

Gen. F. B. M. Young left at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, where he will be in command of one of the divisions.

Two hundred and sixty-five colored recruits for the Twenty-fifth Infantry arrived here to-day from Camp Hobson and went into camp with the regiment.

Two more transports from Santiago are expected at any time, but did not arrive to-day.

President Has Not Sanctioned Parade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—It is stated at the White House that the President has not yet sent final word to Mayor Van Wyck of New York concerning the parade of troops in New York City.

CAMP WIKOFF'S DEATH LIST.

The death lists have been incomplete by one name for two days owing to the failure of those in charge of the Theosophists' relief tent to report the death of Private Guy Kesht, whose company and regiment are not known. He died in the tent a couple of days ago, and it was not until to-day that his death was bulletined. The deaths to-day were:

DRISCOLL, HENRY, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts.
O'ROURKE, THOMAS L., Company H, Ninth Massachusetts.
PROPER, GEORGE, Company E, Third Infantry.
TRIO, BERNARD, Company A, Tenth Infantry.
BROWN, EDWARD, Company M, First Illinois.
MASON, W. J., Company E, Ninth Massachusetts.
OSTERMAN, CHARLES, band, Ninth Infantry.
ROGERS, JAMES L., Company K, Seventy-first New York.
GRIGGS, WILLIAM H., Company M, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

201st New York Leaves Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 9.—The hospital patients are getting along finely, and it is now thought all will recover. The Two Hundred and First New York left this noon for Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and the other regiments will follow before Tuesday. The Two Hundred and First left thirty sick in the hospitals.

Connecticut Men Go to Camp Meade.

NIANTIC, Conn., Sept. 9.—The Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Tyler, left here this afternoon for Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn. It is scheduled to reach Middletown at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BURIAL ALLOWANCE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Before leaving Washington Secretary Alger directed that an order be issued that, instead of the regular allowance of $10 for the burial of a soldier $35 should be allowed, and the remains transported home at the Government's expense.

In accordance with the Secretary's order, Paragraph 162 of the army regulations, was amended so as to read as follows:

The remains of deceased soldiers will be inclosed in coffins, and transported by the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest military post or National cemetery, or, if so desired by their relatives, to their homes, for burial, unless the commanding officer deem burial at place of death to be proper when a full report of the facts and reasons will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army. The expense of transporting the remains is payable from the appropriation for army transportation or from funds specially appropriated for that purpose. The cost of expense of burial other than the cost of transportation will be limited to $35 for each enlisted man.

THEIR BODIES SENT SOUTH.

Funeral Services for Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick Held at Camp Wikoff.

MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 9.—The bodies of Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler and Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, who were drowned here night before last, left here at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the late homes of the two men—Wheeler, Ala., and Lexington, Va. The body of young Wheeler was accompanied by Gen. Wheeler, his three daughters, and his son Joseph. Lieut. Kirkpatrick's body was accompanied by Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman of the First United States Cavalry, who was detailed by the War Department.

Impressive services were held here early this morning, the Rev. Archibald Bradshaw, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, and pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, in New York, officiating. Gen. Wheeler appeared much broken by his misfortune. The service over, the march to the railroad station was begun.

The funeral procession left Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, four miles from the station, at about 8 o'clock, and marched on the main road right through the camp. It was headed by the mounted band of the Third Cavalry, and Troop A of the Third Cavalry acted as escort. Then came the two bodies on gun carriages, followed by Gen. Wheeler and his children and a number of officers of the camp. The procession was not long, but it was a very impressive one, and troops turned out all along the line to show honor to the dead.

The funeral party arrived in this city at 1 o'clock and passed directly to the Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, where a special car was in readiness for Gen. Wheeler. The bodies of Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick did not arrive, however, for some time, and it was 9:15 o'clock when the funeral party left by the Southern Express.

At Jersey City a guard of seven artillerymen from Governors Island carried the body of Cadet Wheeler from the landing pier to the train. Many flowers were received, among them a large wreath of immortelles from ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice. Gen. Wheeler was cheered at the pier several times, but the crowds were not large and there was perfect order.

PRIVATE WHITE'S DEATH.

He Was a Graduate of Williams and a Hero of the Santiago Campaign.

Private Hubbard W. White, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at Camp Wikoff on Thursday, Sept. 1, from dysentery and general debility, as the result of the Santiago campaign. His body was sent to Boston on Tuesday for burial.

Mr. White was one of the first to volunteer in the Seventy-first Regiment at the beginning of the war. He came of a fighting family. His father thirty-five years ago was one of the most prominent citizens of Boston and Hyde Park, Mass. His three elder brothers went to the front as commissioned officers in the rebellion, and each came home with higher rank. One of Mr. White's sisters married Col. Wildrick of the regular army; another sisted married Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, now stationed at Albany. White prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and subsequently graduated at Williams College, Class of 1877. After his college career he went into business in Boston, and became the leading metal broker in that city. There he joined the Boston Cadets. For the last ten years he had made New York his home.

THIRD REGIMENT COMING HOME.

Various Companies Will Be Mustered Out at Their Respective Armories.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast received word from the War Department at Washington this afternoon that the various companies of the Third New York Volunteer Regiment, now stationed at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, would be ordered immediately to their respective armories in this State, to be mustered out of service as soon as they arrived.

The Third Regiment is under the command of Col. Hoffman of Elmira, and it is composed of the separate companies of the Old National Guard from the central part of the State. All of the companies were in the fourth brigade of the State National Guard.

SURGEON DIES OF FEVER.

Gen. Lawton's Daily Bulletin of Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Gen. Lawton, in his bulletin concerning the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago to-night reports the death of Dr. E. S. Tyner, Acting Assistant Surgeon, from yellow fever. His dispatch follows:

"Total sick, 420; total fever, 260; total new cases fever, 38; total returned to duty, 71; deaths: Dr. E. S. Tyner, Acting Assistant Surgeon, yellow fever; Frank W. Douglas, civilian, chronic dysentery; Clifford Houghton, private, Company F, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever."

Gen. Mizner Suddenly Expires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Brig. Gen. John Kemp Mizner, United States Army, retired, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his residence in this city. He had been ill about a week, but was believed to be improving. He was sixty-three years old, and served throughout the civil war, receiving brevet commissions for gallantry at the battles of Corinth and Panola, Miss.

Private Meyers Dies at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—At an early hour this morning Private George H. Meyers, Company A, Ninth United States Infantry, who was recently brought from Montauk Point, died at the Newport Hospital. He was a native of Canada, and lived in Oswego, N. Y., where his wife resides.

A Seventh Infantry Man Dead.

Albert F. Gately, Company H, Seventh Infantry, died Thursday at Gouverneur Hospital. He came from New York on the Shinnecock from Camp Wikoff on Sept. 1. His home was at 71 Bolton Street, Boston, Mass.

Private McGinness Dies.

Ferdinand McGinness, a private in Company F, Twentieth United States Infantry, died Thursday in Roosevelt Hospital. He was taken there on Sunday from Montauk, and the attending physicians said his case had not been diagnosed up to the hour of his death. McGinness's home was at 1,423 Arlington Avenue, St. Louis.

Death of Sergt. Stanfell.

Sergt. Byron Stanfell of Company B, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, died Thursday in St. Mark's Hospital. He was taken to the hospital ten days ago from Camp Wikoff.

SIGNAL CORPS MEN TO RETURN.

Several Companies Will Probably Leave Puerto Rico Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has received a telegram from Puerto Rico, informing him that the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Volunteer Signal Corps Companies probably will sail for the United States on the transport Seneca, which will leave Ponce Sept. 14.

The Fifth Company, under command of Capt. Lamar, was recruited largely from Washington City and vicinity, and the Seventh Company, under command of Capt. John B. Inman, is composed largely of first-class telegraph operators recruited in Chicago. The Ninth Company was recruited by Capt. Edward B. Ives in New York and Albany. The Fourth Company, Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, consists of miscellaneous recruits.

It is probable that these companies will be furloughed and mustered out shortly after their return to the United States.

Troops Coming on the Alamo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following dispatch from Gen. Wilson, dated Ponce, Sept. 8, has been posted at the War Department:

Transport Alamo sailed at 5:30 o'clock with the following on board: Companies F, G, and H, Second Wisconsin, five officers, 200 men; Battery A, First Illinois, three officers, 70 men; Company H, First District of Columbia, 2 officers, 59 men; Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery, 2 officers, 166 men; unattached, 6 officers, 50 men. Civilian employes, 30 men. Should reach New York Sept. 15. Total, 15 officers, 545 enlisted men.

MISS BARTON AT TAMPA

She Is Expected to Reach Washington on Tuesday.

HER REPORT ON CUBAN WORK

The Fine of $500 Imposed on a Transport, She Says, Was Because of a Technical Irregularity.

According to advices received at Cuban Relief Headquarters yesterday, Miss Clara Barton has arrived at Tampa, and will leave to-morrow for Washington. She will be met there by Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the Red Cross Executive Committee, and, together, they will confer with the State Department with reference to the future relief work in Cuba. Miss Barton is expected to reach Washington on Tuesday.

In her party of eleven are Albert Van Schelle, representing the Belgian Red Cross; Dr. J. B. Hubbell, general field agent; Dr. E. W. Egan, head surgeon; Dr. Charles R. Gill, assistant surgeon, and C. H. H. Cottrell, accountant.

A report of Miss Barton's work in Cuba was received yesterday from Dr. S. S. Partillo, Red Cross agent at Tampa. Miss Barton says that the fine of $500 imposed on the Government transport laden with Cuban relief supplies was because of a technical irregularity. The customs duties, she says, frequently more than double the value of the article.

The high prices, she says, have necessitated the establishment of chop houses by the municipal authorities to feed the poor. In the outlying villages from Havana she reports great suffering. In one city of 30,000 population there were fifty burials in one day. Similar conditions were found to exist in Matanzas, Cardenas, and Cienfuegos.

With reference to the arrival of the Comal, laden with 1,600 tons of supplies sent by the Government in aid of the Red Cross, Miss Barton says:

With the cargoes of two vessels (the Clinton being the other) lying in these waters, and the terrible need of the entire island west of Santiago Province, it seemed at first impossible that any conditions could be made which would prevent the distribution of that food. Consequently every effort was made both by the Red Cross and the officers of the Comal, but the best that could be obtained was the following: "That the customs laws were imperative; that on no account could any duty or fine be remitted, but that this arrangement would perhaps be found possible, that the Colonial Government would pay the duty on condition that the food would be passed over to them for their use and distribution." This was a proposition that could not be entertained; neither could the immediate donors consent to it, nor could they believe that the people of the United States would for a moment listen to it. There remained then but one thing to do. The Comal would await its instructions from the home Government; the Red Cross, being free on the afternoon of the 1st of September, paid her fine of $500 in gold, met every possible contingency that could arise in any way, either as the distributor of food or as the representative of the International Red Cross, and sorrowfully drew anchor and sailed away for the United States.

In a private letter to Mr. Barton Dr. Partello said that the 1,000 tons of supplies on the Clinton had been placed in a Government warehouse at Egmont Key, and that they would be distributed among Cuban refugees.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

Eleven Seventy-first Men Apply for Assistance—Men of the Eighth Being Cared For.

Fourteen soldiers, eleven of whom belong to the Seventy-first Regiment, went to the Red Cross supply depot yesterday, at different times, and asked for assistance.

The men were clad in their uniforms. Only two of them were sick, but all were without any clothing save what they wore, were hungry, and had no money. They said that they were provided with lodging at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, but that they had to beg for food, as no provision was made for feeding well men there. All of the men were supplied with various articles of clothing, and five received full suits. They also received money to buy food with.

Twenty-six men of the Eighth Regiment were received yesterday at Pelham Manor Red Cross Hospital.

The demands on the Long Island branch of the Red Cross Supply Committee have become so great that the old St. John's Hospital at Twelfth Street and Jackson Avenue has been put in shape for the reception and care of sick men from Montauk. Twenty-two cases of supplies were sent there yesterday to make ready for sixty men who arrived in the afternoon. Mrs. Henry Marquand is in charge of this hospital.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Seward Webb and J. C. Yager, the auxiliary for the maintenance of trained nurses has leased two Wagner sleeeping cars, to be placed on the Long Island Railroad, running between Montauk and Long Island City. On each of these cars will be placed trained nurses and attendant physicians, and they will be provided with such supplies as may be found necessary.

Mrs. Alfred G. White has offered the Coney Island Seaside Home for Children to the Red Cross for use as a hospital. One hundred men can be accommodated. The offer has been accepted, and six nurses will go there.

Mrs. Boyd Cutting has opened her home at Oakdale for the care of eleven sick soldiers. Mrs. Valentine of Sing Sing, informed the women of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday that the Sing Sing Hospital had offered to take care of six men of the Seventy-first.

Mrs. Cowdin yesterday sent two nurses to Sag Harbor, five to Camp Black, and four to Fort Hamilton. Five of the six male nurses sent to Portsmouth will go to Spain with the prisoners now at that place.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross to date amount to $282,437.96. Yesterday's contributions were as follows:

The American Surety Company of New York, $1,000; Miss Elizabeth Armington and friends, (proceeds of lawn party,) $115.15; "E. P. C.," $25; Astoria Silk Works, (through THE NEW YORK TIMES,) $50; Oswald Lewyn, Nathan Kleinbaum, Willie Greenfield, Robert and Eddie Speis, (through THE NEW YORK TIMES,) $5; Auxiliary No. 92, Marshall, Mich., $20.75; Auxiliary No. 88, Evanston, Ill., $50; Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, $100; Miss Eliza G. Badike, $100; Auxiliary No. 1, Robert Bacon, Treasurer, $5,000; "Anonymous," 25 cents; "Mrs. and Miss B.," $25; Mrs. Edmund Titus, $25; Auxiliary No. 44, Glen Cove, $125; proceeds of course of lectures, Gilbertsville, N. Y., $20; employes, engineers' department, Standard Gaslight Company, $2.70.

VOLUNTEERS WITHOUT CLOTHING.

Chaplain at Fort McPherson Appeals to the Red Cross.

In a letter received yesterday at Cuban relief headquarters from Post Chaplain Nave, at Fort McPherson, Ga., he says that Surgeon Taylor, in charge of the hospital, has refused to issue clothing to the volunteer soldiers, whose regiments have been ordered out of service.

"There are from fifty to one hundred sick men in this hospital," he says, "who have lost all their belongings by being shifted from hospital to hospital, the nurses failing to keep track of their effects, and they are here now without an article to wear except their sleeping shirts, in which they are now lying on their cots. Day after day some of these men reach a point in their convalescence where they are able to leave their cots. I have laid this before the citizens of Atlanta, and have been able to supply many with second-hand clothing; but the number now approaching convalescence and who have not been paid for a number of months, and whose clothing cannot be obtained now from the Government, is distressing to contemplate. If your society can see any way to help furnish clothing for these men so they can return to their homes it will be a mercy indeed. I can get reasonable rates from wholesale dealers in Atlanta in such case as will answer the purpose. Cotton goods can be bought cheaper here than in New York."

In answer to this letter a telegram was sent to Chaplain Nave, telling him to get all the clothes needed, and the Red Cross would pay for them.

Swallowed a Needle and Died.

A tailor in Chicago accidentally swallowed a needle and died as a result of the inflammation set up by the small needle. Little things frequently have great power, as is seen in a few small doses of the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, however, has an entirely different effect from the needle in this notice. The Bitters make nervous, weak, and sickly persons strong and well again. They are also good for dyspepsia and constipation.

SHERMAN'S VIEW OF SANTIAGO.

Charges the War Department with Gross Neglect and Delay in Its Treatment of Soldiers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—H. V. Speelman, Chief Clerk in the office of State Labor Commissioner Jones, several days ago wrote a note to John Sherman, inclosing an editorial criticism upon Mr. Sherman for his attack upon the War Department for mismanagement in the Santiago campaign. The reply, just received by Mr. Speelman, refutes the recent publication that Sherman and Alger had patched up their differences. It is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1898.

My Dear Sir: Your kind note of the 5th inst. is received. I am not disturbed by the criticism of The Ohio State Journal. It is mistaken in the cause of my earnest interest for our soldiers, at and after the battle of Santiago.

Nor is it true that I am influenced by Gen. Miles, whom I have not seen for many months. Nor have I heard from him.

The treatment of our soldiers was harsh and cruel and this was caused by gross neglect and delay of officers of the War Department. I hope this will not occur again. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

The editorial article in The State Journal charged that Sherman was influenced by the fact that Secretary Alger was instrumental in defeating him for the Republican nomination for President one time, and also declared Sherman was influenced by reason of his relations with Gen. Miles.

VALUE OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Importance of Intelligent Supervision Over the Complex Machinery of Ships in Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Russian naval Captain, Prince Lievin, who was sent by his Government with the North Atlantic Squadron to witness the operations before Santiago, has expressed the opinion that, aside from gunnery, one of the greatest weaknesses of the Spanish warships was in the engine rooms.

The Spanish Navy has no special engineer corps of command officers, and, like the French Navy, relies upon machinists to run the engines. The weakness of this system was revealed in active service, and nowhere so markedly as in the case of the torpedo boats and destroyers. The remarkably few instances of breakdowns in the machinery of our warships was attributed by Capt. Lievin entirely to the intelligent supervision over the complex mechansm exercised by the Naval Engineer Corps.

The Navy Department has learned that the French Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, has ordered that a torpedo boat be assigned permanently to the marine school at Brest for the instruction practically of naval cadets in the management of steam machinery. Heretofore, as in the case of our own academy at Annapolis, the cadets have had their whole training on sailing vessels, and had to learn the management of steam machinery after they went into service.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARDS.

The Battleship Oregon Will Be Floated Out of Dry Dock To-day.

The battleship Oregon will be floated out of Dry Dock No. 3 this morning, and will then take on her supplies of coal and ammunition, that were removed in order to lighten the vessel. It is said that she will be ready to sail before the end of next week. It is thought in the yard that orders will be received sending her to the Pacific Coast.

The hull of the battleship has received one coat of paint and another will be put on to-day. Some slight change is to be made in the loading mechanism of her 6-inch guns, which will make them more easily loaded and much more effective.

The battleship Massachusetts arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning from Boston. She is to go in the dry dock as soon as the Oregon is floated out. She will be thoroughly overhauled and painted, and have some slight changes made in her interior.

The Texas, it is expected, will stay in the yard for about a week. In addition to the changes that are to be made to her six-inch guns she is to be supplied with new interior fittings and furniture.

ASKS PAY FOR CUBAN ARMY.

Cuban-American League Requests President McKinley to Advance the Necessary Funds.

The following letter to President McKinley was made public yesterday by the Cuban-American League, 115 Broadway:

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: The Cuban-American League would urge upon the Government of the United States that a plan be devised and carried out at the earliest possible moment for the payment of the Army of the Cuban Revolution. This would accomplish the immediate disbanding of the army, and the soldier would not have to return to his family emptyhanded, but he and they would have something with which to start in the world anew. Again, his good will toward the United States would be complete, he having received his pay at its hands.

Of course the funds for this purpose will have to be advanced by the United States, to be repaid by Cuba as soon as she has a Government duly organized, independent, or as a State in the Union, that can issue the necessary bonds, and in the meantime the United States will hold the island, the public lands, and collect the revenues, making her security ample.

Payments could be made on payrolls duly certified by Gen. Gomez as Commander in Chief of the Army of the Revolution, and these could be safeguarded in every way to prevent irregularity. The soldier upon being paid would make his affidavit of service and as to the correctness of his account, and at the same time assign his claim to the United States. Very truly yours,

W. O. McDOWELL, President.
A. A. AGUIRRE, Secretary.

BLANCO APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Gen. Blanco has appealed to the Government for funds, representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing.

Señor Romero Giron, Minister for the Colonies, has asked the Treasury for 100,000,000 pesetas, but received only 30,000,000.

The Bank of Spain nominally holds 1,000,000,000 pesetas in internal 4s, but the sums supplied to the Government on this guarantee are already exhausted.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the California Débris Commission to regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California, to take effect Oct. 15.

Col. Suter also is relieved from duty as Division Engineer of the Pacific Division, to take effect Oct. 15, and will transfer temporarily to Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the works now under his charge, with all money and property appertaining thereto, and proceed to and take station at Boston, Mass., and relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of the works in his charge, together with all money and property appertaining thereto. Col. Mansfield, upon being thus relieved by Col. Suter, will proceed to and take station at San Francisco and relieve Major Heuer of the works temporarily transferred to him by Col. Suter, and assume the duties of Division Engineer of the Pacific Dilision.

The detail of the following officers for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is announced: Major Henry C. Davis, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, (First Lieutenant, Seventh United States Artillery;) Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Second United States Infantry;) (Capt. Penn will report for duty at the Academy Oct. 15;) Capt. Robert L. Howze, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Sixth United States Cavalry;) Capt. Edward Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Seventh United States Cavalry;) First Lieuts. Granger Adams, Fifth United States Artillery; Samson L. Faison, First United States Infantry; Wilmot E. Ellis, Fourth United States Artillery; Joseph T. Crabbs, Ninth United States Cavalry; George F. Landers, Fourth United States Artillery; Palmer E. Pierce, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Edward D. Anderson, Tenth United States Cavalry; Richmond P. Davis, Second United States Artillery; Charles H. Hunter, First United States Artillery, and Frank G. Mauldin, Seventh United States Artillery; Second Lieuts. William Lassiter, First United States Artillery; Julian R. Lindsey, Ninth United States Cavalry; George Blakely, Second United States Artillery; Thales L. Ames, Third United States Artillery; Harry H. Stout, Sixth United States Cavalry; Samuel V. McClure, Seventh United States Infantry; Frank W. Coe, First United States Artillery; David M. King, Fourth United States Artillery; William M. Cruikshanks, First United States Artillery; William R. Smith, First United States Artillery; Jens Bugge, Third United States Infantry; Charles H. Paine, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-second United States Infantry; James M. Williams, Seventh United States Artillery; Cadet Williams will report for duty at the Academy at the expiration of his present sick leave;) Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; Joseph L. Knowlton, Second United States Artillery; Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Fifth United States Cavalry; Samuel C. Hazzard, Third United States Artillery; Herbert A. White, Sixth United States Cavalry; James W. Hinkley, Jr., Fifth United States Artillery; Mathew C. Smith, Second United States Cavalry, and Samuel Hof, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) is relieved from further duty as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

The following named officers are relieved from further duty at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.:

Capt. James Parker, Fourth United States Cavalry; Capt. John H. Beacom, Sixth United States Infantry; First Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Third United States Artillery; Second Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourth United States Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth United States Cavalry.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point, and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army. He will then proceed to Quonsett Point, R. I., and Niantic, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting the artillery horses to be turned in by the commands to be mustered out of service at those places, and upon completion of this duty will return to his station in this city.

Capt. Thomas S. Grassell, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Major Herbert Katz, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Depot Commissary at Newport News, and will proceed at once to Omaha and report in person to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, to relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, from his duty as Acting Chief Commissary of that department and as Purchasing Commissary at Omaha.

Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report in person to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Austin H. Brown, Adjutant, Fourth United States Infantry.

First Lieut. Peter J. Reddy, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding officer at the latter station for assignment to duty with Capt. Lyman's company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Dock, United States Army, will proceed from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Camp Wikoff and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Kearney, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Gilbert, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. B. Bluitt, United States Army, will proceed from Quincy, Ill., to New York City, and report in person to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by United States steamer Yucatan to Santiago, Cuba, and upon arrival there will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for duty with the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, United States Volunteers, is extended twenty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. L. Coleman, United States Army, having reported in person to the Surgeon General of the army, will proceed to Fort Point, Galveston, Texas, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Charles M. Forrest, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Private William M. Allen, Hospital Corps, now at Sullivan's Island, S. C., is detailed as Acting Hospital Steward, and will be sent to Fernandina, Fla. He will report upon his arrival at that station to the commanding officer, United States troops, for duty.

Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

First Lieut. Frederick H. Gregg, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, at Anniston, Ala., for assignment to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, First Division, Hospital and Ambulance Company.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Irving J. Carr, Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. George S. Young, Seventh United States Infantry, now at Denver, awaiting orders, will proceed to Camp Wikoff and join his regiment.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, upon the expiration of his present sickness, will proceed to join his company.

Paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 197, Aug. 22, relating to First Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is revoked.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and will proceed to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry, is honorably discharged as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, only, to date Aug. 31, on tender of resignation.

First Lieut. William E. Welsh, Tenth United States Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighth United States Infantry,) and First Lieut. William A. Raibourn, Tenth United States Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Infantry,) will proceed to join the Tenth United States Infantry.

Sergt. Arthur Wolfe and First Class Private Parker C. Reed, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will be sent to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and will report upon their arrival to the commanding officer, Sixth Signal Corps Company, for duty.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date: Major Bennett H. Tobey, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Carl W. Jefferies, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. R. K. Barlow, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Andrew M. Motsinger, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Beverly L. Thomas, Jr., Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert S. Brooks, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed from Paterson, N. J., to Camp Wikoff, and report for duty with his regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Quartermaster Sixth Infantry, is changed to sick leave, and extended one month and twenty days, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for ten days, granted First Lieut. William C. Bennett, Adjutant, Sixth Infantry, Aug. 20, and extended ten days, Aug. 24, is changed to leave for one month, on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the board of officers constituted for the examination of Lieutenants of the line, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, vice Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, hereby relieved.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas F. Cooke, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieut. H. E. Pearson, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William L. Hazen, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The sick leave of absence granted Major E. B. Winans, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Thomas F. Lynch, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. Albert M. McGee, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Fred H. Wilson, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty-one days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Arthur E. Lewis, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Major Francis L. Oswald, Surgeon, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of the sick leave of absence granted Capt. John P. Trainor, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Charles A. Varnum, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Henry La Motte, Surgeon, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, is extended to include Aug. 12.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. George W. Henneman, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Pardy W. Arnold, Seventh Artillery, is assigned to Battery E of that regiment. He will remain on duty with Battery C, Seventh Artillery, until further orders.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Sixth Infantry, is extended one month and three days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., Twentieth Infantry, is extended fourteen days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Col. Harry C. Egbert, Twenty-second Infantry.

The following-named officers will report in person in due time to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, United States Army, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Sept. 20, for examination with a view to their transfer to the Ordnance Department: Second Lieuts. John H. Rice, Second Cavalry; William M. Cruikshanks, First Artillery; James M. Williams, Seventh Artillery; Samuel Hof, Sixth Cavalry; Tiemann N. Horn, Second Artillery; Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery; Kenneth Morton, Third Artillery, and David M. King, Fourth Artillery. Upon the conclusion of their examinations the officers named will return to the places of receipt by them of this order.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Virgil Jones, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer has leave for five days.

The resignation of Paymaster's Clerk F. B. Philbrook is accepted, Sept. 5.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk G. E. Freeman, on nomination of Paymaster T. S. Thompson, is revoked when his accounts are settled.

Lieut. Commander R. G. Davenport is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Navy Department.

Surgeon W. H. Rush is detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered to Boston.

Ensign J. W. Powell, order of Aug. 20, detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Naval Academy Sept. 10, for duty on the Santee, is modified; ordered to the Santee Sept. 17.

Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer is detached from the Armeria and ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett is detached from the Armeria and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh is detached from the Armeria and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick is detached from the Machias and ordered immediately to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. A. W. Grant is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered immediately to the Machias.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, when discharged from treatment at hospital, New York, is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Mate H. Kuhl, retired, is detached from the Franklin and ordered home.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton, order of Sept. 3, detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the staff of Admiral Sampson, is revoked.

Surgeon M. H. Crawford is detached from the Boston and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore is detached from the Monadnock and ordered immediately to the Olympia.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Chaffee is detached from the hospital at Brooklyn and ordered to the Monadnock.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page is detached from the Olympia and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. McCullough is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Curl is detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, and ordered to the Puget Sound naval station.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Beebe is detached from the Richmond, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Ensign H. H. Cushing is detached from the Armeria and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Hinsley is detached from the Harvard, and ordered to settle accounts in twenty days.

Lieut. H. R. Cohen, Lieut. A. De Unger, Lieut. J. B. Potter, Lieut. H. M. Bigelow, Ensign E. O. Holloway, Ensign W. T. Camp, Assistant Engineer S. P. Hinckley, and Assistant Surgeon O. T. Smith are detached from the Montauk and ordered home.

The following are honorably discharged from Sept. 8: Lieut. N. G. Morrill, Lieut. (J. G.) William Elliott, Lieut. (J. G.) E. L. Burn, Ensign H. S. Townsend, Lieut. W. T. Atkinson, Ensign H. L. Miller, Lieut. J. J. Igoe, Lieut. (J. G.) Royal P. Carroll, Ensign R. W. G. Welling, Ensign J. J. Phelps, Ensign P. Collier, Assistant Surgeon H. A. Johnson, Chief Engineer H. W. Spangler, Passed Assistant Engineer E. O. Rust, Assistant Engineer A. R. Jackson, Lieut. J. H. Dillaway, Ensign M. F. S. Vonloesecke, Ensign E. T. White, Ensign W. J. Rodgers, Ensign S. W. Griffith, Ensign R. Raynor, Lieut. L. H. Turner, Lieut. W. E. Gunn, Passed Assistant Engineer H. P. Gray, Passed Assistant Engineer F. O. Getliffe, Mate W. G. Morrison, Mate G. E. Karmerer, Lieut. A. H. Day, Lieut. (J. G.) N. W. Bishop, Lieut. E. V. Raynolds, Lieut. G. C. Stout, Ensign E. H. Dickson, Ensign C. J. Colrow, Lieut. (J. G.) G. H. Elswald, Lieut. A. Gartley, Ensign C. L. Andrews, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. P. McGowan, Chief Engineer J. G. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer E. S. Van Wart, Mate B. A. Benson, Assistant Surgeon P. O. Hutson, Ensign J. W. Eichart, Ensign I. E. Relyea, Lieut. (J. G.) J. J. Adkins, Lieut. (J. G.) G. N. Swan, Lieut. D. M. Scales, and Carpenter J. L. Purple.

Movements of Vessels.

Scorpion sailed from Caimanera for Port au Prince Sept. 7.

Viking arrived at Annapolis Sept. 8.

Texas arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 8.

Seminole arrived at Boston Sept. 8, and was placed out of commission.

Albatross arrived at Mare Island Sept. 8.

Wasp sailed from San Juan for Charleston Sept. 8.

Cincinnati arrived at San Juan Sept. 8.

Hawk arrived at Norfolk Sept. 9.

Yosemite sailed from League Island for Norfolk Sept. 9.

Baltimore arrived at Hongkong Sept. 9.

Peoria arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 9.

Massachusetts arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 9.

Hornet sailed from Norfolk for Fort Monroe Sept. 9.

BUSINESS REVIVES!

Interest in the means of doing business revives with it. The best and quickest means of doing business is the

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Message rates make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street. 18 Cortlandt Street.
952 Broadway. 115 West 38th Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:36	Sun sets	6:17	Moon rises	12:12

High Water This Day.

	S. Hook	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate
A. M.	3:10	3:38	5:34
P. M.	3:14	3:48	5:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Barbados	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	....	....
Winifreda, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.		
British Queen, Antwerp	....	3:00 P. M.
Catania, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German, steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 11, at 6:30 P. M.; per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) for China and Japan, close here daily up to Sept. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 3 and up to Sept. §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong Aug. 4; Shanghai, Aug. 9; Yokohama, Aug. 18, and Honolulu, 31, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Glengyle. Due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 10.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 25.
Panama, Fowkesby, Aug. 24.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Susquehanna, Gibraltar, Aug. 26.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Sept. 5.
La Navarre, Havre, Sept. 3.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 1.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, Sept. 3.
Colorado, Hull, Aug. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 2.
Port Adelaide, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Sept. 5.
Alliance, Colon, Sept. 5.
Astoria, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
Brooklyn City, Shields, Aug. 30.
Georgian, London, Sept. 1.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Newton, St. Lucia, Sept. 6.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Sept. 7.
Rhynland, Southampton, Sept. 3.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Lismore, Hamburg, Aug. 31.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Oevenum, Oporto, Aug. 30.
Palatia, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 8.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Weimar, Bremen, Sept. 3.

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 9.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp Aug. 24 via Halifax Sept. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Ship Celticburn of Greenock, Davidson, Hull 52 days, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston Sept. 2, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Alacrity, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Vincent Aug. 2 and Bermuda Sept. 2, via Delaware Breakwater 8, in ballast to C. B. Richard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Hamburg Aug. 23, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Strathnairn, (Br.,) Cumming, Liverpool Aug. 24, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Durhridge of London, McLauchlan, Havre 51 days, in ballast to Gustavus Heye.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) Holm, Cardenas Sept. 4, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Sept. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 9, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind calm; clear.

Sailed.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) for Hamburg.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing, for orders.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS State of Texas, for Brunswick, Ga.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS John J. Hill, for —.
SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.
Ship Pegasus, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
Bark Francesca T., (Ital.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New York at 12:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Whiting, New York for Belfast, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, arr. at Newcastle from New York Sept. 7.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from Buenos Ayres, &c., sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, sld. from Naples for New York Sept. 7.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, sld. from this port for New York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Young, arr. at Rotterdam from New York Sept. 7.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, sld. from Hamburg for New York Sept. 6.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Capt. Scopinich, sld. from Venice for New York Sept. 6.

SS Borderer, (Br.,) Capt. Hay, sld. from Antwerp for New York Sept. 7.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlewein, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New York Sept. 7.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hottmeyer, sld. from Bremen for New York Sept. 7.

SS Venetian, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, sld. from Iquique for New York yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Boutillier, Yokohama, Hongkong, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, New York for King's Lynn, passed the Lizard to-day.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The British steamer Knight Errant, Capt. Williams, from Hamburg for New York, stranded on Sealcar Rocks, Cresswell, north of the Tyne, last night. Her bottom is badly perforated with holes and she is leaking. Five tugs are attending her.

Spoken.

Bark Ancona, (Br.,) Ellis, New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Aug. 27 in lat. 40, lon 70.

Notice to Mariners.

SOUTHWEST LEDGE LIGHT STATION—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 15, 1898, the sounding of the Daboll fog trumpet at this station, on Southwest Ledge Reef, entrance to New Haven Harbor, will be resumed. There will be no change in characteristic of signal.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 61 of 1898.)

This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 58, No. 279, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 52 and 73.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Notice is hereby given that the East Bank Gas Buoy, No. 6, on the northeasterly side of the inner end of East Channel, entrance to the Lower Bay of New York, which was discontinued a few days ago for repairs, has been re-established this date, and the spar buoy temporarily placed to mark the locality has been removed. By order of the Lighthouse Board. E. M. SHEPARD, Captain, United States Navy, Inspector.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

10 YEARS OLD.

The Best Whiskey in America.

Going to ALASKA? Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska," or "Alaska Excursions." Four cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships [illegible] Alaska [illegible] Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. [illegible] Tacoma, Aug. 18 [illegible]

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

Wanamaker's

Open All Day as Usual.

Men's Top Coats

And Other Clothing Matters

WE have done it better this season than ever before, but that goes without saying. No store can stand still, and a clothing store least of all.

Nevertheless, it is always a gratifying thing to be able to say "Better," especially when the comparison is made with what was the *best* of a previous season. We have always carried our standard highest,—now we elevate it a little more.

Prove it by these:

At $10—Splendid quality Oxford mixed worsted; line with Italian cloth; Skinner satin sleeve lining. Also black unfinished worsted at same price.

At $12—Several shades dark mixed Covert cloths lined throughout with pure silk; good value at $15.

At $15—Fine Oxford mixed Vicuna, serge lined; with satin sleeve linings. Some clothiers would ask $20 for such a coat. Also black unfinished Worsted coats, silk lined and faced to edge. Sold usually at $20 and $22.50 by some houses. Our price, $15.

Boys' School Suits BOYS' School Suits for $3.50 each. Our idea of a "school suit" is not the every-day one that "anything will do." It ought to be particularly good in detail and material, and as good-looking as it can be without interfering with serviceability. Witness these suits as instances of what we think school suits should be. All sizes for ages 8 to 16 years, at $3.50 a suit, but only a hundred and fifty in the lot.

The "Wanamaker Special" is a boy's suit made expressly for us and in our own way. It is built for service under trying conditions. Extra strong and solid everywhere,—staved and braced and doubled to stand the hardest knocks; yet handsome, too, and dressy.

Five Dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Glass and China Question THE new era in selling Pottery and Cut Glass Ware began in this city when our doors were opened. By strong and long strides it has been carried up to the present September offering.

Each day this week the distribution has increased, and the increase will be continuous as the importance of the bargains is more widely known.

The occasion is vital with facts. The effort is almost entirely on high-grade goods, but the prices are cheap in the true sense—many less than half the market value.

Austria produces fine china ware. We are selling Austrian reproductions of French Bread and Butter Plates at 25c. each. The French would cost you $1—you cannot tell the difference.

There is a splendid variety of French Plates at $1 and $1.50 each—their ordinary value is $2.50 and $4. Critical buyers are taking them rapidly.

Representative Limoges Dinner Sets, beautifully decorated, are $25. Others of English Porcelain are $6. Also the richest qualities that are known to ceramic art.

Ten cents is a trifle, but it will buy a decorated China Cream Pitcher, or a plate of either of several sizes, or a Cup and Saucer—all imported.

In a little Bohemian village we get Tea or Coffee or Bouillon Cups and Saucers that we can sell you at 25c.—an obscure place but little known. As the china world goes worth double.

Bohemian Glass, highly decorative, Vases are 20c. to $10. Their real value imported to-day is fifty per cent. more.

These are only hints intended to tell you how to replenish your china closet and mantel-piece at prices that will put beauty upon your dinner table, decoration in your home, and keep money in your pocket-book.

First Floor and Basement.

Flannelette Wrappers JUST received a lot of these in attractive new styles — warm and becoming—the sort you appreciate cool mornings. Temptingly little prices:

At $1.25—In pretty patterns; square yoke back and front; ruffle over shoulder; loose front, full back; ruffle, yoke and collar braid-trimmed.

At $1.50—Of figured flannelette; loose front, fitted back, with plaits from yoke to waist; pointed yoke back; square front; bretelles over shoulder; fitted lining to waist; full skirt; yoke, bretelles, collar and sleeves braid-trimmed.

At $1.75—Figured; full front, plaited back; pointed yoke back and bolero effect front; pointed ruffles over shoulders; yoke, bretelles and sleeves trimmed with cashmere.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HURT STOPPING A RUNAWAY.

One of the Horses Fell on Cavanaugh and Injured Him Severely.

Bicycle Patrolman Francis J. Cavanaugh was severely hurt last night while stopping a runaway on Riverside Drive. On the drive is a hill from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Cavanaugh was wheeling at the top of the hill early last evening when he saw a team and dirt cart speeding along. The driver, Anthony Souweice of 2,000 First Avenue, had lost control of the animals and was shouting for help. Cavanaugh wheeled after the runaway, and reached it at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He wheeled close to the horses, caught one of them by the bridle, and, sitting on his wheel, was dragged along to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street without being able to stop the running animals.

There one horse suddenly reared and then put one hoof through the policeman's wheel. The result was that the animal fell heavily on the policeman.

Bicycle Patrolman O'Rourke had seen Cavanaugh and was on his way to his assistance before the horse fell. He arrived in time to get the horse up. Cavanaugh was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it was found three of his ribs were broken and he was injured internally. His condition is critical.

Cavanaugh has made a dozen thrilling stops of runaways during the two years he has been on the squad.

TYNG MAKES A NEW RECORD

He Plays the Morris County Golf Links in the Lowest Figures of the Season.

A HOST OF NEW ARRIVALS

Competitors for the Championship Practicing Hard for the Games Next Week—College Men Show Up Well.

A steady stream of golfers and championship competitors were pouring into the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., all day yesterday. The links were alive with players until late in the afternoon, and there was more excitement than is often the case in the ordinary open tournament. The names of many prominent golfers were registered in the club book, and some of the scores made were sufficiently low to occasion creditable comment on all sides.

In this latter respect James A. Tyng clearly carried off the honors of the day, for he made the long eighteen-hole course in the remarkably low figures of eighty strokes. This was a feat that had formerly been considered impossible by many members who understand the course well. The score was less by three points than the bogie score fixed by Willie Weir, the club professional, who knows what good golf is as well as any one in the country.

To do it Tyng had to play absolutely perfect golf. Steadiness was its prominent feature. There were no sensationally brilliant plays, and four strokes was the lowest for any one hole.

Tyng has been resting from golf recently, and his game showed that the rest had been beneficial. It indicates him as one of the most dangerous competitors for the championship next week.

Each half was done in forty strokes, so Vanderpool's rare record of thirty-seven for the first nine holes on the previous day still stands unchallenged. The score is:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out ....5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5—40
In ....4 4 5 6 4 4 4 4 5—40
Total 80

Jasper Lynch of the Lakewood Club, one of the new arrivals, played around with Tyng, but he did not play out all the holes.

Good Record by Travis.

Walter J. Travis also succeeded in making bogie figures for the course, finishing in 83 strokes. Both of these men, therefore, broke the best former record, which was 84 strokes. Travis played with Walter B. Smith, the college champion of Yale, and who had just arrived from Chicago. He did 90, a very creditable performance for a first trial. Their scores are:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ....5 4 4 4 5 6 5 4 5—42
In ....5 4 5 6 5 3 4 5 4—41
Total 83

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia—
Out ....5 5 4 4 8 5 6 5 6—48
In ....5 4 6 7 5 6 4 5 5—47
Total 90

A foursome that attracted general interest was played in the afternoon between former Champion Macdonald of Chicago and Professional David Foulis, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Baltusrol, the former intercollegiate champion, and Willie Anderson, the Baltusrol professional. Bayard and Anderson won by the narrow margin of one hole. The game was even at the end of the seventh hole, and was again tied at the close of the fifteenth hole. Bayard and his partner took the sixteenth, and the last two holes were halved.

Findlay Douglas, who has been playing in low scores all the week, and is regarded by many as a possible victor, did the course in 88 strokes, with J. C. Rennard of Tuxedo. His card is:

Findlay Douglass, Fairfield County—
Out ....5 4 4 5 5 6 5 4 5—43
In ....5 4 5 6 5 4 5 5 6—45
Total 88

College Golfers Play Well.

James F. Curtis of Harvard, the present intercollegiate champion, was one of the new arrivals, and he played one round in the afternoon with James Stillman of Newport. John Reid, Jr., of Yale, who was runner-up in the last intercollegiate championship, did the course in the low figures of 88, playing with W. D. Vanderpool. Their figures are:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrews—
Out ....4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 6—44
In ....5 5 5 6 6 5 3 5 4—44
Total 88

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—
Out ....5 4 3 7 5 5 5 5 6—45
In ....5 5 6 7 5 4 3 6 5—46
Total 91

De Lancey Nicoll, who is becoming an able golfer, and is entered from the Westchester Country Club, was one of the enthusiasts on the links. J. G. Thorp came in from Boston, fresh from golf practice on the Bar Harbor links, and C. L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club, Islip, L. I., came down at noon and at once donned his golf costume. He, too, has been playing and winning prizes at Bar Harbor.

W. H. Sands, the St. Andrew's champion, reached the club in the afternoon, and lost no time in getting out on the links. J. B. Baker of St. Andrews was also there, and other new arrivals were W. P. Smith of the Huntington Valley Country Club, Penn.; George E. Armstrong, who holds the championship of the Staten Island clubs; J. R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I.; Patrick Grant of the Palmetto Club, S. C.; J. D. Winsor, Jr., of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and F. H. Bohlen of the same club; William Waller of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago; A. Z. Huntington of Scranton, Penn.; C. P. Lineaweaver of Philadelphia; B. S. Horne of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg; E. R. Driver of the Riverside Golf Club, Chicago; C. T. Stout of Staten Island, and Dr. Burdette O'Connor of Staten Island.

A Hole in One Stroke.

Percy Pyne, second, the youngest competitor, made a good record of ninety strokes for the course in the afternoon. He won the rare distinction the other day of making a hole in one stroke. This was the fifteenth hole, 165 yards, which he made from a cleek shot, the ball falling twenty feet from the hole on the drive, and rolling in.

Workmen were busy all day putting up several tents near the clubhouse, and everything presented championship activity. Many ladies were present, and watched with great interest the competitors for honors next week drive off from the first tee in the practice rounds. The greens were in admirable condition, having been freshly mowed. Over fifty new arrivals are expected to-day, and the links will be more crowded than ever with players.

Champion H. J. Whigham will not arrive until Monday morning, and he will be the guest during the week of W. Allston Flagg, Captain of the Morris County Golf team.

GOOD GOLF AT LENOX.

Percy Houghton of Harvard Defeats Abram Barker in the Finals for the Lenox Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—The finals, thirty-six holes, for the Lenox Cup in the Lenox golf tournament, were played to-day, Percy Houghton of Harvard winning from Abram Barker of Agawam by two up and one to play. The match was a close one, and many spectators followed the men around the course. The feature of the game was Houghton's good driving and putting. Barker was also sure on the greens, but he was not as fresh as his opponent, although the latter has put in a lot of work and has to play in the first round of the match for the President's Cup to-morrow morning with Alexander Morten of Heltchester. The other match for this cup will be between G. A. Phelps and D. W. Bishop, Jr.

In their match to-day Houghton and Barker were even up at the thirty-third hole. Houghton at the next hole made the star drive of the day, fully 200 yards. Barker topped his ball and went into the high grass, but got out in good shape, and was on the green in three shots. Houghton got on the green with his second shot, and won the hole in four. Barker's next drive was 155 yards, while Houghton went 170 yards. Barker made a big lofting shot to the edge of the green, while his opponent approached to within five feet of the hole. Barker missed his put, and Houghton won the hole and match. He must win the cup again next year before it becomes his property.

The score for the last eighteen holes, which were played in the afternoon, was as follows:

Percy Houghton—
Out ....[illegible]
In ....[illegible]
Total ....[illegible]

Abram Barker—
Out ....[illegible]—42
In ....[illegible]—45
Total 87

At the close of the match tea was served by the women of the club at a big tent erected to the west of the clubhouse.

Golf at Allerhurst.

The Allerhurst Golf Club a few weeks ago held a handicap tournament and offered as a prize a silver cup. This was won by W. G. Stockley of the Lakewood Golf Club. Some of the best local players were shut out from the finals by the handicaps.

Partisans of Mr. Stockley asserted that he would have won the match without handicap, while friends of the strongest home player maintained that if his handicap had not been placed below scratch the cup would have remained with Allerhurst.

Accordingly a match was arranged for last Thursday between Mr. Stockley and Dr. John S. White, Head Master of the Berkeley Lyceum. The match of eighteen holes was finally won by Mr. Stockley at the last hole by the close score of 1 up.

CRICKET AT MONTREAL.

English Team Defeats the Local Eleven—Score, 105 to 65.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—Capt. Warner's English team had no difficulty in disposing of the Montreal eleven to-day. The wicket was again heavy, rain having fallen during the night. The Englishmen were retired for 105, but all the Montrealers could put together was 65, the Englishmen, who made 130 in their first inning against Montreal's 82, thus winning by 88 runs. The score of to-day's innings follows:

ENGLISHMEN—SECOND INNINGS.

B. F. Warner, b. Boyce	4
B. F. Burnup, c. Gilbert, b. Godwin	34
F. Mitchell, b. Godwin	4
C. O. H. Sewell, c. Southam, b. Boyes	5
V. T. Hill, b. Godwin	0
G. B. Winter, l. b. w., b. Godwin	7
B. Berens, b. Boyes	13
B. J. T. Besanquet, c. Strickland, b. Hill	17
A. Turner, b. Boyes	0
E. F. Penn, b. Hill	3
E. H. Bray, not out	10
R. C. Lee, c. and b. Hill	2
Extras	6
Total	105

CANADIANS—SECOND INNINGS.

W. R. Gilbert, b. Penn	2
B. T. A. Bell, c. Penn, b. Besanquet	0
J. A. Boyes, c. Mitchell, b. Hill	18
F. W. Terry, b. Penn	0
H. O. Hill, b. Besanquet	14
H. Ackland, b. Besanquet	0
T. Strickland, b. Besanquet	0
J. H. Walters, b. Penn	1
W. H. Philpott, c. Sewall, b. Penn	9
W. H. Walker, b. Penn	6
A. Hodgson, c. Winter, b. Winter	1
F. H. Southam, b. Winter	2
A. B. Wood, b. Winter	1
C. B. Godwin, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Godwin	85	4	51	4
Boyes	100	2	43	4
Hill	17	2	3	3
ENGLAND.				
Bosanquet	60	4	17	4
Penn	70	5	20	5
Winter	28	3	14	3
Hill	15	1	5	1

SOLAR PLEXUS BLOW WON.

Gardiner Finished Bolan as Fitzsimmons Settled Corbett.

A solar plexus blow much after the style of the one which dispatched James J. Corbett in his fight with Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City was last night responsible for the early termination of what was advertised to be a twenty-five-round bout at 124 pounds between Sam Bolan and Oscar Gardiner.

The fight was in the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, before a rather light crowd, and only nine full rounds and part of the tenth were fought.

About fifty seconds before the close of the tenth Gardiner made a vicious lunge at Bolan with his right. The blow fell short, but it was immediately followed by a terrible left-hand drive, which landed just above Bolan's stomach and effectually knocked him out.

All through the fight Gardiner had the better of it, and punished Bolan, who was unable to make any effective return, badly.

In a preliminary ten-round bout between "Kid" Harris and George Rouss, at 105 pounds, Harris received the decision on points.

FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Concern with $200,000,000 Capital Incorporated at Trenton—A Combination of Interests.

The Federal Steel Company was incorporated yesterday at the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of $200,000,000, half preferred, half common stock, and $40,000 was paid for State franchise tax. The act of incorporation was signed by Charles C. Cluff, Charles McVeigh, Benjamin C. Van Dyke, James B. Dill, E. H. Gary, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Mr. Stetson represented J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and Mr. Dill of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, which organized and registered the Federal Steel Company as a New Jersey corporation. The companies which fused under this title were represented by Judge Gray of Chicago.

The consolidation was of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and several smaller concerns.

The American Holds Out.

The Federal may yet take in the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago, although President Lambert was yesterday quoted in a special Wall Street dispatch as saying:

> We told the committee on what terms we were willing to come in and we learned on what terms the other companies might be willing to have us come in, and there was no great divergence of opinions. In the meantime our business is fine, splendid, and the outlook could not be more prosperous. We have made $500,000 just on our steel billet purchases before the late advances began. With business in such perfect shape we do not feel we need to depend on consolidation with the Federal Steel Company.

This statement was supplemented by announcement of the resignation from the American of G. H. Shuler, General Manager of the Cleveland district; E. T. Shuler of Chicago, Treasurer, and H. B. Shuler of Chicago, a Director. The explanation in each case was that they had disposed of their interest in the American, and intended to go into business for themselves.

Conditions of Incorporation.

Some of the conditions of the Federal Steel Company incorporation are:

The preferred stock shall be entitled, out of any and all surplus net profits, whenever declared by the Board of Directors, to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of, but not exceeding, 6 per cent. per annum for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of January, 1899, and for each and every fiscal year thereafter, payable in preference and priority to any payment of any dividend on the common stock for such fiscal year. In addition thereto, in the event of the dissolution of the corporation, the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive the par value of their preferred shares out of the surplus funds of the corporation before anything shall be paid therefrom to the holders of the common stock.

The common stock shall be subject to the prior rights of the holders of the preferred stock, as herein declared. If, after providing for the payment of full dividends for any fiscal year on the preferred stock, there shall remain any surplus net profits for such year, any and all such surplus net profits of such year, and of any other fiscal year for which full dividends shall have been paid on the preferred stock, shall be applicable to dividends upon the common stock, when and as from time to time the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors, and out of any such surplus net profits, after the close of any fiscal year, the Board of Directors may pay dividends upon the common stock of the corporation for such fiscal year, but not until after the dividends upon the preferred stock for such fiscal year shall be actually paid or provided and set apart.

The corporate office of the Federal is at 60 Grand Street, Jersey City. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. finance the consolidation.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Receipts of the Day Were Turned Over to the Sass Memorial Fund.

FLORONSO WON THE HANDICAP

The Attendance Was Large, and the Crowd Went Home Well Satisfied—Five of the Six Events Won by Favorites.

Racing yesterday at the Brighton Beach track was for sweet charity's sake, for the receipts of the day were turned into the fund that is being raised for the benefit of the widow of Charles Victor Sass, and the racing public contributed generously. The association gave the use of its track, the racing officials gave their services, Pinkerton and his men worked for nothing, and the latter gave a generous-sized check, and Lander and his band followed the example.

The free list was entirely suspended, and owners, trainers, jockeys, officials, and the press, who had never paid admission to a race track, bought their way in. There was only one exception. Judge Simmons objected to paying, and his $2 was paid back to him.

The attendance at the track was large, and the racing excellent for the class of horses that took part, and as five favorites won, the public left the track in excellent humor.

Some of the owners who won part of the purses contributed their winnings to the fund, among them being J. L. Holland, F. F. Barrett, and C. Fleischmann's Sons. John McCafferty did not get into the purses, but he gave a check for $100. The fund has now reached a fair figure, and before it is closed enough will have been raised to place safely beyond the reach of want the widow of one of the most popular officials that ever held office on a race track.

Some Pretty Finishes.

The second race, at a mile and a sixteenth, brought out an excellent finish between Millstream, The Winner, and Continental, the trio finishing heads apart in the order named, according to the placing of the judges. It looked from the grand stand, however, as if Continental had gotten into the place by a good head. Miss Tenny, the favorite, was looked upon by the betting public as about the best thing of the day, and she was played as if the race were all over. She flattered her backers for three-quarters of a mile by jumping to the front and opening up a big gap. She drew steadily away, and Maher kept her going easily all the way up the backstretch, while Clawson, on Millstream, never tired of the chase, and kept urging his mount after the leader. On the turn from the backstretch Clawson's persistence was rewarded, for Miss Tenny quit, and Millstream passed her in a trice. But Millstream swung wide on the turn, and let Continental through, and when they straightened out for home The Winner joined them, and there was a three-cornered drive all through the stretch, in which Millstream was the victor.

The finish in the first race, a five-furlong dash for two-year-olds, was an interesting one, for there was a fighting drive all the way through the stretch between St. Clair and Satin Slipper, in which the superior jockeyship of Maher won the race by a head for St. Clair.

Alpin had an easy victory in the two-year-old handicap, and Floronso an equally easy one in the Sass Memorial Handicap, at a mile and an eighth. Leedsville led for about half a mile in this race, and then gave way, stopping almost to a walk.

Gala Day, in the fifth race, also won in easy fashion from Frohman. Governor Budd had to be driven out to win by half a length from The Widower in the hurdle race.

The Races in Summary.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ....(Maher)
2—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Turner)
3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 99, 5 to 1....(Clawson)

Beckon, 102, 10 to 1, (Dean;) Mark Miles, 106, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Belgravia, 97, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Claptrap, 99, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rose May, 101, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Easter Card, 117, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Spurs, 109, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Chivalrous, 99, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Campus, 102, 100 to 1, (Jones,) and Our Annie, 95, 200 to 1, (Hadley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Millstream, H. Serodino's b. c., 3 years, by Quicklime-Monte Rosa, 97 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1....(Clawson)
2—The Winner, G. E. Smith's b. h., 5, 105, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5....(Spencer)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 106, 4 to 1....(Barrett)

Merry Prince, 106, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Miss Tenny, 98, 6 to 5, (Maher;) Longacre, 92, 12 to 1, (Moody,) and Oxnard, 94, 30 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Son's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Maher)
2—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 108, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1....(Spencer)
3—Glenheim, J. E. Madden's br. c., 119, 7 to 2....(Sims)

Turvey Drop, 100, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Sublet, 95, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Domineer, 100, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Colonel Tenny, 105, 10 to 1, (Burns,) and Chorus Boy, 109, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sass Memorial Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Floronso, Green B. Morris's b. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Florence E., 118 pounds, 4 to 5 and out....(Burns)
2—Sir Gawain, J. A. Bennett's br. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(Doggett)
3—Leedsville, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4, 121, 2 to 1....(Maher)
4—Blaise Rock, M. Murphy's b. h., 5, 105, 50 to 1....(O'Leary)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Glory, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Spencer)
2—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 101, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Maher)
3—Hampden, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 3, 104, 15 to 1....(Dupee)

Blissful, 101, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Saratoga, 101, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Squire Abingdon, 101, 50 to 1, (Trasch;) Ortoland, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tabouret, 109, 4 to 1, (Barrett,) and Harry Crawford, 104, 60 to 1, (Blake,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:52.

1—Governor Budd, W. Oliver's b. g., 5 years, by Fresno-Rosa G., 147 pounds, 4 to 5....(Finnegan)
2—The Widower, F. D. Beard's b. g., 3, 132, even money....(Collins)
3—Bergen, Thomas Mooney's br. g., 5, 147, 12 to 1....(Mooney)

Won in a drive by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Handcuff	115	Grey Jacques	115
Manlius	115	Chappaqua	115
Flying Scotchman	115	Favonius	115
General Shafter	115	The Burlington Route	115
Interferer	115	Ellerdale	115
Little Reggie	115	Himtine	115
Composer	115	Menu	112
Animus	115	Wildaire	112
Tophet	115	Al Reeves	112
Strangest	115	The Lady in Blue	112

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Floronso	126	Jefferson	110
George Keene	124	Glonoine	109
Lady Mitchell	118	Scotch Plaid	104
Alice Farley	117	Lady Marion	102
Laverock	116	Black Dude	100
Maximo Gomez	113	Endeavor	100

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Martimas	126	Ahom	114
Autumn	121	Duke of Middleburg	114
Ways and Means	119	Black Venus	113
Dr. Eichberg	118	Manuel	111
Frohsinn	117	Rusher	111
Ethelbert	115	His Ladyship	107
Mr. Clay	115	Satirist	106
St. Lorenzo	114	Prestidigitatrice	106

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

The Friar	126	George Boyd	105
Mirthful	111	Sir Vassar	100

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Orion	112	Loiterer	104
Lord Zeni	108	L'Alouette	104
St. Callatine	106	Slasher	103
Nana H.	106	Tom Collins	101
Mount Washington	106	Oxnard	101
Rossifer	105	Ortoland	101
Charentus	105	Ten Spot	100
Manassas	105	Kilt	98

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Olindo	160	Brown Red	137
Woodpigeon	146	Baby Bill	135
Governor Budd	142	The Widower	135
Rheinstrom	142		

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sept. 9.—The event of greatest interest in the Charter Oak Park circuit meeting to-day was the attempt of Star Pointer to lower the track record of 2:03¾, which was successful, the mile being made in 2:00¼. The quarters were 0:30¼, 1:01, and 1:31¼. It was hoped that he might beat his own world's record of 1:59¼, but the first quarter was too slow to admit of it. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller)	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	6	5	1	4	1	2	2
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Rush and Shillinlaw)	1	1	4	3	4	3	3
Courier Journal, blk. h., (Golden)	5	4	3	3	3	ro.	
Charlie B., blk. g., (James)	4	3	5	5	dr.		
Bright Light, b. m., (Quinnen)	3	dis.					

Time—2:08¼; 2:07¼; 2:09½; 2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:10¼; 2:10¼.

Handicap.—Purse $1,000.

Helen R., blk. m., (Dickerson) 20 yards	1	3	1
Monopole, ch. h., (Demarest) 50 yards	2	1	2
Special Boy, ch. g., (Reynolds) wire	3	2	3
Hal C., br. g., (Kinney) wire	4	4	4
Emma M., b. m., (Payn and Birney,) 30 yards	4	dis.	

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¼; 2:22¼; 2:17¼.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Bingen, br. h., (Titer)	1	7	7	1	1
Cut Glass, b. m., (Stout)	2	1	1	2	3
Fred Kohl, blk. h., (Dickerson)	3	5	2	3	2
General, b. g., (O'Neil)	7	2	5	4	5
A'rich, blk. g., (Saunders)	4	3	3	5	4
Larable the Great, (Peacock)	6	6	6	6	dr
D. L. C., b. h., (Guess)	5	4	4	dis.	
Dick, b. g., (Shillinlaw)	8	8	dr.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:10¾; 2:12¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)	1	1	1
Charity, ch. g., (Demarest)	2	2	2
Ap Alert, b. g., (Powers)	3	5	3
Confessor, ch. g., (Brady)	4	4	4
Guenn, b. m., (Sullivan)	6	7	5
My Lady, b. m., (Quinten)	7	6	6
Parnell, Jr., ch. g., (Foote)	5	3	dr
Ellert, b. g., (Van Bokkelen)	8	8	ds

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:13¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000. Unfinished.

Stamboulist, b. h., (Van Bokkelen)	1	5
Belle J., b. m., (Spears)	11	1
Success, gr. g., (Demarest)	3	2
George, br. g., (Sinnott)	2	3
Othello, blk. g., (Ryan)	6	4
Big Timber, b. h., (Ewing)	4	6
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	5	7
Carrie, b. m., (Decker)	7	9
Spinalong, b. m., (Starr)	10	8
Nancy King, blk. m., (Rennick)	8	11
Ed Lock, b. g., (McDonald)	9	12
Philip E., br. g., (Sullivan)	12	10
Timbrel, br. h., (Cheney)	dis.	

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500. Unfinished.

Alcidada, b. m., (Dore)	1	1
Jasper Ayres, b. g., (Demarest)	3	2
Grattan Boy, b. h., (Miller)	2	7
Georgeanna, br. m., (Noble)	6	3
Louis Victory, b. g., (O'Neil)	4	5
Nemoline, blk. m., (Carmichael)	5	6
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kinney)	7	4

Time—2:11¼; 2:11½.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Frank Rysdyck, b. g., by Royal Rysdyck, (Beaver)	1	1	1
Minturn, b. s., (Farrington)	9	2	2
Lucky Boy, b. g., (Farmer)	2	4	5
Majorie, b. m., (Kervick)	3	3	3
McNarry's Hall, ro. g., (Carpenter)	4	5	8
Gambet, b. g., (Wickwire)	7	8	4
Little Girl, ro. m., (Bithar)	5	6	6
Lord Simral, ch. g., (Lyon)	6	9	7
Lucre, b. g., (Whelpley)	8	7	dis

Time—2:13¼; 2:11¼; 2:12½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Wilderness, b. g., by Prodigal-Fannie Witherspoon, (Johnson)	1	1	1
Notion, b. c., (Thomas)	2	2	3
McKinley, b. g., (Tinkham)	3	3	2

Time—2:18½; 2:19; 2:21.

2:13 Pacing.—Purse $1,000.

Slavonic, gr. g., by King Wilkes, (Bowen)	3	5	1	1	1
Grace C., b. m., by Judge Rice, (Bitting)	1	1	2	2	2
Melson, b. s., (McDonald)	5	2	3	4	4
Elton, b. g., (Dore)	2	4	5	5	5
Diversion, b. g., (Brayman)	4	3	4	3	3
Nea, b. m., (Burgh)	Dis.				

Time—2:11½; 2:12¼; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:12½.

At Chatham, N. Y.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Racing results to-day at the Columbia County Fair:

Free for all trotting and pacing; purse $500.

Coleridge, b. s., (Abendroth)	1	1	1
Lady Intrigue, b. m., (Setherwait)	3	2	2
Sterling, ch. s., (Carmichael)	2	3	4
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	4	3

Time—2:13¾; 2:17½; 2:16½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael)	1	1	1
Carlos, b. g., (F. M. Dodge)	2	2	3
Tudor, b. g., (Hallenbeck)	4	3	2
Kitty Story, b. m., (Charles Story)	3	5	5
S. W. T., b. g., (A. F. Dodge)	5	4	4

Time—2:22½; 2:25; 2:22½.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Annie Feeney, b. m., (Rooney)	5	4	5	3	1	1	1
Sam Steel, b. h., (Dodge)	4	2	1	1	7	2	3
Nancy W., br. m., (Abendroth)	3	1	3	7	4	3	2
Perearola, b. g., (Ives)	2	5	6	2	6	ro.	
Howdy, b. g., (Minor)	7	7	7	4	2	ro.	
Searchlight, blk. m., (Hallenbeck)	10	10	2	8	8	ro.	
Nellie May, blk. m., (Joslyn)	8	3	4	5	8	ro.	
H T H., blk. g., (Rafferty)	6	8	10	6	5	ro.	
Staresse, ch. f., (Boice)	1	6	8	dis.			
Clemmie Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	9	9	9	dr.			

Time—2:27½; 2:27½; 2:25½; 2:26¼; 2:27; 2:29¾; 2:29¾.

At Ithaca.

ITHACA, Sept. 9.—Summary of to-day races:

2:24 class, purse $300, (unfinished yesterday.) Charles Sedgwick had two heats, Lucy Possey one, and Glorietta one.

Lucy Possey, s. m., (Genung)	1	1
Charles Sedgwick, b. g., (Morris)	6	3
Glorietta, b. m., (Dempsey)	2	2
Ruth, r. m., (Spangler)		3
Corbina, b. g., (Brewster)		4
Zea Mays, ch. m., (Congdon)		5

Time—2:26¼; 2:28¼.

Free-for-all, 2:27 class, purse $300.

Hannis, Jr., ch. h., (Rhodes)	3	1	1	1
Ashwood, ch. h., (Clark)	1	2	2	2
Burton, blk. m., (Strong)	2	3	3	3

Time—2:27¼; 2:21; 2:24; 2:22¼.

2:40 class, pacing, purse $250.

Susie T., br. m., (Coons)	2	1	3	1	1
Vinto, br. h., (Burlaw)	1	7	1	6	2
Minnie, b. m., (Brewster)	3	2	4	5	3
Olivea, ro. m., (Genung)	6	3	2	3	5
Boice Girl, b. m., (Morgan)	4	4	5	2	4
Theda Clark, b. m., (Pratt)	5	5	6	4	6
Trilby, blk. m., (Stevens)	7	6	7	dr.	

Time—2:25; 2:27¾; 2:27; 2:32½; 2:29.

MICHIGAN WHEAT HEAVY.

This Year's Crop Is Estimated at 34,162,563 Bushels.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 9.—Secretary of State Gardner estimates the wheat crop of Michigan this year at 34,162,563 bushels, which is more than ever reported in the farm statistics. This estimate is based on the reports of 7,317 jobs of thrashing, which covered 115,287 acres of wheat, the average yield being 19.64 bushels per acre.

Apples promise six-tenths and peaches three-fourths of average crops. Thrashers' reports indicate that barley will yield twenty-four bushels per acre. The dry weather has injured beans, corn, potatoes, and pastures. Beans will yield 69 and potatoes 72 per cent. of average crops.

Patriotic Names for Streets.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City yesterday changed the names of the streets numbered consecutively from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fifth Streets. These streets are not yet improved and were numbered in continuation of other numbered streets in Bayonne. The new names given to the streets are Manila, Schley, Sampson, Merrimac, Hobson, Miles, Dewey, Wheeler, Shafter, Santiago, and Merritt. The last was given to a street formerly known as Thompson.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Good Hitting, Aided by Errors, Enables the Brooklyns to Defeat the Baltimores.

A GRAND CATCH BY GRIFFIN

New Yorks Shut Out in Boston in a Game That Was a Battle Between Rusie and Nichols—Locals Play Without an Error.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	78	42	.650
Cincinnati	79	45	.637
Baltimore	72	44	.621
Cleveland	70	50	.583
Chicago	67	55	.549
New York	65	55	.542
Philadelphia	58	58	.500
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Louisville	52	72	.419
Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Washington	40	80	.333
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 3; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Louisville in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Washington.

The Brooklyns were in better shape yesterday and won an interesting game from the Baltimores by a batting rally in the eighth inning and errors by Kitson and DeMontreille. The home team displayed a little more life on the bases and seemed full of fight all the time, but its playing was not perfect by any means. The Baltimores certainly had an off day, for they moved around as if affected with a tired feeling. Even Jennings, who is always as frisky as a two-year-old, was caught napping. A play in which he figured prominently occurred in the third inning, and was amusing. He had reached first by reason of a base on balls, and took a position about two yards from the base. He went to sleep, apparently, and did not awaken until La Chance touched him with the ball, which was thrown by Dunn.

There were a number of lively plays made by the fielders on both sides, but a catch by Griffin, in the third inning, overshadowed any other play ever made at Washington Park. It was McGann who hit the ball, and when it left the bat it went sailing on a straight line for the centre field stand. Griffin ran pretty fast, but the ball traveled faster, and as a final effort he jumped into the air and stuck up one hand and the ball stuck there, Griffin running about ten yards further before he could stop. The crowd in the grand stand were not certain that the ball had been caught until he tossed it back to the infield. Then everybody stood up and yelled until he took his seat on the bench.

Kelley, the Baltimore's centre fielder, made several fine catches, at one time running in behind short stop to get a high fly that seemed destined to drop safely. Kitson, the visitors' pitcher, was hit rather freely. Dunn seemed to have better control of the ball. Both pitchers fielded their position finely. The Baltimores will play two games at Washington Park this afternoon, the extra contest being the postponed game of Wednesday. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Jones, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	0	5	2
La Ch'ce, 1b.	2	2	16	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	3	2	0	6	0
Grim, c.	0	2	2	2	0
Dunn, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total	8	11	27	18	4

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	1	3	2	1
Kelley, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Robinson, c.	2	1	2	4	1
Kitson, p.	0	2	0	3	1
Total	5	9	24	13	4

Brooklyn .... 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 3 .—8
Baltimore .... 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Hallman. Two-base hits—McGraw and Grim. Three-base hits—Kitson and Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Jones. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Kitson, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 2. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Kitson, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 8. Hit by pitcher—Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

NEW YORKS FAIL TO SCORE.

Brilliant Pitching and Fielding in the Game at Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The New Yorks were shut out to-day, Nichols proving well nigh invincible. The home team scored three runs in the first inning, but it was a pitchers' battle after that, Rusie being fully as effective as Nichols. Lowe's wonderful fielding at second was the feature of the game. Such an exhibition of clean playing has seldom been seen. Doyle was injured in the first inning, and Glenn, a new man, had a trial. He did well. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'm't'n, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Long, ss	1	2	2	5	1
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	4	9	0
Collins, 3b.	1	3	1	2	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	3	2	1
Duffy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Stahl, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
H'kman, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	3	8	27	21	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'H't'n, cf., rf	0	1	0	0	0
S'mour, rf., cf	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Doyle, ss.	0	1	0	0	0
Glenn, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Grady, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
H'tman, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Warner, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	6	24	8	0

Boston .... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Long, Collins. Stolen Base—Glenn. Double plays—Long, Lowe, and Hickman, (2;) Warner and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 2; off Rusie, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Rusie, 5. Passed balls—Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The Cincinnatis bunched hits in the second and fifth innings to-day and secured enough runs to win. Katell, a youngster from the Atlantic League, pitched the last three innings and did well. Score:

Cincinnati .... 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 0 .—6
Chicago .... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz; Chicago, Thornton, Katell and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Weyhing had poor control to-day and when he got the ball across the plate was hit hard. The visitors played a rather ragged game in the field. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

Washington .... 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—5
Philadelphia .... 3 0 0 0 2 2 1 .—8

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 18. Errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—The thirty-footers raced this afternoon, with Major Sharman Crawford, one of Sir Lipton's committee, as a guest. The wind was southwest. The start was made at 3:42. The summary:

Boat.	Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero,	H. B. Duryea	4:58:25	1:16:25
Carolina,	P. Jones	4:58:28	1:16:28
Esperanza,	H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4:58:52	1:16:52
Veda,	C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:59:42	1:17:42
Asahi,	A. Warren	4:59:46	1:17:46

Waller Lowers a World's Record.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Frank Waller of Boston defeated Frank Starbuck of Philadelphia in a fifty-mile paced race at the National Colosseum here to-night. Waller also broke the world's record for fifty miles behind pace. The best previous time was 1 hour and 50 minutes, made by him a week ago in his twenty-four-hour race with Henry Smith. To-night he lowered these figures to [illegible] hour [illegible] minutes 18¼ seconds.

WANT TO SEE OUR YACHT.

The Field Suggests that the Cup Defender Show Herself in British Waters.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Field suggests that America should send the new yacht here for a trial against the English yachts in April next, and thus test her stanchness and seaworthiness.

The Field thinks it would be a fair condition that the Shamrock and the defending yacht should be laid down and set up on the building blocks at the same time. "Otherwise," it says, "all the particulars of the English yacht will be known. It would also be a fair condition that the defending yacht should be named on the date the dimensions of the challenger were received."

EXPLOSION WRECKS DRUG STORE.

Proprietor Was Warming Carbolic Acid on a Gas Stove.

The drug store of Rockow & Pick, at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, was wrecked by the explosion of a five-pound carboy of carbolic acid at 11 yesterday morning. A customer, whose name is not known, was blown through the door, and a clerk, Henry Laborich, who was waiting upon him, was thrown violently against a showcase. Neither was seriously injured. The damage to the store was $4,000.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Rockow placed the carboy on a gas stove in the rear of the store to heat it. He had left the carboy for a moment to go down into the cellar, when the explosion occurred. The windows of the store were blown out and fragments of glass flew into a passing Lexington Avenue cable car, striking several passengers.

The store was instantly filled with the dense fumes of carbolic acid. Mr. Rockow ran up the stairs. He found the store was on fire and was obliged to run out. Policeman William Gaumbach ran into the store. He was nearly overcome by the fumes of the acid and crawled out on his hands and knees. An alarm was sent in and the flames were quickly extinguished. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

ASTOR.—O. L. Pruden, Washington; R. Lee Barber, Norwich, England.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Gov. R. C. Taft, Rhode Island; ex-Gov R. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont; Congressman B. B. Odell, Newburg.

PARK AVENUE.—Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter, United States ship New York.

WALDORF.—Gen. George S. Field, Buffalo; Jay R. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR.—W. Sanger Pullman, Chicago; Gen. R. H. King, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, J. A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Allen, Mrs. R. W., Detroit, Mich.; M. W. Allen, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Purviance, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, furnishing goods and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, The, Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, notions; Westminster Hotel.
Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; John Ryan, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Sturtevant House.
Decker, Philip C., Evansville, Ind.; banker; Continental Hotel.
Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufmann, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Lafayette, Ind.; O. C. Smith, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Fisher, Mrs. H. C., Treadville, N. Y.; millinery; 792 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.
Freese, Miss Canie H., Bloomington, Ill.; dressmaker.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gerd, James, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; James Gerd, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Grigoire, Mrs. J., Marlborough, Mass.; millinery and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. L. Jackson, domestics; Holland House.
Hartwell, Richards, Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. H. Baker, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Hanis, Emery & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Charles K. Beidenkopf, dry goods; Graham Hotel.
Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Sutherland, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; 338 Broadway; Everett House.
Kimball & Mooney, Newman, Ga.; W. B. Mooney, clothing; New York Hotel.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, millinery and laces; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Logan, M., Louisville, Ky.; general merchandise.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. Floecker, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Mullin, J. H., West Chester, Penn.; clothing; Waldorf Hotel.
Money & Co., Cismont, Va.; W. E. Money, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Metcalf, Miss Annie, Malone, N. Y.; millinery; 29 Bank Street.
Martin, J. C., Hickory, N. C.; clothing, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
New York Racquet Store, Elyria, Ohio; J. F. Collins, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Noah's Ark Department Store, Richmond, Ind.; H. C. Farmer, crockery, &c.; 467 Broadway.
Ottawa Tailoring Company, Ottawa, Ill.; C. L. Stamate, tailoring; Hotel Gerlach.
Palmer Brothers, Princeton, Ill.; T. Palmer, clothing and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Porter, H. E., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; 583 Seventh Avenue.
Phillip, P. S., Malone, N. Y.; millinery; 29 Bank Street.
Paddock-Hanly Iron Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. F. and G. Paddock, iron, &c.; Plaza Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Pitman, dress goods; Gilsey House.
Roberts & Hodge, Franklin, Tenn.; Walter A. Roberts, general merchandise.
Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylawski, notions, cloaks, and laces; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Waterhouse, dress goods; 377 Broadway.
Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; C. Gerst, cloaks and suits; W. J. Beckton, underwear and corsets; 43 Leonard Street.
Sutton, Mrs. B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; 629 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Josephine Kittig, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Mary McGinn, Bessie Haman, and Nellie Haman, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Seibel Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. Nettie Seibel, millinery.
Shaler, C. A., Waupun, Wis.; Manufacturing.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Bartholomew, department store; Astor House.
Sayer, Charles H., Company, The, Auburn, N. Y.; Charles B. Sears, drugs; 218 East Eighteenth Street.
Seybold, George M., Brothers, Logansport, Ind.; George M. Seybold, druggists; St. Denis Hotel.
Thomas, W. A., Brothers, Miles, Ohio; W. A. Thomas, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. H. Timothy, dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Talley, S. H., West Chester, Penn.; clothing; Waldorf Hotel.
Uhler, Phillips & Co., Marion, Ohio; J. E. Phillips, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Vollmer, A. G., Knox, Penn.; paint and paper; 1,401 Webster Avenue.
Welty, H. S., Wilmerding, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weinheimer & Opp, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Opp, leaf tobacco; Holland House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

CUTELIX

Not only cleans the skin and scalp, but it exerts a remarkable healing and curative influence, and is stimulating to the pores and glands.

CUTELIX CO.
253 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GRAND ARMY ADJOURNS

Thirty-second Annual Encampment Concludes Its Sessions at Cincinnati.

OBJECTIONS TO PENSION LAWS

Committee Reports Adopted Without Debate—Praise for the President and the Secretary of War—More New Officers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The work of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was concluded late this afternoon. The anticipated discussion of the resolutions from the Pension Committee did not occur. The rule in almost every instance was to adopt reports presented, and in this way the pension report went through without objection, although it was modified later to take away an impression that might have arisen that President McKinley was under censure.

The encampment opened this morning with a small attendance, and proceeded to finish the election of officers. The following were elected by acclamation:

Senior Vice Commander in Chief, W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief, David Ross of Delaware.

Surgeon General, Dr. Pierce of Nebraska.

Chaplain in Chief, Col. Lucas of Indianapolis.

The reports of committees were then made and adopted. The resolutions referring to the President and Secretary Alger obtained precedence when it was decided to consider the report of the committee on resolutions ad seriatim. The resolution referring to the President was first adopted by a unanimous rising vote in a scene of most enthusiastic demonstration. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic has watched with pride and satisfaction the wise, conservative, unselfish, patriotic, and statesmanlike manner in which our honored comrade, William McKinley, as President of the United States, has met every demand which the recent trouble with Spain imposed upon our country; that his wisdom and prudence in his endeavors to preserve peace with honor, as well as the vigor and patriotic order with which our army and navy were equipped for the conflict, when the war became imminent, have won our hearty and unreserved approval and commendation; and, rejoicing in the glorious termination of the conflict in which our country has been engaged, we hereby express our gratitude, not only to our distinguished comrade, the President, but also to the officers and men in the land and naval forces, for their heroic conduct and sublime achievements for humanity and the glory of our flag and country.

As soon as the demonstration following the adoption of this resolution was over, the following was read and adopted by a unanimous vote, without discussion, and with another demonstration of approval:

Resolved, That from knowledge formed of our experience as soldiers, during four years of active service, we recognize the unfaltering energy and patriotic devotion with which, as Secretary of War, Gen. Alger has borne the weighty responsibilities and performed the important duties, suddenly imposed by the recent war with Spain, creating and maintaining so large an army under such unfavorable conditions, the deeds of which not only shed lustre on the American soldiers, but also challenged the admiration of the world.

The report of the Committee on Pensions contained several complaints concerning the administration of the Pension Office, principally on account of the delay incidental to the issuing of certificates. It was represented that Commissioner Evans, although he had himself declared that, of the 625,000 claims pending in the bureau, 75,000 had received nothing at all, and that 200,000 surviving soldiers of the civil war received no pensions, had reduced his office force by the dismissal of 100 clerks, who, he said, were not needed. Objection was made, among other things, to the rule providing that widows having incomes of $100 or more are not entitled to pensions. The committee advocated a change of the limit to $300.

Some time after the adoption of the report of the Committee on Pensions a fear seemed to have come into the minds of some comrades that some blame had been attributed to the President, and Judge Torrance of Minnesota moved to expunge from the report the sentence: "This iniquitous rule is maintained up to this hour, and we submit it is not the treatment we had a right to expect from Comrade William McKinley."

Corp. Tanner immediately got the floor, and stated that his high regard for President McKinley was not exceeded by that of any member of the encampment; that in preparing the report it had been far from his purpose to cast any imputation upon the President, and he begged permission to add to the sentence which it was sought to have expunged, "and we are confident that when he is once relieved from the mighty matters of National and world-wide importance which now command his attention he will see that justice is done."

The encampment unanimously gave permission to make this addition to the report, and the motion to expunge was withdrawn.

The application of the Ladies' Relief Corps to amend its constitution so as to enable it to use relief funds for the benefit of soldiers of the Spanish-American war was acted upon favorably by the encampment. The proposition to make eligible to membership in the Grand Army soldiers who have served in the war with Spain was laid on the table.

The ceremony of installing newly elected officers was performed by Comrade Wagner of Pennsylvania. The new Commander in Chief, James A. Sexton of Chicago, immediately after his installation received from Mrs. Alexander, President of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Department of Illinois, who was accompanied on the platform by Mrs. John C. Black, a beautiful bouquet of roses, accompanied by a felicitous speech of presentation, to which Commander in Chief Sexton made a happy reply.

The last action of the encampment was the adoption by a rising vote of a vote of thanks to the retiring Commander in Chief, Gen. Gobin, who briefly returned his thanks. At 2:30 P. M. the final adjournment took place.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic were in session all day and this evening in order to complete their session. The morning session was devoted to the revision of their ritual, the afternoon session to the election of officers, and the evening session to the installation and unfinished business. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Agnes Winslow, Chicago; Senior Vice President—Mrs. M. P. Cahoon, Elyria, Ohio; Junior Vice President—Mrs. Pauline Willis, San Francisco; Treasurer—Mrs. Etta Toby, Logansport, Ind.; Chaplain—Mrs. Margaret Stevens, Newark, N. J.; Counselor—Mrs. Flora M. Davey, Duluth, Minn.; Council of Administration—Mrs. Annie Lincoln, Duluth; Mrs. Emma Wall, Lawrence, Kan.; Mrs. Aurelia Sherman, Keokuk, Iowa.

The officers were installed by Mrs. Frances N. Wood of Topeka, Kan. President Winslow will appoint a Secretary and other officers in the near future.

MORTARS TESTED AT NEWPORT.

Reports Caused Windows at Narragansett Pier to Rattle.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—At Fort Adams to-day the sixteen mortars of the new armament received their first test. Each mortar was fired once, and every shot caused the hotel windows at Narragansett Pier, eight miles away, to rattle as if there had been an earthquake.

No great amount of damage has yet been reported at Fort Adams from the recoil, although several windows were broken in the officers' quarters, some distance away, and partly sheltered by the high bluff. No glass was broken at Commodore Morgan's villa, just across Benton's Cove, which is the nearest of the Summer residences, although the dishes rattled in the pantry and the windows shook.

Each shot used in the mortars weighed 792 pounds, and required about 600 pounds of powder. The shots passed over several craft in the bay and fell with a tremendous splash, causing a great column of water to rise each time.

Wreck on the Philadelphia and Erie.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Sept. 9.—The west-bound Erie mail train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was wrecked this morning at North Bend, the locomotive jumping the track. Engineer John M. Butler of Harrisburg had both legs cut off and died soon afterward. Fireman John Kutz and the baggage master, both of Harrisburg, were slightly injured. The engine ran for 100 feet on the ties and then fell on its side. The baggage car was also derailed, but the passenger coaches did not leave the track, and none of the passengers was injured. Traffic was delayed a few hours.

THE W. B. DANIELS ESTATE.

Rights of the Millionaire's Son as Sole Heir Are Confirmed.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—The rights of Major William Cooke Daniels as sole heir to the estate of his father, William B. Daniels, the millionaire dry goods merchant, have been confirmed. Judge Riner of the United States Circuit Court has decided against the claim of Mrs. Lilyon B. Daniels for the widow's half of the estate, overruling her contention that her divorce was invalid because it had been obtained by collusion.

Major Daniels received an appointment as Adjutant General after the breaking out of the war with Spain, and was at the front at Santiago when the surrender was made. He is now ill in New York.

CHRISTENING OF THE ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner May Decide Whether Water or Wine Shall Be Used.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Gov. Tanner may be called upon to decide whether the battleship Illinois will be christened with water or champagne. Col. Joseph Leiter declares that his sister would engage in no controversy over the matter with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or any other organization, but would be guided in the matter by Gov. Tanner, who appointed her to do the christening, and whom she recognizes as representing the sentiment of the people of the State on the subject.

Col. Leiter said his sister would not enter at all into the discussion of the moral effect of water instead of champagne, but would simply confer with the Governor and follow his suggestions.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM TEXAS.

Many Turned Out by White Caps Take Refuge in Texarkana.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 9.—Texarkana is in a state of alarm over the large number of idle negroes who throng the town, and the citizens are organizing vigilance committees for the protection of their property. The unusual influx of negroes recently is due to the operations of bands of White Caps in the Titus, Cass, Red River, Hopkins, and other counties in the cotton districts of North Texas, whence thousands of negroes have fled on account of notices having been posted, and in some cases violence having been used to run them out. Many of them have sought refuge in Texarkana.

A trustworthy colored man from Titus County says that while a number of negroes were at work in a field a mob of White Caps concealed behind a fence opened fire on them. The negroes fled, leaving three of their number in the field, wounded, and perhaps killed. They had been warned to leave the county and had paid no attention to the warning. Other similar incidents are reported by incoming negroes. In some localities in Titus County, which were formerly densely populated by negroes, not a colored man, woman, or child remains, according to the stories told by those who have reached this place.

FENCE PARTS FORMER FRIENDS.

Fifteen Feet of Boards Separate the Krausses and Campbells.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—The residents of Vine Street and vicinity are much interested in a fifteen-foot board fence that C. W. Krausse is erecting between his house and that occupied by Charles Campbell, the two buildings being but a few feet apart. The fence is the result of a neighborhood quarrel, which has raged with more or less intensity for some time past between the Krausses and the Campbells.

Just how the trouble between the two families started is not known, but it developed into a war of words between Mrs. Krausse and Mrs. Campbell. The men became engaged in a quarrel a few days ago. Since then the feeling between the families has been bitter.

The top of the fence reaches to the second story of each house, and runs from the back to the front of the lot. It shuts off the Campbell view of Vine Street from the east, but Krausse suffers equally with Campbell in this respect, because he will be unable to see any further than the western line of his own property.

Campbell is a tenant of Mrs. Louise Reick, who has consulted a lawyer with a view to obtaining redress.

NEGROES TO REPLACE MINERS.

Retention of 200 Deputy Sheriffs Made Necessary at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 9.—George V. Penwell, President of the Penwell Mining Company, gave notice to-day that he would open his mine Monday, but would pay only 25 cents per ton, the price the non-union negroes are being paid at the Springside Mine. Said he: "I prefer white miners if they will desert the union; otherwise I must operate the mine with negroes and foreign labor."

The miners say they will not accept his offer and will not work under the scale of 33 cents; neither will they desert the union. This means the importation of several hundred additional negroes and the retention of 200 Deputy Sheriffs to guard them. The Pana Mining Company proposes to follow the same course as the Penwell Company.

President Cravens of the Miners' Union said:

"The miners will never accept the Penwell offer, as the result would be a general dissolution of the union—just what the operators have all the time been working for—and would provoke trouble between the miners and operators of not only Illinois, but Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania." He added, "This is a question of life and death to the Miners' Union, and we will fight it out on these lines if it takes all Winter."

A mammoth stockade and quarters for imported negroes has been completed at the Penwell colliery.

Presbyterian Sunday School Movement

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Sabbath school department of the Presbyterian Board of Publication has invited the Sunday schools of the Presbyterian Church to make Sunday, Sept. 25, a great rallying day for the inauguration of an aggressive movement for the purpose of bringing 500,000 new scholars into the Sunday schools of the denomination by the beginning of the new century. Several hundred schools have already pledged themselves to make a special canvass for this purpose, and the movement is steadily making headway.

Fatally Injured in a Collision.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 9.—Fireman J. Bossi of Freight Train No. 174 on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, was so badly injured in a rear-end collision in the yard here to-day that he will die. His train ran into the Mansfield freight, standing in the yard. The rear car of the latter train was demolished and the locomotive of No. 174 badly damaged. Bossi was the only one injured. It is claimed that Engineer Chapin did not notice the danger signals.

Murder and Suicide in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—A man who had registered as H. Rockwell, Greeley, Col., was shot and mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford Hotel this afternoon by a woman who was registered as his wife. The woman then shot and killed herself. Rockwell was about forty-five years of age. The murderess was Florence Montague of Pittsburg. She had been living here for several weeks. The couple had been planning to take an overland trip by wagon.

Little Girl Accidentally Shot.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—While Mamie Marsh, ten years of age, of 21 Bank Street, and Hazel Blakeley, 9 years old, who boarded at the Marsh home, were playing in a bedroom in the house to-day, they knocked a revolver from beneath a pillow. While the children were examining the weapon it exploded and a bullet passed through Hazel's head. The physicians say she will die.

W. H. Tucker Commits Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—William H. Tucker of the firm of Tucker & Dorsey, manufacturers, committed suicide at his home on Fletcher Avenue this morning by shooting himself. Mr. Tucker had been despondent since the death of his wife, two years ago. He had been a prominent citizen for many years, was wealthy, and was conspicuous in Grand Army circles.

LOCKJAW CAUSED BY FRIGHT.

The Remarkable Case of Mary Burns, Now Dying in a Brooklyn Hospital—Fear Caused by Her Arrest.

A case which, if it is correctly diagnosed, is one of the rarest known to the medical profession, is that of Mary Burns, a girl of twenty-three years, who is now at the point of death in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. The physicians say that she is dying of lockjaw, brought on by fright.

Miss Burns lives at 1,209 Atlantic Avenue. Between July 15 and Sept. 1 last she was in the employ of Samuel Annon of 19 Herkimer Street as a domestic. After she left him, on Sept. 1, he claims to have discovered that jewelry and clothing valued at $56 were missing. He believed that Mary had taken the property, and determined to have her arrested. He swore out a warrant, which was given to Detective Raleigh. Yesterday, having ascertained the girl's abode, Raleigh visited her and served the warrant. The girl was crazed with fear. She wildly protested her innocence, and begged the detective not to arrest her. He paid no attention to her entreaties, and took her to the Gates Avenue Police Station, where, half fainting from freight, she was placed in a cell.

A few hours afterward groans and screams were heard coming from her cell. She was found to be suffering excruciating pain and unable to talk. An ambulance was sent for, and Surgeon Gaynor, who responded, took her to St. Mary's Hospital. He there declared that she was suffering from lockjaw, produced by fright. The girl grew rapidly worse, and will probably die.

According to several physicians who were interviewed on the subject, such a case is extremely rare. Most of those who were seen declared that it could not be tetanus, but a muscular contraction simulating that disease. Dr. Otis of 149 Hancock Street said that lockjaw of this kind was not unknown, but was very rare. He said it was possible that the girl did not have this form of lockjaw, but that she was coming down with the disease and that the fright might have hastened it.

Dr. A. Ross Matheson of 37 Seventh Avenue, expressed the opinion that the jaws were locked as a result of hysteria. Whatever might be the trouble, it could not be the genuine tetanus. Dr. Matheson said that hysteria, which produced a locking of the jaws, was generally a slight matter, and that he knew of no case in which it had resulted in death. If, therefore, it is this form of hysteria from which Mary Burns is suffering, the case is still more remarkable, for the surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital give no hope for recovery.

The surgeons at the hospital, however, do not modify their statement by any suggestion of hysteria. They say that the woman is simply suffering from lockjaw, and that the fright from which she suffered after her arrest and during her imprisonment brought it on.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Freight Rates Not Included.

Freight managers of the railroads in the Joint Traffic Association have ascertained that the agreement of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to restore rates to the standard basis applies to passenger traffic only. The freight rate situation remains unchanged. The principal trouble caused by the long warfare between the Canadian Pacific and the American trans-continental lines was on the west-bound passenger traffic, known as the Klondike business. That is practically over for this year. A settlement of the freight rate troubles was attempted at a recent meeting in Denver, and at that time it was agreed to refer the freight situation to arbitrators. These arbitrators are yet to be appointed. Railroad men say that if the Canadian Pacific management is sincere in its promises to maintain uniformity of rates, there may not be any need of appointing arbitrators, because if there is no disposition to cut rates the freight situation will adjust itself.

More Vanderbilt Consolidation.

Orders have been received at various junction points on the Vanderbilt lines of railroad to prepare for a general pooling of equipment by the New York Central, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, the Lake Shore, and the Michigan Central. It is proposed to treat all of the cars belonging to these different lines as of one system, thereby doing away with the expensive necessity of keeping separate car accounts. This step is regarded as of great importance in the general scheme of economical consolidation which the Vanderbilts are now developing. The executive head of this gradually unfolding scheme is President Callaway of the New York Central Road. His previous Presidency of the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate Roads gave him a thorough familiarity with the extent and needs of that part of the Vanderbilt system covering the territory between Buffalo and Chicago.

KILLED HER LITTLE PLAYMATE.

Scranton Girl Points a Revolver in Fun and Pulls the Trigger.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 9.—Lizzie Russell, a seven-year-old girl, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Mary Moran, fourteen years old. The latter in play pointed a revolver at the Russell girl and pulled the trigger, the bullet striking her near the heart. The parents of the children are neighbors.

In the Moran house, where the accident occurred, an infant child lay dead, and the father was about to drive to Wilkesbarre to arrange for the funeral. He had laid the loaded revolver on a shelf, as he intended carrying it for protection during his ride home to-night.

The Moran girl was arrested, but was soon afterward released.

GEN. CLAY DIVORCED.

Aged Husband of Dora Richardson Granted a Judicial Separation.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 9.—Circuit Judge Scott to-day granted a decree of divorce to Gen. Cassius M. Clay. The decree destroys Mrs. Clay's interest in the estate, and restores to her her maiden name. Gen. Clay will continue his eccentric life as philosopher and author at Whitehall, and may accept some of the numerous matrimonial propositions, which, since his young wife's desertion, have come from all parts of the country. As for Dora, she seems to be content in her vine-clad cottage at Pinckard, Woodford County, purchased by her aged spouse, where she can enjoy the company of her brother's children and her more youthful admirer, Riley Brock.

Southern Travel Not Impeded.

The following letter from George H Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, was received in New York yesterday: "Referring to newspaper accounts of yellow fever in the South, permit me to say that there is nothing to prevent passengers coming to or passing through New Orleans, or going to or through any point on these lines, including Shreveport. There are absolutely no restrictions on passengers coming from your territory destined to any point which we reach by our own lines or connections. It is believed that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans nor in any city or town on our lines. There are a few suspicious cases in the country, some distance from our road. Everything points to a speedy removal of all cause for fear."

Mail for the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Post Office Department is making every endeavor to facilitate mail communication with Alaska next Winter, and has authorized Postmasters at far northern points to pay the maximum allowed by law to carry on the service if necessary. A contractor has already undertaken to do this work, and this action of the department is taken as a safeguard to insure, if possible, the sending of mail from the Yukon country.

Dividend for a Bank's Creditors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Controller of the Currency Dawes announces his intention of declaring an additional dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia. This will make 65 per cent. in all.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Two Prospective State Conventions of the Christian Endeavor Workers.

NEW YORK MEETING IN UTICA

Well-Known Clergymen Will Take Part in the Three Days' Sessions of the New Yorkers—New Jersey Convention at Asbury Park.

Christian Endeavorers of New York State are to hold their seventeenth annual convention this year in Utica, the dates being Oct. 3, 4, and 5. The themes of the convention will be "Stand" and "Go." On the opening night, the Rev. John H. Elliott, the new pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church in this city, will preside at the meeting in the Opera House, and the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia at the meeting in the First Presbyterian Church. Each will conduct "quiet hours," and addresses will be made at both places by Col. J. G. Hallimond of the Volunteers of America.

On the second morning, the Mayor of the city will give the address of welcome, and President Elliott will respond. The two addresses of the morning will be made by the Rev. Dr. W. J. McKittrick of Buffalo and the Rev. Dr. G. M. Heindel of Utica. In the afternoon the meeting will consider the practical application of Christian methods, with the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, formerly of the Fourteenth Street Church, this city, in the chair. On the second evening three meetings will be held, the additional one being in Westminster Church. H. A. Kinports of this city will preside at the First Church, and John Willis Baer of Boston, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, and the Rev. William Patterson will speak. On the third day, missions will be considered, the speaker being Luther D. Wishard, the active worker in the forward movement of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. On the closing night three simultaneous meetings will be held, at which the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of this city, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Barbour of Rochester, and the Rev. John H. Elliott. The programme is not yet complete, but unusual interest in displayed. The attendance from different parts of the State will be large. A few will go from this city. The Reformed Church rally will be held in the Reformed Church of Utica, the Rev. Peter Crispell, pastor. The presiding officer at the rally will be the Rev. John J. Gebhard of Herkimer.

On the three last days of the current month the Christian Endeavorers of New Jersey will hold their State Convention at Asbury Park. Three meeting places have been provided in the Auditorium, Educational Hall, and the First Presbyterian Church. The President of the State Union is the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City. Sunrise prayer meetings are to be held on the beach each morning.

The features of Thursday, which is the first of the convention proper, will be, after the formal addresses of welcome, an open parliament on "The Pledge," conducted by Henry A. Kinports of New York, and speeches by Amos R. Wells of Boston, the Rev. Hugh B. McCauley of Freehold, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Metropolitan Temple. In the evening President Brett wil give his annual address.

Missions will be considered on Friday forenoon. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair will give the formal address. Denominational rallies will be held at 10:45, and the Junior Endeavorers will take the rest of the day. The closing evening will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of this city, who will deliver the convention sermon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 18.

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SUBJECT—Captivity of the Ten Tribes. Second Kings, 17: 9-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—If thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever.—First Chronicles, 28:9.

There never was a better commentary on the truth of Solomon's Proverb, "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy," than that which is given in the history of Israel. In individual cases it had been illustrated and explained many times before Israel became a nation. It has been so illustrated and explained many times since. In this history, however, we have it set before us, not as the experience of any one man, under special and peculiar circumstances, but as the experience of a great body of people, and that the great company of God's redeemed children, ten-twelfths of all the tribes which came out of Egypt. And they were "reproved," not only "often," but through a period of more than 250 years.

Moreover, they were not a low, degraded, savage people, void of understanding, but, before their overthrow, they had attained to the highest civilization, refinement, and wealth, and their advancement continued even to the day of their destruction with ever-growing strength. When they were overthrown they had reached a measure of material prosperity hardly excelled by the most favored nation of our own day. They were not overthrown, therefore, because they were poorer, or weaker, or less intelligent, or even because they were more corrupt than other nations, but because they had hardened their necks and cast God behind their backs. (First Kings, 14:9.)

This historical commentary, therefore, makes this proverb an established fact of large import. It stands before us as a solemn law of God, a law which rests upon individuals as well as nations, and upon nations as well as upon individuals, and that without respect to their power, wealth, intelligence, or morals. It refers not so much to the conduct of men toward men as to the attitude of men toward God. Social conditions and moral conduct are the results of this attitude. This is a solemn fact which this history teaches all men to ponder well.

When the "Ten Tribes" became a separate nation under the name of "the Kingdom of Israel," Jeroboam first sat upon the throne. As a man, he was noted for his intelligence, energy, and skill. Under him the nation was not only auspiciously inaugurated, but it grew in power and influence. But "he did evil"—not in the sight of men—they thought he did well—but "in the sight of the Lord." This is the distinction which is always coupled with his name, whether he is spoken of by himself or in connection with any of his successors. He, however, did not introduce the worship of any heathen gods into his land, and there is no evidence that the people became exceptionally corrupt and vile under his administration.

Jeroboam's Scheme of Worship.

As we have already seen, he did not enjoy the supremacy of Jehovah, nor the obligation to worship Him. On the contrary, he took special pains to establish His worship in the land, and undoubtedly to foster morality. But it was not according to the Law as given on Mount Sinai. It was according to his own human devising—a scheme of his own mind. He ignored Moses, and all that God had declared through him. If he had lived in our day he would probably have been ranked among those leaders of thought whom, by a strange confounding of terms, we call "the higher critics"; leaders who exalt the human intellect, but debase the highest motives for human conduct. Like them he exalted his own will and imagination against the Word of God. He thus introduced a form of religious service which was very agreeable to human nature, but which lowered God and His claims in the eyes of men. It was the foundation cause of Israel's overthrow some two hundred and fifty years later, as seen in this lesson. For thus said the Lord by the mouth of the prophet Ahijah: "The Lord shall smite Israel as a reed is shaken in the water. And He shall give Israel up, because of the sins of Jeroboam, who did sin, and who made Israel to sin." (First Kings, xiv. 15, 16.) This prophecy has a significant application to much of the teaching of the present day.

After the death of Jeroboam the nation, as a general rule, continued to grow in all material wealth and power. But it also grew more and more corrupt. The seed which he had planted never has produced fruits of righteousness. The worldly, formal worship of God, which he set up in Bethel and Dan, soon demanded more display, and more pronounced ministration to the human senses. This it always does. So it is not surprising that before long the worship of Baal and Ashtoreth they added to that of Jehovah. Then they entirely supplanted it. The house of Jeroboam was cut off; new dynasties arose and were overthrown, but the people grew further and further away from God.

Then Jehu, the son of Nimshi, was anointed by Elisha's directions to destroy the whole house of Ahab, and with him and his house the supremacy of Baal and Ashtoreth. Under Jehu began a new state of affairs. He called men to come and see his "zeal for the Lord." (Second Kings, x., 16.) It looked as if a new life had been given to Israel. But no. He no more submitted himself to God or respected His ordinances than any of his predecessors. His will was not one with God's will. It was only parallel to it, and running in the same direction. So God rewarded him for what he did and punished him for the spirit in which he did it. (Second Kings, x., 30.) In the fourth generation his house was as completely destroyed as were those of his predecessors. (Second Kings, xv., 12.)

After the overthrow of the house of Jehu five Kings followed each other in quick successor. Then Hoshea—who slew his "friend" (Josephus) Pekah, the ruling monarch—seized the Government. He was the last King that ever sat upon the throne of Israel.

Jeroboamism Did Not Die.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Jehu was the tenth King from Jeroboam, and Hoshea was the tenth King from Jehu. From Jeroboam to Jehu was not quite 100 years; from Jehu to Hoshea was a little more than 150. Under Jehu, Baalism in Israel was overthrown; under Hoshea Israel itself was destroyed. When Jehu ascended the throne the seed which Jeroboam had planted had grown into a great tree, and brought forth Baalism, with all of its corruption. He destroyed the tree, but he again planted the seed, for it is written of him, "From the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them." (Second Kings, x., 29.)

The same record, in almost exactly the same words, is made concerning every King which succeeded him, excepting Shallum, who reigned only six months. Baalism was never reinstated, but Jeroboamism everywhere and at all times prevailed. Of Hoshea it is said that "he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, but not as the Kings of Israel that were before him." (v. 2.) "According to the rabbis this superiority consisted in his removing from the frontier cities the guards placed there by his predecessors to prevent their subjects from worshipping at Jerusalem." (Smith's Dict.) This may have been so, or it may not have been. But if it was, his liberality did not prevent the seed which had been planted from growing and bringing forth more fruit. So, in the sequel, it is written: "The Lord rejected all the seed of Israel—for the children of Israel walked in all the sins of Jeroboam which he did—they departed not from them until the Lord removed Israel out of His sight, as He had said by all His servants, the prophets. So was Israel carried away out of their own land to Assyria unto this day." (Vv. 20-23.)

Before Hoshea became King, the Assyrian power, under Tiglath-Pileser, had begun to make inroads into the territory of Israel, (xv., 29.) He not only took possession of many parts of the northern section, but he broke up the worship at Dan by carrying away the golden calf. (Smith's Dict.) To add to the confusion of the times, Hoshea himself became King by means of a conspiracy against Pekah, whom he slew. (xv., 30.) Soon after he was seated upon the throne, Shalmanezer IV., who was probably the son of Tiglath-Pileser, came against him and put him under tribute. (v. 3.)

"But shortly afterward he learned that Hoshea, in spite of his submission and engagements, was again contemplating defection, and, conscious of his own weakness, was endeavoring to obtain a promise of support from an enterprising monarch who ruled in the neighboring country of Egypt." (Rawlinson.) This Egyptian monarch was "So," or "Shebek." (v., 4.) Relying upon his promise Hoshea "brought no present to the King of Assyria as he had done year by year," or, in other words, he refused to pay the stipulated tribute. Immediately Shalmanezer again came against him. The promised help of Egypt was not forthcoming, and Hoshea was taken captive, and for the rest of his life he lay bound in prison in Assyria.

"A year or two later Shalmanezer made his third and last expedition into Syria. What was the provocation given him we are not told, but this time he 'came up throughout all the land,'" (v. 5,) and, being met with resistance, he laid formal siege to the capital." (Rawlinson.) Although Israel's King was far away and in prison, yet for three years the people resisted the assaults of Assyria.

Shalmanezer Overthrown.

Before the siege ended, however, Shalmanezer himself was overthrown by a conspiracy under Sargon, who became his successor. He was a very successful monarch, and greatly enlarged the power of Assyria. He was the builder of the famous Khorsabad Palace, whose ruins have, in modern times, attracted so much attention, and given so much information concerning these ancient days. He is the King referred to as the one who "took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria." (v. 6.)

It was a complete destruction. The walls of the city were broken down; and all the "ivory palaces" were razed to the ground. As the prophet Micah had foretold, Samaria became "as an heap of the field, and as plantings of a vineyard," (Micah, i., 6.) Not only were the walls and the houses thrown down, but the very stones were gathered together in heaps, as when a farmer cleans his field in Springtime, that he may prepare his land for cultivation. Twenty thousand two hundred and eighty of the inhabitants—according to the Assyrian inscriptions—were carried away as slaves. According to the Scriptures, a much larger deportation than this must have eventually taken place.

In their stead "the King of Assyria brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Ava, and from Mamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria, and they possessed Samaria, and dwelt in the cities thereof," (v. 24.) They came there as heathen, each company bringing with it the idols of the region from whence it came. When they came they found the land desolate. The wild beasts of the forest had greatly multiplied, and were very dangerous. The gods whom they had brought with them were powerless to deliver their worshippers from assault. So they appealed to the King of Assyria to send them some one who could "teach them the manner of the God of the land."

In response to this appeal, "one of the priests whom they had carried away from Samaria came and dwelt in Bethel, and taught them how they should fear the Lord," (vs. 26, 28.) He probably, however, was one of those who had almost entirely lost the knowledge of God himself, and so was illy prepared to give these heathen nations any sound instruction. It, however, satisfied them, and they soon united with their heathen ideas some knowledge of the Mosaic Law, and became somewhat obedient to its demands. This was the origin of that large body known in "The Gospels" as "The Samaritans."

Two objects were accomplished by this removing of the people into foreign lands, and because of them the practice was common among conquerors at that time, and to a much later period. In the first place, by being thus scattered, it was difficult, if not impossible, for a conquered people to mature and execute any plans of rebellion. In the second place, it blotted them out as a nation. In the case of Israel this latter effect was particularly successful, as all their national records and all their tribal and personal genealogies were scattered and destroyed. They were never gathered together again afterward.

Thus "The Ten Tribes" became "The Lost Tribes." It was because they "sinned against the Lord, their God." (v. 7.) The history is a solemn sermon. It repeats itself in every age. It makes its own application.

Questions on the Lesson.

What proverb of Solomon does the history of Israel explain, and what is said of it?

What makes this proverb an established fact of large importance, and to what does it refer?

Who was the first King of Israel, and what is said of him?

What is said of the form of religion which he established, and to what modern leaders is he compared?

What is said of the religious condition of his people after his death?

What is said of Jehu, and of his work, and by whom was he succeeded?

To what interesting connection between Jehu and Jeroboam is attention called?

What is said of Baalism, and Jeroboamism, and of the reign of Hoshea?

Who came against Israel before Hoshea became King, and who soon afterward?

What led Shalmanezer to make a second invasion?

What is said of his third invasion, and of his overthrow?

By whom was Israel led captive, and what is said of its destruction?

What was the origin of the people known as "The Samaritans"?

What objects were accomplished by Sargon's policy?

Why was Israel carried away captive, and what is said of it?

St. Joseph's Seminary.

On Monday next St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, will reopen, and students are expected to report by 8 o'clock on that day. The morning following will be given to entrance examinations, and in the evening the annual spiritual retreat of seven days will begin. The Faculty chosen for the ensuing year is as follows: The Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, D. D., rector and Professor of Liturgy; the Rev. James Driscoll, D. D., Director of Philosophical Department, Professor of Sacred Scripture, Hebrew, and Latin; the Rev. Joseph Bruneau, S. T. L., Librarian, Professor of Dogmatic Theology and French; the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, Professor of Philosophy, senior course; the Rev. John R. Mahoney, D. D., Professor of Moral Theology, Canon Law, and Hebrew; the Rev. Francis P. Harvey, Professor of Church History and Homiletics; the Rev. John F. McGrath, Professor of Physics and Chemistry; the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Professor of Philosophy, junior course, and the Rev. James E. Cassidy, Treasurer.

MISSIONARIES FOR TURKEY.

Two companies of missionaries will leave this port to-day, bound for the Orient. The missionaries sail under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in pursuance of the policy of the board to send back to Turkey such of its workers as were forced to return to this country on account of the late internal troubles within the domains of the Sultan, and to send as many new missionaries as possible into the field. On board the steamship Aller will sail the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Willis C. Dewey, whose destination will be Mardin, Eastern Turkey Mission; Mrs. C. Frank Gates, wife of the President of the missionary college at Harpoot, and her two sons, and Miss Ellen M. Pierce, who will resume her duties at Aintab, in the Central Turkey Mission.

The steamship Winifreda of the Atlantic Transport Line will carry among its passengers Miss Louise Ellsworth, a graduate of the Wisconsin University; Miss Ruth M. Russell, a graduate of Olivet College, Mich., and Miss Theresa Huntington of Milton, Mass., who have just been appointed by the board and assigned to the Eastern Turkey Mission, and Mrs. John K. Browne and Miss Agnes M. Lord, returning missionaries.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Preparing for New Year and the Day of Atonement.

More elaborate preparations than in former years are now making in the Jewish synagogues for the observance of the Hebrew New Year and Day of Atonement, which will occur on the 17th and 26th of September, respectively. These are the holidays which are observed the world over by orthodox and reformed Jews and stir the soul of the Hebrew to its most profund depths. With a Jewish population of 350,000, it will tax even the good-will and capacity of Greater New York to furnish halls, theatres, and chapels sufficient to provide for the proper observance of the day from a Jewish standpoint.

The chief places of worship, although supplying ample room during the greater part of the year, on these days will be crowded to their utmost, so that in some of them even standing room will be had with difficulty. Of the thirty-two synagogues in the city Beth-El, at the corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and Shaaray Tefila, at 166 West Eighty-second Street, perhaps are the most pretentious. Beth-El is preparing to welcome the Jewish soldiers from the various camps in this vicinity who have gone out from the homes of its congregation and are planning to return in season to participate in the holidays dear to every Hebrew.

Only one-tenth of the Jewish population is enrolled upon the membership records of the synagogues. On these holidays the regular places of worship will throw their doors wide open so that rich and poor, members and non-members, will be welcomed.

The New Year will be ushered in by the blowing of the shofar, accompanied by other musical instruments. The order of service is of a ritualistic character, the union ritual being used in the reformed temples and the old ritual in the orthodox synagogues. No one part of the service is exalted at the expense of another, so the sermon and the ritual are supposed to counterbalance each other in value. The unique thing at the New Year service is the blowing of the shofar. The shofar is a trumpet made of a ram's horn, and its use is the signal for the people to scan the past by a quickened conscience, asking for the pardoning of sins committed, followed by a thoughtful consideration of the future year, with a prayer that it may be fruitful of good to the individual. The heartiness and sincerity with which this part of the service is entered into determines, in a large degree, its value to the individual.

The Day of Atonement occurs on the 26th, and has its peculiar significance and observance. The order of service is much the same as upon the New Year, but the burden of the prayers offered is for the blotting out of the sins of the past year. To the intelligent Hebrew this is sufficient, but the ignorant demand a service more in harmony with the ancient usage of the Church. Hence, to some extent, the practice of offering sacrifices on the Day of Atonement is still followed. For this reason, during the next fortnight, fowls of white plumage will command a higher price than those of dark, for in selecting the sacrifice white is preferred because it is the symbol of purity. A rooster is taken for a man and a hen for a woman, and, upon the Day of Atonement, the sacrifice is offered in the home by the patriarch of the family, prayers and confessions being repeated before the slaying of the sacrifice.

REDECORATION OF A CHURCH.

Artistic Work in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor, has undergone great changes during the past few months, and now presents an appearance fully in accord with artistic taste and modern convenience. New stained-glass windows were added last Spring, and the steeple was repaired. During July and August the iron railing which formerly inclosed the plot has been removed, and a stone coping laid. Inside this a lawn has been laid to take the place of the stone flagging. Sidewalks have been laid in artificial flagging, and the entire outside of the building has been repaired and repainted. The auditorium, lecture and committee rooms, and ladies' parlor have been decorated. Into the auditorium has been introduced electric lighting. The vestibule has been laid in marble mosaic, with a handsome mosaic border. The rear row of pews has been removed, and an ornamental screen of wood erected in its place.

The decoration of the lecture and other rooms are in medium light and delicate tones of greens, buffs, and browns. The ornamentation is rich in color. The new decorative treatment of the auditorium is light and exceedingly rich in color tones, and the ornament used throughout is in keeping with the architectural character of the church. The church will be reopened to-morrow with the pastor in the pulpit.

Church of Sts. Anne and Joachim.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 9.—The Catholics of this village and adjacent places have made extensive preparations for the dedication ceremonies of the new Church of Sts. Anne and Joachim, which will be held on Sunday next. The dedication ceremonies will be begun at 10 A. M., the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating. The Rev. George D. Snyder, rector of St. Leonard's, Brooklyn, will be the celebrant of the mass. The Rev. Ignatius Zeller of Jamaica will preach the German sermon, and the one in English will be delivered by the Rev. Herbert Ganell of Westbury. The rector is the Rev. F. W. Dotzauer. The parish is composed chiefly of German-Americans. Father Dotzauer has accomplished a vast amount since he assumed charge of the parish, a little less than two years ago.

New Lutheran Church.

Ground will be broken at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon for the new Christ (English) Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brooklyn, to be erected on the site of the old frame church, 1,084 Lafayette Avenue. This congregation, while only three years old, has been very active, and now has a membership of more than 250. The Rev. H. S. Knabenschuh is the pastor. The new church will occupy almost the entire plot, 66 by 100 feet, and will cost $35,000. Addresses will be delivered to-morrow by several clergymen and by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

Archbishop Corrigan's Visitations.

In the list of canonical visitations of Archbishop Corrigan, announced to cover the period to the end of the calendar year, appear the services of the blessing of seven new churches and the laying of the cornerstones of two. The new churches within the arch-diocese ready for the service of blessing are Sts. Peter and Paul, the Rev. W. H. Murphy, rector, in East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; St. Ambrose, the Rev. M. J. O'Connell, rector, in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eleventh Avenue; Our Lady, Help of Christians, Tottenville; Transfiguration, Tarrytown; St. Raymond's, Westchester; St. Adelbert's, and St. Ignatius Loyola, this city. The two projects ready for cornerstone laying are the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and St. Jerome's, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Bible Study to be Stimulated.

Young Men's Christian Associations of Manhattan and Brooklyn have more elaborate plans in hand this year than ever before. The chief among these plans is the new Bible study course. It has been felt for some time that associations are in danger of devoting too much attention in relative importance to social and to educational matters. From this feeling grew the Bible instruction, which is to be put on a better basis throughout the State than ever before—a basis in which it is expected New York will lead and serve as a helpful model to associations in other States. Branches in Manhattan and Brooklyn are taking hold of this course enthusiastically.

CHURCH NOTES.

The Rev. F. B. Richards, formerly assistant pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, begins work as pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, preaching for the first time to-morrow.

The congregation of the new Washington Heights Baptist Church, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, are using the basement for worship, but expect to have the main auditorium completed some time in October.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hoge is the son of a former pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, this city, and is an author of literary productions of a high order.

The Rev. P. M. Watters of Grace Methodist Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, has returned home from his vacation, spent on Lake Champlain, and will preach to-morrow, his morning topic being, "Ordinary People," and his evening one, "A Family Peace Conference."

The Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., former pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, who has recently returned from a six months' cruise in the Far East, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 on the subject, "Changes in the East."

All of the local assemblies of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in and around New York will hold a pro-convention meeting in St. Paul's Parish House, Vesey Street, next Thursday afternoon and evening, its aim being to stimulate attendance upon the National Convention to meet in Baltimore on Sept. 28. The afternoon session will have for its topic, "The Worker," when the speakers will be R. W. Frost, F. H. Holmes, H. C. Perry, and E. M. Camp.

Bishop Potter has appointed a new Vicar for the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street. He is the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, who has been for a short time assistant to the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, St. Paul's Church, Cleveland. The Rev. Mr. Paddock is a son of Bishop Paddock of Olympia, and a nephew of the late Bishop Paddock of Massachusetts. He is Secretary of the Church Students' Missionary Association, and himself a volunteer for the foreign mission field. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, MADison Av. and 64th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. B. B. Bosworth. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches to-morrow at 11 and 8. The public cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D.D.,
Pastor of the Church of the Covenant of Washington, D. C., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and 34th St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. George D. Egbert of Cornwall, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M.; Devotional Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector; Rev. Benjamin Brewster, minister in charge.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av. Service 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D.D., Minister.
Subject: "A Practical Creed."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Avenue, above 45th St.—Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector; 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany and Holy Communion, seromn by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, SIXTH Avenue and Twentieth Street.—Services 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. All seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St.—Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor. Services Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. C. G. Hazard of Catskill, N. Y., will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH St.—9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Even song and sermon.
All seats free.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 53d St.—Services Sunday, Sept. 11, 1838. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., of Chicago, will preach. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, assistant minister.—Services will be resumed on the 18th inst., Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, preaching.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers preaches 11 A. M. Subject—"A Sure Preventive"; and at 8 P. M., subject—"The Faithful Wound of a Friend."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. E. P. Johnson, D. D., of Albany will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmadge Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. C. D. Nott, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 73d St., at 11 A. M.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr.
People's Church, Grand Opera House, preaches, 11, "Free Schools our Nation's Defense." 3:30, "Old Faiths." Welcome.

SECOND ST. METHODIST CHURCH, A. C. Morehouse, Pastor.—Home campmeeting all day. Also street preaching.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 8 P. M. Wednesday. The public cordially invited to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. & 126th St.—All services resumed. 10:30 and 7:45, sermons by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Tipple, Ph. D. Evening subject, "God's Latest Revelation." Sunday school, 2:30. Wednesday, 8 P. M., prayer meeting.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th St.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D. No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

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A PRETTY PLAN.

The political gossips have devised a plan by which PLATT may accept ROOSEVELT, see him elected, and yet save his machine, keep a tight grip on the administrative affairs of the State, and be an ever-welcome visitor in the Executive Chamber for the next two years.

The suggestion is that he nominate ROOSEVELT for Governor and WOODRUFF for Lieutenant Governor. The ticket would be elected and the officers-elect inaugurated. Two weeks after inauguration the Legislature will elect a Senator to succeed EDWARD MURPHY. Mr. PLATT would cause the Legislature to elect Gov. ROOSEVELT to the Senate. He would be compelled to resign, if not immediately, at least soon after the 4th of March, when, possibly, there will be an extra session of Congress. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF would succeed him, and PLATT would enter upon an era of unexampled political prosperity. Nobody would suit him so well as WOODRUFF. He could "get on" wonderfully with "TIM."

This is an absolutely perfect plan, save for one detail. Col. ROOSEVELT would not become a party to it. He would not resign the Governorship into the hands of WOODRUFF and PLATT, not even for the United States Senatorship. We cannot deny that his entry into the Senate would be fraught with intensely interesting possibilities. But political deals are not in his line.

We are afraid that PLATT cannot escape the personal disaster of accepting ROOSEVELT any more than he can escape the party necessity of accepting him.

THE INVESTIGATION OF ALGER.

The reported request of Secretary ALGER for an official investigation of the operations of his department is gratifying. It would have been even more gratifying if it had come two months earlier. At least so long ago it had become plain to everybody except the Secretary that neither the army nor the country had any confidence in him, and that the general belief was that the staff departments under his direction, and in great part by reason of his administration, were incompetent to do their work. Now that has been made plain to the Secretary. His request for an investigation is an acknowledgment that he is on his defense.

Of course such an investigation may be rendered of no value. It will be of no value if there is any reason to suspect that it is collusive. Even if there is no ground for that suspicion, it may be rendered of no value by undertaking to cover too much ground. A thorough investigation of "all matters relating to the conduct of the war" would take years. But a competent commission could investigate in a few weeks the charges against the War Department. They are that the services of commissariat and transport and the work of the Medical Department have been conspicuously ill done. Specific accusations upon these heads are believed to have been made by no less a person than the Major General commanding the army. As to the Medical Department, they have been made by some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. The technical responsibility of the Secretary of War for these things is made real by the fact that he has in no single instance publicly known made an example of a single incompetent subordinate, nor even gone so far as to order an official inquiry. On the contrary, he was maintaining, up to a week ago, that the privations and sufferings of our troops were necessary and unavoidable incidents of war, and that so far as the staff departments were concerned, everything was all right which everybody else believed to be all wrong. His responsibility is made positive if the charge is sustained that he has neglected to employ the services of experienced and capable officers of the staff departments and has added to them, often in high places, incompetent civilians appointed through political favoritism.

These are the charges which the commission should be appointed to investigate. If a competent and impartial commission acquits the staff departments and their common head and finds nobody to blame, the conclusion will be that the United States is incompetent to make war. If the richest and the most businesslike Nation in the world cannot manage so simple a business as the dispatch, maintenance, and return of a little expedition of a single army corps without bungling it into inextricable confusion and complicating it with hideous scandals, then the people ought to know it. But if their resources have been frittered away by absence of foresight, absence of skill, absence of system, and excessive presence of politics, they ought to know that. In either case, after the investigation begins, it will be proper to withhold comment upon its subject matter until it is over. That will be the course of this journal.

NOT WITH GERMANY.

That is an odd rumor which seems to be believed in Madrid that the Philippines are to come under a joint protectorate of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. It is possible that such a disposition would suit Germany. It is certain that it would not suit either of the other powers concerned.

As we long ago pointed out, both the interests and the dignity of the United States require that she should maintain "the open door" in any possessions she may acquire in the Pacific. If a joint protectorate over them were to be thought of our partners would be the powers which accept and apply that principle. These are Great Britain and Japan. Germany may yet join them, but thus far she has maintained in her colonies the opposite principle of exclusive concessions and exclusive trade. Her acquisition of Kiao-Chau was the first violent step toward the partition of China.

It is unnecessary to remind Americans of the unmannerly and provocative conduct of the German warships at Manila Bay. It is argued that the German Government may not really be to blame for the threatening behavior of those ships, that the German Navy, being a new creation, has no traditions of official behavior, and that it is possible that the officer in command at Manila had no intention of being so offensive as in fact he was. He may simply have imagined that he was maintaining the honor and dignity of his country. All that may be true. But the effect upon the American mind is the same. It has been to make the Americans resolve that Germany shall derive no special benefit whatever from the result of our war with Spain.

The mere fact that German naval manners are so different from those of other services would indicate the certain failure of a joint protectorate with Germany. But we are not left to presumption. We have had experience. We undertook precisely the protectorate now suggested over Samoa. The result was that the British and American Consuls and naval officers found themselves arrayed on one side in permanent opposition to the representatives of Germany on the other. The official German methods and manners, inherited from the Prussian bureaucracy, are incomprehensible and intolerable to people brought up in British or American ways. What happened in Samoa would happen again in the Philippines. Moreover, the German Consuls in Samoa were subject to discipline from BISMARCK, who reproved them with vigor when occasion required, and considerably restrained their tendencies. There is no symptom of any such restraining influence in the present Government of Germany. We are now again in trouble with Samoa, owing to the impossibility of establishing a modus vivendi between German officials and those of other nationalities. We should certainly be at loggerheads in the Philippines within a month. This certainly would be conclusive against the suggestion reported from Madrid, even if that suggestion were not absurd and inadmissible on other grounds. If it were regarded as serious it would elicit a chorus of indignation in this country against which no Administration could stand.

THEOLOGY AND WAR.

That the world has made rapid progress of late years in at least one direction is clearly evidenced by the caution and moderation with which our correspondents have discussed the religious conditions and problems presented by Spain, Cuba, and especially the Philippines. None of the many letters on this subject which we have printed has contained anything necessarily offensive either to Catholic or Protestant sensibilities. In several cases they have taken the interrogative, rather than the affirmative, attitude, and though one could see from these communications that opinions vary as widely as ever, yet there has been no angry interchange of accusation and denial, no piling up of epithet and malediction, no claims that here lies all the truth, there all the error.

Fifty, or even twenty, years ago, it is quite certain, the prospect of acquiring territory in the West and East Indies would have brought to light a vastly greater amount of active, bitter intolerance than has now developed. Religious questions would have claimed and have received at least as much attention as those which were economic and political, and the attainment of a satisfactory understanding between the two countries would have been decidedly more difficult than it now promises to be.

The change, from whatever reason it may have come—whether from an abatement or a purification and elevation of spiritual ardor—is agreeable and convenient. There remain, probably, no inconsiderable number of people who regard the degeneration of Spain as a direct result of "priestcraft," and another not inconsiderable number by whom the inevitable separation of Church and State that American domination, or even influence, involves, is viewed with indignation and horror. But the members of both classes keep their emotions in good control; they have acquired a new and effectual respect for the feelings and opinions, as well as the rights, of those with whom they differ radically.

The emphasizing and confirming of this phenomenon is not the least important of the war's indirect consequences. It ranks close to the improvement in our relations with England.

MR. LEITER WILL PAY UP.

Young Mr. LEITER announces with a satisfaction that is undoubtedly heartfelt that the somewhat lively "wheat deal" in which he was recently engaged has been closed out, and all his debts have been paid except a trifle of $5,500,000 due his father for money advanced to pay the losses of the operation. The 14,000,000 bushels of wheat belonging to him which was turned over to P. D. ARMOUR and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at the time the market collapsed has been sold. Mr. LEITER announces that his efforts from now on will be devoted to reimbursing his father. "I do not intend he shall lose money through the support he gave me in my operations," says young Mr. LEITER. No man of true feeling will miss the fine filial quality of this declaration. Would that every parent might have such a son! This noble resolve almost atones for his mistake in judgment as to the amount of wheat he needed and could "carry." By industry, early rising, and frugality the young man will undoubtedly be able within a year or two to lift the last of the mortgages placed upon the parental realty. We must remember that he lives in Chicago, where fortunes come with an audible whiz, which, it must be confessed, increases in pitch and volume as they take their swifter flight.

But let no man say that JOSEPH LEITER has done harm to the toiling millions or given any Populist good cause to howl. In so far as his operation affected the market at all it tended to raise the price of wheat. If through his large buying and tenacious holding on to what he bought the farmers of Nebraska and Kansas were able to get higher prices for their wheat he was their friend and not their despoiler. Dollar wheat has made the Populist farmers of the West and Northwest rich, happy, and quiet. The erstwhile ululant Populist has been sobered and silenced by prosperity. Money is plenty and cheap in Kansas.

No man can measure with precision that part of the increase in the price of wheat that was due to the operations of Mr. JOSEPH LEITER. It must be remembered that the world's wheat crop this year is about one billion three hundred million bushels. In these days of instantaneous communication and quick transportation pretty much all of the world's supply is within the sphere of influence to which the world's market is subject. That is, practically no wheat is too far off to be without effect upon the price of wheat in Liverpool. Large as were the purchases of Mr. JOSEPH LEITER, they were not great enough to have much effect upon the price of the world's supply of more than a billion and a quarter bushels. If the tendency of the market had not been upward, if for reasons quite independent of Mr. LEITER's buying and cornering, the wheat market had not been advancing, he would have been unable to carry the price to a dollar, his corner would have collapsed much earlier and with results less costly to the elder LEITER. Does this assertion require any other proof than the fact that at the moment when he was lifting hardest on the market, the price of wheat broke and went down with a rush that ruined him? The cause of the break was the discovery that the crop was to be many million bushels greater than previous reports had indicated. That was a cause quite foreign to Mr. LEITER's operation. It instantly controlled the market. LEITER could not control it. He never did control it. He took advantage of it, acted with it, and made money until the market, altogether disregarding his puny efforts, went the other way.

But if LEITER did not raise the price of wheat no man can say that he lowered it. So far as he was able he made his attempt at monopoly conduce to the enrichment of the wheat growers. This truth would be inconceivably bitter for the anti-monopolists and foes of the Juggernaut if the wallet on the top shelf of the cupboard were not bulging with five and two dollar bills.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The golf tournament for the amateur championship, which will begin on Monday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, will be one of the most important athletic incidents of the current year. It is hardly an exaggeration to make the sweeping assertion that every one plays golf or wants to play it. It is one of the beauties of the game that every one can play it. It is a game that calls for all the strength and skill of youth and yet is not beyond the powers of men who have passed the halcyon days of lacrosse or lawn tennis. Golf is never violent, except in language, and the man who addresses terms of vehement objurgation to his ball will never, never become a close friend of Col. Bogie. Patience, coolness, suppleness, keenness of eye, judgment of force, and a serene disregard of bumptiousness, of intrusive bunkers, or the wily entanglements of lurking strawberry patches are some of the most necessary qualities of a good golf player.

The game has made such strides in this country that it would be a great benefit to it if the championship should be won by an American player. That such an issue will come is more likely this year than it was last, because the number of American experts is larger. FINDLAY DOUGLASS, however, still remains the most dangerous competitor in the list of entries. If he had been in his best physical condition he would probably have beaten WHIGHAM last year. As it was, he played up to that clever opponent extremely well. This year DOUGLASS will find his most dangerous foes among the younger golfers, who have come to the front with a rush.

It is likely that the old and steady players, TOLER, TYNG, TRAVIS, and their kind, will find themselves overcome by the dash and brilliancy of the young fellows, unless this very dash and brilliancy prove fatal in that vital point of play, the short approach. Yet it is natural to expect a great deal of such steady players as HUBBARD, VANDERPOOL, and REID. HUBBARD's work at Newport was of a kind that wears out opponents and puts them several holes down at the end of a round, while VANDERPOOL's 37 for nine holes at Morristown on Thursday was playing of the most brilliant order.

The older players are likely to show steadier nerve than the younger ones, and hence their play will probably in the long run show more consistency. But the young fellows make wonderful rushes, and they have gained a lot of valuable experience in the present season. It does not seem especially hazardous to predict that if DOUGLASS is beaten the new champion will probably be one of the younger set. As these are all Americans by birth a victory for one of them would be very popular, and would stimulate interest in a game which affords health and recreation without injurious strain upon any person's physical powers.

A DISQUIETING CALM.

Long experience with the mysterious workings of politics and pensions in the Grand Army of the Republic has rendered the country incapable of feeling much surprise at any action, however strange, which the organization may be moved to take on either of those matters. That fact alone can explain why nobody has been thrown into a state of wild amazement by the revelation, just made at Cincinnati, that Secretary ALGER is so vehemently admired and esteemed by the delegates to the annual encampment that any speaker suspected of an intention to criticise his conduct of the war is peremptorily silenced with unanimous shouts of angry protest.

Of course, there are a thousand obvious reasons why the veterans should be the very first to denounce the Secretary's methods and policies, why they should be the fiercest in resenting neglect and ill-treatment of American soldiers, why they should be most insistent in demanding the immediate dismissal of an official whose name has become a synonym for incompetence and heartlessness; of course, there is not one avowable reason why the veterans should praise or even excuse this man with a bad record in one war and a worse record in another. Everybody is perfectly well aware of all these things, and yet the proceedings at Cincinnati excite little comment of any kind. It might be well for the Grand Army to ask why.

It is a highly ominous sign when eccentricities like those in which the assemblage at Cincinnati has indulged are taken more or less as a matter of course by an observant public. When the composure manifested assumes the shape of quiet amusement it is apt to contain an appreciable element of derision; when weary indifference is the predominating feature the case is serious, for then, close to the surface, lies indignation.

It seems that the report that Great Britain had leased from Portugal the town of Lorenzo Marques, or Lourenço Marques, has been confirmed. This must be as great a disappointment to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin as it is to President KRUEGER of the Transvaal. The former prated a month ago about a possible entente between the Transvaal, Germany, and France to protect Portugal from British influence, and Oom PAUL, encouraged, had begun to think that such an arrangement would be very promising, as it might be the first step toward the South African Republic obtaining a strip of seashore. But the veil of delusion was gently raised a few weeks ago when Major D'ALBUQUERQUE was retired from the Governorship of Mozambique and Senhor FEVREIRA, Governor of Mossamedes, put in his place. Since then there have been rumors that there was a tolerably good understanding between Downing Street and Wilhelmstrasse. In the meantime, nothing has been said about Portugal paying the Delagoa Bay award, and no intimation has been received at Pretoria that she desires protection. Lourenço Marques will soon cease to be the stamping ground of bandit merchants and become honest, respectable, and truly commercial. Incidentally another link—small but capable of great strain—will be forged in the chain that will sooner or later connect Cairo with Cape Town.

Psychologists, sociologists, ethnologists, and students of ethics—to say nothing of every-day people who work when they must, play when they can, and, without much criticism, take things as they come—will note with surprised interest the fact that Gen. MILES is quoted as asking: "If one speaks the truth, is he held morally responsible for his words?" It is impossible to believe that a man with the age and experience which the General possesses really doubts that his inquiry must be answered with an emphatic "Yes." Truth, to be sure, is a most admirable thing, and, if falsehood were its only alternative, his apparent implication would be correct—barring a few exigencies, fortunately rare and exceptional. But falsehood is not truth's only alternative; there is also silence. And in numberless instances the moral responsibility involved in a choice between truth and silence is not less grave than that between truth and falsehood. The General himself has just decided a problem of the former kind; a very large majority of his countrymen are convinced that he decided it well, but it is very far from axiomatic that his course was justified by the harmony of his words with facts. If that were his only defense, he would be a lost man.

ITALY AND DISARMAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial of yesterday's TIMES on "Disarmament" contains some statements which do such injustice to Italy that I ask for a little space to correct them. As intimately conversant with Italian affairs in the position of correspondent of The London Times at Rome for the last twelve years, I do not hesitate to say that I know more of the real state of affairs on the peninsula than Sir Charles Dilke, whose decorations are impeachable on the double ground of his ignorance of the affairs of Italy and his animosity against the triple alliance.

It is absolutely untrue that Italy is, or has been, at the verge of bankruptcy. There is no power on the Continent of Europe, except Germany, so well able to meet all its engagements, if urgently pressed, as Italy. The wealth of the country is increasing at a greater rate percentually than that of France, and taxation, in spite of all the outcry of the wealthier classes, is light as compared with that in France, England, or America. Italian 5 per cents., paying 4 per cent. net, were above par in Italian currency when I left Italy in July last, and rising, and quoted at 92 and a fraction in England and France, the difference being mainly due to the premium on gold. The debt of Italy is about thirteen milliards of lire, (paper francs,) of which all but about one and a half are held in the country.

The outcry about overtaxation comes exclusively from the upper classes, who now, by corruption, evade their due share of it, and is raised to prevent any increase in the future. The taxes which weigh on the poor are not those of the central Government, but those levied by the municipalities on food stuffs.

The Italian Army actually under arms is 140,000 men, capable of being increased to 400,000 in case of war by the calling out of the reserves. The expense of this army is 230,000,000 of lire, (about $45,000,000,) and the entry into the triple alliance instead of increasing this army has diminished it, the German staff having on the conclusion of the alliance advised the reduction from 400,000 to 300,000. As it now stands, the force under arms is barely sufficient for garrison duty, and the recent republican rising at Milan compelled the calling out of the reserves up to the class of 1876. The adhesion to the triple alliance saves Italy probably $10,000,000 a year. The English Government, the most constant and disinterested friend of Italy in European politics, urged her entry and continuance in the triple alliance as indispensable to the efficiency of England's protection of the peninsula by sea. When, in pursuance of the triple accord between England, Austria, and Italy, on the Eastern question, (Turkish,) Crispi mobilized a corps d'armée for debarkation in Asia Minor, he was unable to meet the sudden invasion of Erythrea by the Abyssinians for want of an organized body ready for movement as a whole, and the disaster of Adua was in part due to this fact, the reinforcements sent out too late being of little groups of men borrowed from all the garrisons, and never properly made a solid, organized force, men and officers being unknown to each other.

The favor with which the project for disarmament is met by the Italian Ministry is due to the Government being in the hands of a clique which is opposed to the triple alliance and to any active participation in European affairs. Public opinion, though inert and ineffective, is by a large majority in favor of the triple alliance, but the King and all those surrounding him maintain a passive attitude in the alliance, calculating on keeping the defensive in case of a European war involving the Dreibund, thus enjoying its protection and incurring the minimum of its dangers.

These are the facts of the case, long since placed before the English public, Sir Charles Dilke included, but by him, as by all enemies of the Dreibund, persistently ignored.

W. J. STILLMAN.

Llewelyn Park, Orange, N. J., Sept. 8, 1898.

TREE PLANTING IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestions on the subject of tree planting on our streets is no doubt a good one if it were at all practicable. I have in years gone by had some little experience in the way of unsuccessfully trying to get trees to grow. Two almost unsurmountable obstacles exist. First, the saturation of the soil almost everywhere with gas, and, second, the practical impossibility of getting enough water through our pavements and sidewalks to supply any but small trees. I live in a suburban district, where trees get plenty of water, but failed to keep them alive in front of my house in consequence of the poisonous gas from a leak nearly 100 feet distant. If this can be the case in a country village, what can be expected in the city, with the miles of pipes, concerning which any gas company can certify that avoiding leakage is an impossibility. You may be sure that they would avoid it if they could, for with them it is a matter of dollars and cents. I should like to see the streets of New York over-arched as are those of New Haven, but do not believe that the thing is a possibility.

W.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "H. W. P." takes me to task for certain statements which are the belief now and have been for fourteen years of the majority of Britishers, exclusive of the iron-clad devotees of anything Mr. Gladstone did being right simply because it was done by Mr. Gladstone. The death of the great statesman has removed him from the arena of the bitter hatred with which he was regarded just prior to his retirement. His devotees called him the G. O. M.—"Grand Old Man." Millions of his countrymen reversed this to M. O. G.—"Murderer of Gordon"—and the fact that last Saturday the London police were kept busy turning away people with wreaths for Gordon's statue marked "Avenged at last," and taking into consideration that the British are not given to hysterical outbursts around public statues, is sufficient proof of the depth of feeling I indicated, and which is shared by this British writer. "H. W. P.'s" quotations are exactly similar to my statements, only in different language. Should President McKinley send "H. W. P." on a mission, he would first have to ask "H. W. P." would he mind going, and when he had convinced him it was his duty to go Mr. McKinley would be responsible for the after acts and safe conduct of "H. W. P." Such was Gordon's case. Mr. Gladstone sought him, convinced him, sent him, promised him support, cowardly abandoned him, and just forty-eight hours too late Wolseley's army got to Khartoum. "Avenged at last!" Thank God.

New York, Sept. 9, 1898. P. R. S.

MOVEMENTS OF THE YANKEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reading of a paragraph in Sunday's TIMES, announcing the arrival at Quarantine of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, arouses within me a desire for information (which you may be able to furnish) as to the somewhat peculiar movements of this vessel within the past week or so; at least they are peculiar to a landlubber, who believes that it is the duty of the department of the Government to exercise economy in its operations.

On Saturday, Aug. 27, the Yankee arrived at Quarantine with the New York Naval Reserves, brought home for mustering out. She remained here until Tuesday, Aug. 30, when she went to Philadelphia. On Friday, Sept. 2, the reserves were sent back here by the Pennsylvania Railroad, (the Government presumably having to pay their fare,) and yesterday the Yankee returns here.

Can you tell me why this procedure occurred, and why the reserves were not mustered out here, and why they were taken to Philadelphia, and why they are not yet mustered out, as I understand they have not yet been? The whole business has a strange look to

A TAXPAYER.

New York, Sept. 5, 1898.

Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia says that the Yankee was ordered to Philadelphia to take on another crew after the militiamen should have been disbanded. The crew of the Columbia, which had been laid up at the League Island Navy Yard, was transferred to the Yankee. The militiamen were disbanded and paid off in Philadelphia, but have not yet received their discharge papers, which are expected from Washington in a few days.

A Plea for the Regulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I through your columns thank with all my heart "A Loyal American" for remembering "our neglected regulars." It has made me burn to read of the fight at La Guasimas as "the fight of the Rough Riders." The regulars are the first to give fullest credit to the volunteers, and never will speak for themselves. The papers are clamoring for a parade of the Rough Riders in New York, but I think there are many citizens with enough real appreciation of the regulars to wish to see them, too, and praise them in the same breath as "Teddy's Terrors," with whom they fought the fight of La Guasimas.

Although the regulars are no State's darling, they ought to be the Nation's pride. And New York as the Empire City ought to be the first to clamor for a sight of them.

E. R. W.

Cold Spring, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1898.

Another Day for Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a faithful reader of your valuable paper, and am horrified when I read of the sufferings of our noble soldiers, who have sacrificed homes for their country, and are being so inhumanly treated. When a mother suffers an ignorant maid to care for her children, and under her care they become sick from neglect, whom do we censure? Not the maid, but the mother. It is in order now that Mr. McKinley appoint another day of prayer, and that he implore the people of the United States to ask the Lord to forgive him for the sorrow and suffering brought upon them and our once peaceful and happy country by himself and none other. The underlings are not responsible; they do his bidding.

E. M.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 8, 1898.

Platt, Alger, Hanna, and McKinley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tom Platt, Alger, and Hanna—what a lovely trio! The President ought to be proud of them. On the surface of affairs, Platt, who was his enemy, has done him less damage than the others, who are his friends. Of course, Hanna stands by Alger—why not? Both are beneficiaries of bad Cabinet appointments. What has become of Janus-faced Bliss in the shuffle and deal? Wonder if down in his slippers his opinion of Platt has changed, or the Senator has moved his mind regarding the occupant of the White House?

DUTCHMAN.

New York, Sept. 9, 1898.

Canada Might Join the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Jamaica may join Canada, cannot the latter join the United States with profit to itself and ourself, and Great Britain be recompensed by the United States turning the Philippines over to her? It strikes me this would be a grand solution of a difficult problem.

OZONE PARK.

Ozone Park, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1898.

The Cuban Nationalist Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the twelfth page of to-day's issue of your valued paper there appears a report of an interview had with me, in which my name and those of Señor Estrada Palma and Mr. Horatio Rubens are mentioned in connection with the preliminary work for the organization of the Cuban Nationalist Party. Your reporter has no doubt been misinformed. Neither Señor Estrada Palma nor Mr. Horatio Rubens has, as far as I know, anything to do with the movement, and I can say with all certainty that I am not associated with them for the purpose mentioned or for any other one. At the proper time the names of the gentlemen connected with the movement will be given to the public. I shall feel very much obliged by the publication of this letter.

FIDEL G. PIERRA.

New York, Sept. 9, 1898.

Who Profits by It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me who signed the contract that gave the Long Island Railroad the monopoly of taking troops from, and supplies to, Montauk Point? Also, can you obtain and publish a copy of said contract? If not, why not?

The Long Island Railroad has for years been a synonym for delay in transportation. Montauk is accessible to boat traffic, as is proved by the landing of troops from transports, but removal of sick men by boat is made impossible by said contract. Who profits?

A SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not All Alike.

"Some men," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "won't drink a drop; and, on the other hand, there are many who wont drop drink."—Philadelphia Record.

All a Bluff.

The Iowa has just taken about ten feet of water aboard through an open sea valve. As soon as peace is with us, the American warship begins her tantrums again. But we know now it's all a bluff.—Chicago Journal.

Slender Support.

"I'm willing to stand on my merits," exclaimed Willie Wishington.

Miss Cayenne looked at him thoughtfully and then exclaimed: "Mr. Wishington, have you ever had any experience as a tight-rope walker?"—Washington Star.

Made It Harmonise.

"You didn't fasten your essay with a blue ribbon, as you usually do," said the editor of the magazine.

"No," answered the contributor. "My sense of harmony wouldn't permit it. This is an article on the management of the war. I tied it with red tape."—Washington Star.

A Needless Invention.

"If I ever tackle anything in the line of inventions," he said, "I shall endeavor to devise some scheme by which a person getting on an open street car can do it without sitting in the lap of the fellow who sticks to the outside seat."

"Pshaw!" she exclaimed, "do you want to spoil all the fun?"—Chicago Evening Post.

WELCOME.

Florence Earle Coates in The Outlook.

Come home! The Land that sent you forth
From East and West, from South and North,
Looks wistfully beyond her gates,
Extends her arms and waits—and waits!

At duty's call she stilled her woe;
She smiled, through tears, and bade you go
To face the death you would not shun.
Brave hearts, return! Your task is done.

Not as you journeyed come you back;
A glory is about your track
Of deeds that vanquished tyranny
And set a tortured people free:

Deeds, sprung of manhood's finest grace,
That envious Time will not efface;
Deeds that proclaim a Nation's worth,
And crown the Land that gave them birth.

America but waits to greet
And bless you, kneeling at her feet,
Your standards fair in honor furled,
The proudest mother in the world!

Come home! The Land that sent you forth
From East and West, from South and North,
Looks wistfully beyond her gates,
Extends her arms and waits!

EXPERT TALKS OF MONTAUK

Dr. William B. Pritchard of New York Inspects Camp Wikoff and Makes a Report.

FINDS GOOD AND BAD POINTS

Good Water Supply in the First Place—Model Hospital Service and Delays That Cost Many Lives—Fearful Sufferings of Privates.

"A True Pen Picture of Camp Wikoff" is the title of an article specially prepared for the current number of The Medical News by Dr. William Broaddus Pritchard of this city. Dr. Pritchard prefaces his article with the statement that he visited Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, Sunday, Sept. 4, and spent the entire day making observations and investigations regarding the general situation, especially with reference to the health and comfort of the soldiers. He says every possible facility for investigation was accorded to him.

In considering the natural conditions of Camp Wikoff, Dr. Pritchard found "an abundant water supply from a well, equipped with a modern pumping outfit, furnishing 700,000 gallons of pure water daily, which is distributed over the entire camp by a system which is as near perfect, both mechanically and hygienically, as is possible of attainment. The camp is accessible to an unlimited base of supplies, with facilities for transportation by both land and water, the schedule time from New York City by train being less than four hours, and by boat not more than eight or ten.

"The question as to the abandonment of Camp Wikoff," says Dr. Pritchard, "hinges of course, as has been abundantly intimated in both the lay and medical press, upon the probable development of typhoid infection of the water supply. I discussed this aspect of the subject with Dr. Nicholas Senn, Col. Forwood, and Major Brown. In answer to my inquiry Dr. Senn stated that he had nothing further to add and nothing to withdraw from the opinions which he had already expressed on the subject, which have been widely, though not altogether correctly, disseminated through the lay press. He believes that infection of the existing water supply is absolutely inevitable. How long it will take for this to occur is largely a matter of conjecture. It may take a week, or three weeks; it may exist already, or occur within a day or two. The continuance of existing conditions makes it an absolute certainty sooner or later. In this opinion Col. Forwood concurred.

Thinks Typhoid Unavoidable.

"This infection of the camp with typhoid fever is not in any way a reflection upon the wisdom or skill exhibited in selecting this camp. Typhoid fever, to a greater or less extent, is an inevitable accompaniment of all military camps. The United States Army records will show that even two or three companies in garrison for as long as a year will lose one or two men from typhoid fever. The larger the camp the greater the proportionate number of typhoid cases.

"Col. Forwood does not believe that the official water supply of Camp Wikoff is at present infected, and he further believes that the geologic conformation of the strata met in boring the well used is such as is most favorable to the preservation of the purity of the water.

"I was greatly pleased to learn in this connection from Col. Forwood that the impression created by the lay press that the regular army medical officers are not in agreement with Dr. Senn in his opinion as to the danger of a typhoid epidemic is absolutely false; on the contrary, he and Dr. Senn are in exact and harmonious accord on this subject.

With regard to the landing of soldiers at Camp Wikoff from transports, Dr. Pritchard says:

"A lookout watches for an expected transport. As soon as the vessel is sighted in the offing, Dr. Magruder goes out and boards and inspects her. All passengers to be landed are put through an elaborate routine of disinfection, which process includes, of course, all equipments, clothing, and, indeed, everything which is to be brought on shore. A specially designated medical officer is then notified that the transport is ready to be unloaded, being notified at the same time of the number of sick on board. This medical officer is supposed to remain on duty at the dock and superintend the landing of the sick, providing fresh milk, soup, necessary drugs and stimulants, as well as stretchers and ambulances. An officer from the Quartermaster's Department is also on duty here. These sick men are carried at once to the detention hospital. Not knowing exactly when a transport is to arrive or how many sick are on board, each arrival involves a special order for supplies, ambulances, &c., through various channels, with all the cumbrous details of red-tape routine, involving invariably some delay.

Delay That Cost Lives.

"Such delay, together with inefficiency in providing for the situation, has cost more than one life, one poor fellow recently dying on the dock for the lack of a stretcher and a little whisky. If the medical officer in charge had had on his person for this poor fellow's use one-tenth of the whisky which he had in his person, one life at least could have been saved.

"It is self-evident, of course, that sick men in such quarters and under such circumstances should be landed as expeditiously as possible. Even an hour's delay might, and often doubtless did, mean the death of a man. A due appreciation of this necessity should have led, one would think, to the observance of every precaution in order to avoid delay, and yet, as a matter of fact, no vessel has been unloaded yet without the loss of several hours of valuable time unnecessarily. I myself was witness to this fact. The Roumania was sighted early Sunday morning in the bay. Dr. Magruder went out and boarded her. At 10 o'clock he notified the proper authority that the troops could be landed. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before she was brought to the dock. She had on board 660 soldiers, more than 200 of them sick. A part of the delay was due to slowness in filling the requisition for milk. This was not the fault of the officer in charge, however. Two hours more were lost hunting for the medical officer, who was finally found, I was told, asleep. It was expected that all the soldiers would be landed by 10 o'clock that night. To some of them that ten hours' delay meant death.

Conduct of Some Officers.

"In some reliably reported instances—one was mentioned to me specifically by an eye-witness—the landing of several hundred sick and starving men was delayed for hours by the inhumanity of the officers on board in insisting that they be disinfected and allowed to land first. The Colonel of the regiment had to exercise his full authority to control a condition of almost open mutiny among his officers. There were, of course, brave, humane, and kindly officers—officers who gladly sacrificed their own comfort for the welfare of their men. They were, in fact, in a great majority, but the brutes were far too numerous for the honor and good name of our army. It is to be hoped that this particular matter will occupy the closest attention of the proper investigating authorities. If one-tenth of what I was told is true, and I have no reason to doubt one word of it, more than one officer, regular and volunteer, should have his straps torn from his shoulders and his sword broken.

"The sufferings and hardships of privates on these transports, as seen by eye-witnesses who told me of them, almost exceed the limits of human belief. Ships have come in, notably the Mobile and Catonia, loaded with desperately sick men piled like baggage in the hot, stifling hold, with only army rations for food and not enough of that; rotten water, no medicines, and not even a Surgeon in attendance, while the officers, to their everlasting shame and disgrace be it said, have come in healthy, well-kept, and attended by servants, fed on the best food, including fresh beef and vegetables, and with not only water, but in some instances ice. My informant, who mentioned only what he saw, told me that no less than sixteen cases of insanity had been noted by him among the returning soldiers due to suffering and starvation.

GUNS TRAINED ON CANDIA

Another Bombardment of the City Threatened, and Martial Law Proclaimed.

TURKISH TROOPS MUST LEAVE

Admirals Will Recommend Their Removal from the Island, and the British Admiral Wants All Mussulmans Disarmed.

ATHENS, Sept 9.—News was received here from Candia this afternoon that another bombardment was imminent.

The fires continue. Four hundred deaths are already reported.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 9.—The Admirals of the foreign powers, replying to the protests of the Cretan Executive Committee against the recent massacres, have declared that they will recommend that their respective Governments solve the question definitely by the removal of the Turkish troops from the Island of Crete and the appointment of a Governor to be selected by the powers.

At the request of the Admirals, the Cretan Executive Committee has succeeded in inducing the Christian insurgents in Candia to retire outside the cordon.

The Admirals have requested the powers to send a battalion each to reinforce the international garrison.

The British Admiral, it is said, has demanded the disarmament of the Mussulmans.

Djevad Pasha, the Turkish military commandant, declares that he has given the Turkish military authorities at Candia strict instructions to assist in maintaining order. He declares that the Bashi Bazouks are responsible for the recent outbreaks.

To-day twenty-one additional bodies of Christians were discovered under smoldering ruins at Candia.

ATROCITIES BY BASHI BAZOUKS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Horrible stories of atrocity are told by the refugees from Candia. They say the Bashi Bazouks cut open the bodies of their Christian victims on the first day of the outbreak and threw the entrails into the flames of the burning houses.

"They hurled the British Vice Consul bodily into the flames, shouting, 'Now let the English come and help him.'"

CANDIA, Sept. 9.—The daughter of the massacred English Vice Consul, with her baby, has disappeared. It is supposed that both have been massacred.

Italian Warship Ordered to Crete.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Messaggero announces that the Italian cruiser Lombardia, with 320 men, has been ordered to Candia.

THE FALL OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Excites Little Surprise in Pekin—Yu Lu, Late Viceroy-Elect of Sze Chuen, His Successor.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Li Hung Chang still retains his position as Senior Grand Secretary, but, anticipating dismissal, he will probably resign. His removal from the Tsung-Li-Yamen excites little surprise in view of the publication of the terms of the Lu-Han railway contract. The negotiations were conducted by him, and he deceived the Tsung-Li-Yamen regarding the true nature of the terms.

"It is not known whether Russia will acquiesce in the removal of the main instrument of Russian aggressiveness at Pekin, but it is believed that Li, having served his end, will be abandoned.

"His successor in the Tsung-Li-Yamen is Yu Lu, a Manchu, late Viceroy-elect of the Province of Sze-Chuen."

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says a New York syndicate has obtained a concession for a railway between Canton and Hankow, a treaty port on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about 700 miles from the sea.

BRITISH REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it understands that the Government intends to introduce a redistribution bill specially aimed at reducing the Irish representation.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies, is represented as "strongly in favor of the plan."

LITTLE GERMAN PRINCE ILL.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of Emperor William, is suffering from diphtheria.

The younger children have been removed, and the Empress alone remains at the new palace with the patient.

Prince August Wilhelm is ten years old, having been born at Potsdam on Jan. 26, 1887. He holds the rank of Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

SHEIKS SUBMIT TO KITCHENER.

KHARTOUM, Sept. 5—(Delayed in transmission.)—An interesting ceremony took place to-day, when the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, on visiting the Khalifa's arsenal, found drawn up outside a hundred of the principal sheiks of the city, who tendered submission and promises of allegiance.

Among them were many old rulers of Soudan departments that had been reduced by the Mahdists, numerous Turks, and Egyptians who were officers in the army of Hicks Pasha, defeated at the battle of El-Obeid, in November, 1883, and the native doctor of Gen. Gordon.

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—J. W. Jago, formerly chief officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, and John Kynaston, who was third officer of the same steamer, were formally committed for trial to-day at the Bow Street Police Court, charged with robbing the mails on board the Britannic.

The prisoners were remanded on Friday last, when counsel for the British Post Office made a statement taken from a confession which he said had been made by Kynaston, detailing the manner in which the robberies were carried out.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN CRISIS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—The conference of West Indian representatives at the Island of Barbados passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the British Home Government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanded the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market or the enforcement of countervailing duties.

No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency to offset Cuban and Puerto Rican competition in the American market, should Great Britain conclusively refuse the relief demanded.

The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned, and the Jamaican delegate, in an interview, declares that, while annexation to the United States is improbable, the transference of the British West Indian islands to Canada is impracticable, besides promising no relief.

KING OF KOREA'S PROTECTOR

Clarence R. Greathouse, His American Adviser, Recruits a Body Guard of Foreigners.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai says that Clarence R. Greathouse, the American adviser of the King of Korea, has recruited a strong force of foreigners at Shanghai, to act as a bodyguard of the King, who is said to be afraid to trust the Koreans.

Clarence R. Greathouse, who is a Kentuckian by birth, was appointed to Tokio as Consul General in President Cleveland's first Administration. In 1890 he went to Korea, where he ingratiated himself with the King, and was soon made head of the Post Office, and later on, Foreign Counselor.

He held this position until last March, when it was announced that he had withdrawn from office.

Mr. Greathouse was in California in 1870, and made a reputation there as a lawyer. For several years he was editor of The San Francisco Examiner.

MR. ASQUITH FOR AN ENTENTE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of Parliament for East Fife, and former Home Secretary, addressing the electors of St. Monance this evening, expressed his gratification at the movement for an entente with the United States, and acknowledged Lord Salisbury's "great services in promoting it."

"Nor should we forget," he added, "the valuable influence of the American Ambassador in the same direction."

With reference to the growth of the United States as a naval and military power, Mr. Asquith said he believed, paradoxical as it might seem, that the more points of contact Great Britain had with America the fewer would be the points of collision.

Mr. Asquith expressed his keen sorrow for the death of Hubert Howard, the war correspondent of The Times, who was killed at Omdurman, referring to him as a personal friend.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—There is a lull in the Dreyfus affair. It is believed that the real difficulty in the way of revision is that the only documents really relied upon are those said to have been obtained illicitly from a foreign embassy, and the Government is beginning to doubt the authenticity of these.

A semi-official note issued to-day denies that any foreign Government has made any sort of communication to the French Government relative to the Dreyfus affair.

This disposes of the statement made yesterday by the Rome Tribuna, which asserted that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, had informed the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, that the letters purporting to have passed between Emperor William and Dreyfus were forgeries and that, in case of their use in an eventual trial, he (von Munster) had been instructed to demand his passports.

STEPHAN MALLARME DEAD.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Stephan Mallarmé, the well-known essayist and poet, is dead.

Since the death of Paul Verlaine two years ago, Stephane Mallarmé has been generally recognized as the head of the French décadent littérateurs, although it is admitted even by many of his admirers that his poetry lacks the veritable inspiration of the muse, flashes of which not infrequently illumine the verse of Verlaine.

He was born in Paris in 1842, and for several years taught English in various lycees and colleges. His reputation as a writer began with his clever translation of the poems of Poe, published in 1875, and for some years past by his queer and often incomprehensible phraseology, combined with a fine disregard of the laws of prosody, he has held a high position among the decadents. "Divagations," published in 1896, is regarded as the best of his recent works. Among his other works are "Poésies," "Pagos," "Vers et Prose," "Vathols," "La Musique et les Lettres," "Villiers de l'Isle-Adam."

Unlike Verlaine, Mallarmé was no bohemian, in the Latin Quarter and Montmartre acceptation of the term. The finest work of the author of "Parallèlement" was done in a café—the only "home" he really had in his later years—between two absinthes, or in a hospital bed, between twinges of rheumatism from which he suffered atrociously.

Mallarmé did not court the divine muse, through the intermediary of the insidious "muse verte." Nor did he live in a café. He occupied small but cosy rooms at 89 Rue de Rome, where on Friday evenings his friends met, ostensibly to discuss the latest school or phase of poetry or prose, but in reality to listen to Mallarmé talk. He was a wonderful conversationalist, and could talk eloquently on any subject from the latest law concerning the speed of bicycles to the most recent movement in the school of sympolical poets to whose group he had been accused of belonging.

No Revolution in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9.—President Pierola authorizes a denial of the reports of revolutionary conditions in Peru. A few isolated groups of marauders have caused disturbances in some quarters, but they are now virtually crushed.

ST. PETERSBURG FLOWER SHOW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The United States Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State a communication from Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, stating that the Imperial Russian Horticultural Society will hold an International Horticultural Exposition in St. Petersburg in May, 1899.

The United States is invited to take part in the exposition by sending exhibits and special Commissioners to prepare the American section. Exhibits of foreign exhibitors duly accredited will not be subject to customs inspection at the Russian frontier.

Privy Counselor Fischer von Waldheim, Director of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg, has charge of the foreign sections of the exposition with the functions of President, and all inquiries relative to the exposition should be addressed to him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Wellington Putnam, who is a member of the Faculty of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, has been appointed instructor of elocution in Columbia University.

A. J Friedman of London, the baritone and vocal instructor, and pupil of Lampuerti and Stockhausen, has been engaged by Alexander Lambert, director of the New York College of Music.

Rehearsals for the production of "The Christian," in which Miss Viola Allen stars the coming season, are actively going on. The play before its first presentation in Washington at the National Theatre Sept. 26 will have been in most careful rehearsal for five weeks.

Mr. Pain, appreciating the fact that the schools will open later than usual this year, and that thousands of school children have been in the country all Summer and have not had an opportunity to see the "Fall of Manila," has decided not to close his fireworks amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach until next Saturday.

In honor of the fiftieth performance of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Casino, which is to take place next Wednesday night, the management will attire the chorus in an entirely new set of costumes. A new ballet of a more patriotic air than the one originally presented will be introduced at the finale of the first act.

The Alice Neilson Opera Company, after rehearsing in this city for many weeks in Victor Herbert's new opera, "The Fortune Teller," will leave for Toronto, Canada, today and prepare themselves for the opening which will take place either Tuesday or Wednesday night of next week instead of Monday night, as first contemplated.

A new three-act musical comique entitled "Wine, Woman, and Song," written by Edward Corbett, will be produced for the first time next Thursday night at Hartford. The travesty concerns Rip Van Winkle and his progeny, resuming their careers where Washington Irving and Dion Boucicault left off. The play will be produced for the first time in this city at the Grand Opera House the week beginning Sept. 19.

After rehearsing his company the entire afternoon yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "The Royal Box," which opens its season to-night, Charles Coghlan said, regarding his new play not yet named, and which he labored over during the Summer at his country home, that he considered it the best work he had done as a playwright. He said it was now completed, and spoke in most enthusiastic terms of it. He thought, in fact, that it even excelled his version of Dumas's "Kean," or "The Royal Box." There are thirty-two speaking parts in the play, and it will be produced some time in January.

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII

Its Form Is to be Modeled Upon that of Existing Territories.

LABORS OF THE COMMISSION

Islands to be Divided Into Municipal Districts—Pearl Harbor as a Naval Station—The Proposed Cable.

HONOLULU, Sept. 3.—It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." That is the name which the Annexation Committee has decided to recommend to Congress. This will be preserved in the political nomenclature of the United States as the distinctive origin of this part of the Union.

The form of the Government will be modeled on that of existing Territories. There will be no further departures from this than local conditions and National political considerations make necessary. The ultimate possibility of Statehood will not be barred. There will be no District of Columbia or Alaska form of Government proposed.

Local self-government will be given through the extension of the municipal idea. The islands will be divided into municipal districts, having control, under restrictions, of purely local affairs. Honolulu, for instance, will be a municipal district embracing the whole of the Island of Oahu. Hawaii may be divided into two districts, and Molokai, Lanai, and Niyhau may be attached to some other municipal district.

The question of a territorial Legislature has been fully settled. There probably will be one, but with limited powers. All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the National Government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider themselves Americans, looking to the National Government as a source of National power.

In local affairs they will have the opportunity of exercising the highest attribute of American citizenship—local self-government. The form of government the committee will recommend will be one calculated to do away with the associations of national importance which have grown up in the last eighty or ninety years, and to create associations and the feeling of union with the United States of America.

Model for Puerto Rico.

It is pretty clear from what has been said by members of the committee that, in framing a form of Government for the islands, they have also been charged by the Administration with forming a model which can be adopted in Puerto Rico and in other new possessions the war has brought to the United States.

The committee is trying to so shape its work as to be able to conclude its labors Sept. 20. The visiting members will, in that case, be able to return to the mainland by the steamer of the 23d of September. This will be in plenty of time for the prompt presentation of the bill which will be drafted immediately after the opening of Congress.

The Commissioners visited Pearl Harbor on Sept. 1. Admiral Miller, who is thoroughly informed as to Pearl Harbor from a naval point of view, pointed out the advantages which originally induced the United States to secure concessions there for a naval station. Prof. Alexander pointed out the geological structure and the improvements that will be needed to make it an ideal naval rendezvous.

The Proposed Cable.

The Pacific cable may go around Honolulu. A shorter route by way of Alaska has been figured on. Gen. A. S. Hartwell said to-day:

"By the last mail I received communication from the company concerning the cable. Gen. Scrymser writes me that his company is annoyed at the delay required by the clause in the Hawaiian contract, which gives the Secretary of State six months in which to signify his approval or disapproval of the contracts. He states that he has had some correspondence with Secretary Day on the matter and has asked him to come to a final conclusion at as early a date as convenient.

"In the early part of the year the Secretary had expressed his disapproval of any contract being entered into at this end, and it was in consequence of his doing so that the condition was inserted in the Hawaiian contract requiring the approval of the Secretary of State. I am now informed the answer of Secretary Day has been received to the effect that owing to his relationship to Col. Spalding he has taken no part in the affair; that he would hand it over entirely to his assistant, Mr. Moore. However, I have no doubt that Secretary Day will not hesitate to inform the company of his intention on the contracts.

"If the company shall not avail itself of the Hawaiian contract it contemplates adopting the shorter Alaska route. Gen. Scrymser writes me that a cable with a landing in Alaska, thence to Japan, connecting with the established lines to China, Manila, and Australia could be built for less than $5,000,000, as against $12,000,000 via the Hawaiian Islands."

Clash Over Military Quarters.

There is a clash here between Col. Barber and the Hawaiian Government over military quarters. The Hawaiian Government, as it is known, at the end of August, withdrew its garrison of troops from the executive buildings and grounds. It was deemed that with the presence of United States troops at Honolulu there was no more need of troops to guard the public buildings.

The paid militia of Hawaii simply went out of existence. In the meantime the Hawaiian Government had informed the United States representatives after the 31st of August it would not be responsible for the military courtesies of this port.

The American authorities then signified their intention of occupying the late Hawaiian military headquarters, including the barracks under the Executive Buildings and the officers' quarters in the bungalow. To this intention the Hawaiian Government objected. It claimed that the buildings and grounds vacated by its military are purely civil in their character and their purposes entirely related to the administration of Hawaiian affairs.

In speaking of the trouble, Attorney General Smith said:

"There is no friction now, nor has there been any. The matter has been discussed by Gen. Merriam, Col. Barber, and Minister Cooper. The military authorities would like to move one company into the quarters vacated by Companies E and F of the National Guard, and the officers would like to use the bungalow as their quarters.

"The Government has objected to this for the reason that it is our earnest desire to keep the civil and military departments in future entirely separate. We desire to reserve the Executive Building and grounds entirely for civil purposes, and to convert the basement of the building into the necessary offices as they may be required.

"We have proposed that Col. Barber be given an office in the Bungalow and the men may be quartered in the other barracks. We have offered to assist Col. Barber in securing any quarters he may desire, but we are anxious to disassociate the military from the Executive Building and reserve it for civil officers. There has been no demand or refusal to comply with any demand, as has been reported. The matter has been discussed, and a decision has been reached."

It is the present intention to send the United States steamship Philadelphia back to San Francisco very soon, as Admiral Miller, having completed the mission on which he was sent by the United States Government, is anxious to return. It is close to his time of retirement from active service, and besides that Mrs. Miller is in San Francisco awaiting him.

Various officers of the Philadelphia are so sure that their ship will return to this port after landing Admiral Miller in San Francisco that they are making arrangements for that purpose. In fact the Philadelphia is the only ship available for duty here.

Yuchida, the Japanese Consul to Honolulu, arrived by the Coptic last night. He is accredited as Minister to the Republic of Hawaii, although arrangements have been made for the proper acknowledgment of his credentials at Washington.

The transport Scandia arrived from San Francisco this morning.

Cabmen's Rights at the Park.

Farrell Gallagher, a cabman, thirty-eight years of age, of 988 First Avenue, was arrested Thursday, charged with violating the rules of the Park Department in taking his stand at the curb on Fifth Avenue, near the Park. Gallagher, when arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday, said that he had a license from the city to drive a cab and thought it was sufficient without getting a permit from the Park Board. The case went over until Tuesday, when the jurisdiction of the Park Board over the territory in question will be argued. The Central Park Hackmen's Association, as a result of Gallagher's arrest, met last night at 924 Seventh Avenue to protest against the action of President Clausen of the Park Commission in issuing permits to twelve cabmen and refusing them to all others. One hundred hack owners were present, and many vigorous speeches were made. At the meeting a large sum of money was subscribed to carry to the higher courts, if necessary, Gallagher's case.

NEWPORT HOTEL BURNED.

Ocean House, on Bellevue Avenue, Completely Destroyed by Fire Yesterday—Casino Slightly Injured.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—The Ocean House, one of the largest and best-known hotels on the Atlantic Coast and the centre of attraction to visitors in the city for over half a century, was burned to the ground this afternoon. Sparks fell all over the thickly settled portion of the city and caused three or four roof fires on buildings along Bellevue Avenue, principally at the Casino. None of them caused very much damage.

The Ocean House was owned by Henry J. Barbey of New York, and was valued at $100,000. The hotel was built entirely of wood and was four stories in height, with a frontage on Bellevue Avenue of nearly 200 feet, while two wings, also four stories in height, extended back for nearly the same distance. In one of these wings was the dining room, but the heating and cooking were conducted in a brick building a short distance away from the main portion of the hotel.

The fire was first discovered about 2:30 o'clock by an employe, who saw smoke issuing from a window in the fourth story of the dining room wing. This story was used entirely as servants' quarters, and nearly 200 who occupied rooms lost all their effects. An alarm was at once sounded, followed a few minutes later by a general alarm calling every piece of fire apparatus in the city to Bellevue Avenue.

By 2:45 the most fashionable street in Newport was filled with puffing engines and a tremendous crowd of cottagers and other citizens. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, so that one hour after it was discovered every portion of the hotel was in flames. Nearly all the guests were in the hotel, many having just finished luncheon when the alarm came. They were therefore enabled to save many of their valuables and a number had the good luck to get out their personal effects. The large safe in the office, which contained many valuables, was closed soon after the fire started, but at 10 o'clock to-night it was still in the smouldering ruins, too hot to handle.

Soldier Has Narrow Escape.

While the fire was in its early stages William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., William Burden, and Swimming Master Bover of Bailey's Beach, chanced to be in the neighborhood, and running into the burning structure brought from the fifth story one of the servants who had become hysterical from fright. After this they continued doing effective work until the heat drove even the rubber-coated firemen from their stations.

Mrs. R. H. Heidenheimer and her niece, Miss Heidenheimer, of New York, were en route home from Boston and had arrived in the early forenoon. They were on the cliffs when the fire started, and by the time they arrived on the scene the hotel was in ruins. They lost everything save the clothing they wore. In an alligator valise which was in their room was a large sum of money and jewels, which have not yet been recovered. The Consul General of Portugal at New York managed to save his effects in a trunk which was thrown on the lawn in front of Duncan's establishment opposite the hotel.

Charles Ernest Shoeber, a New York newspaper man who was at the hotel, found Mrs. Mary A. Abbott of New York hysterical in her apartments. He removed her to a place of safety and saved her jewels and personal effects, while he lost everything. The people of Newport, headed by Daniel B. Fearing, are taking up a collection for the hotel servants.

Three privates and one Corporal from the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, at Fort Adams, rushed into the burning building, believing they heard cries for help, and hunted about the second floor until the heat was so intense that they were compelled to make a hasty retreat. All but the Corporal escaped by the main stairway. The Corporal was forced to the window and jumped to the veranda below, some 50 feet, on a pile of mattresses, sustaining a broken ankle. His comrades rescued the American flags as the flames were about to destroy them, and these were taken back to Fort Adams as relics.

On the ground floor of the hotel, in a suite occupied by Warren Leland, Jr., the manager of the hotel, was his aged mother, who for some time had been confined by severe illness to her bed. Within a few minutes after the fire broke out Mrs. Leland was taken carefully out of the burning building and sent to the Newport Hospital in an ambulance. Mr. Leland was in New York, but his corps of assistants made every effort to save as much of the furniture as possible.

By 5 o'clock the hotel was in ruins. The loss is about $100,000, and the insurance in force $30,000, a similar policy having just lapsed. The furniture and much of the interior fittings were the property of the Lelands and were fully insured.

The Ocean House was built in 1842, but two years after it was destroyed by fire. A year later it was rebuilt as a three-story structure, but additions were made to it up to ten or fifteen years ago. It was under the management for many years of the Weaver family of New York, who, at the same time, had charge of the Everett House in that city. Four years ago the Leland Hotel Company took charge and had managed the hotel ever since.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Willing Spencer Gives a Dinner to John C. Livermore—Work of the Relief Association.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—Willing Spencer entertained at dinner last evening in honor of John C. Livermore, whose engagement to Miss Brooks was announced Tuesday. The guests included H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., John R. Livermore, Reginald Brooks, A. G. Vanderbilt, William Whitehouse, W. Kountze, William Stackpole, second, Van Renssaeler King, Potter Palmer, Jr., E. T. Gwin, and C. H. Hatch.

Something like $1,663 was recently subscribed here for the relief of the soldiers at Montauk Point, by the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association. Among the subscribers were Mrs. Charles Warren Lippint, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Gordon McKay, John G. Heckshker, Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. William Birney, Alden Swan, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Yardley, Lyman Josephs, Jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Frank W. Andrews and Mrs. Barton Hopkins.

Mrs. George J. Magill and the Misses Magill have left for Montreal, where they will hereafter reside.

Bishop White of Indiana, will officiate at Trinity Church Sunday.

The Baroness De Wadener is registered at the Club Cottage.

Mrs. Nevins is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William T Bull, at Dudley Place.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz read a paper before the Town and Country Club at the Casino this afternoon on "The Fiji Island and Coral Reefs."

Senator George Peabody Wetmore and J. J. Van Alen are recent subscribers to the Newport Police Relief Association Fund.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has forwarded to Mrs. Howard Walter, Chairman of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association the sum of $75, that Mrs. Baldwin and some little girls collected to purchase cots for the sick soldiers. The names of the little ones are Beatrice Goelet, Gladys Vanderbilt, Ruth Twombly, Edith Miller, Katharine Lawrence, and others.

Mrs. Robert Goelet entertained at luncheon this evening.

Col. J. J. Astor has returned from Washington.

J. E. Cowdin is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Henry Sloane will give a dance at the Golf Club to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Grenville Winthrop and Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop of New York are at the New Cliff Hotel.

Miss Grace and Miss Braman of Boston are the guests of Dwight Braman at the latter's Cliff Cottage.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason will go to Washington on a mission relative to having convalescent soldiers brought here.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy have returned to New York.

Miss Margaret Edes of Washington is at the New Cliff Hotel.

F. G. D'Hauteville will open his cottage the latter part of the month.

PALESTINE CLOSED TO JEWS.

Authorities There Ordered to Prevent Landing of Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Turkish Legation issues the following statement:

"The entrance into Palestine is formally prohibited to foreign Israelites and consequently the imperial Ottoman authorities have received orders to prevent the landing of immigrant Jews in that province."

OLD FENCING MASTER DEAD

Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, in a Bout with a Friend, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

HAD FASHIONABLE PUPILS

In His Little Salle, They Founded the Fencers Club—Capt. Nicolas for Seven Years Was Their Instructor—His Friend Held by the Police.

Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, ex-soldier of France, and for more than a score of years fencing master to the aristocracy of this land, has cried his last "touché." In a pleasant bout with a bosom friend at his picturesque salle at 27 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon the master was struck with a broken foil and his weakened heart ceased beating at the shock. Although there is every reason to believe death was due to natural causes, the sorrowing friend was placed under arrest by the police and held pending an official decision as to the cause of death.

In the Fifth Avenue Hall, as the building where the fencing masters' salle occupied the rear of the third floor, was called, Charles George Thiercelin, who is thirty-six years old and resides temporarily at 125 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Capt. Nicolas, took up the foils yesterday. The Captain had exercise enough with his pupils, but teaching them the noble art was far different from calling forth his own skill and agility in its exercise, and for the few months that M. Thiercelin has been in this country, the bouts between the two had been a source of great enjoyment to the Captain. M. Thiercelin himself was a master at fence. In fact, the Captain admitted he was a little his superior, and the frequent tests of skill had enlivened the Captain, who was sixty-three years old, more than anything since his boyhood days.

With lightning thrust and withdrawal the two friends lunged and retreated. Then M. Thiercelin's foil struck the Captain in the left shoulder. It broke off a few inches from the end, and the sharp end bored through the canvas shield and scratched deep into the Captain's flesh. He fell to the floor, and his friend in horror hastily called for Agnes Maston, the Captain's housekeeper, and ran to summon a physician. The Captain was able to murmur a few words to his friend before he sank into unconsciousness. Michael Coyne, a policeman of the Fifty-first Street Precinct, was also notified, and rang for an ambulance from the Flower Hospital.

Did the Shock Stop His Heart?

While neither the physician summoned nor the ambulance surgeon would venture an opinion, it was evident they considered death due to heart failure following the slight shock of the trifling wound. Upon the Captain's chest not a mark was visible, and the scratch on his left shoulder could not have produced death. Coroner Bausch was notified and a guard was placed over the body. M. Thiercelin was taken to the Fifty-first Street Police Station, and held as a formality. He could not speak English, but he protested in his native tongue his deep grief at the involuntary part he had played in the tragedy.

Around the walls of the quaint fencing hall in which the two maitres d'armes met with such woeful result were hundreds of foils, masks, canvas guards, and a curious collection of rusty broadswords, cutlasses, flint-lock muskets, smooth-bore muskets, and even rifles of modern date, the summary of the fighting career of the former soldier. There were also rows on rows of pictures clipped from illustrated magazines showing scenes from foreign salles d'armes of note, depicting fair women and noble men engaged in mimic passages of arms, in which not lives, but hearts were lost.

Other clippings there were that the Captain with modest conceit had pasted upon his walls. They told the story of the dead fencing master in words of praise. On several of them were engravings of the Captain in a younger day, showing a courteous, gallant Gaul, straight as an arrow, and keen of eye. The main points of his life were there stated. He had been a fencing instructor in this city since 1876. Previous to this peaceful life he had been a soldier in the Crimean war, the war of 1859, and the war of 1870. It was in the little salle of the Captain, then on Sixth Aenue, that his pupils formed the now swell and exclusive Fencers Club.

Origin of the Fencers Club.

In referring to the formation of this club a notice from the pen of a sometime enthusiastic fencer commented: "In all schools where amicable swordsmanship is cultivated schools of instruction in the exercise have frequently developed into clubs." Another slip added: "The design which the founder of the club had at its foundation was to impart as far as possible a thorough knowledge of the art to its members, and to a great extent ignore the fanciful. Hence the pupils of Capt. Nicolas did not waste their time practicing thrusts against a wall, but from the first faced a lively antagonist." It was thus that the Captain met his death.

Among the twelve originators of the Fencers Club, pupils of Capt. Nicolas, were Charles De Kay, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, and Karrick Riggs. Some of the early members were W. W. Astor, J. Leslie Cotton, and M. M. Howland. On taking new quarters, they engaged Capt. Nicolas as instructor and superintendent, and for seven years after 1883, when the club was founded, he remained in his dual position.

A framed and apparently highly treasured letter upon the wall of the Captain's salle marks his turning into the Autumn of life and of his profession. It is couched in kind language, but it told the Captain his active days were over. It was a communication from the Executive Committee of the Fencers' Club, saying that they had accepted his resignation with great regret, and that the club was ever mindful of and acknowledged with pleasure and with thanks the skillful, assidious, and uniformly courteous way in which he had performed all obligations assumed by him toward the club since it was organized.

Of late years the Captain had subsisted on the returns from a few pupils. He lived in apartments at the rear of his hall. In his windows, which overlooked Forty-third Street, were boxes filled with foliage, plants, and twining vines. Over each of the four windows was the death mask in plaster of paris of some notables dear to the fencing master's heart. For several years Capt. Nicolas had lived with only his housekeeper. His wife, known as Mme. Blanch, a milliner at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, had not dwelt with him for some time.

MORE TELEPHONE BUILDINGS.

The New York Telephone Company has decided to extend its facilities between Twenty-third Street and the Harlem River by erecting three new buildings, two of which will be centres of new exchange districts. The three new exchanges will be situated: One on East Twenty-ninth Street near Madison Avenue; one at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and one on Eighty-ninth Street near Columbus Avenue. The exchange on East Twenty-ninth Street, which will receive a geographical name not yet decided on, will serve a district taken partly from that of the Eighteenth Street exchange (at Eighteenth Street and Broadway) and partly from that of the Thirty-eighth Street exchange (at West Thirty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.) "Seventy-ninth" will replace the present Seventy-ninth Street exchange at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The exchange at West Eighty-ninth Street will be known as "Riverside," and will be the first of the three new offices to be put into service.

The Harlem exchange is to have a new switchboard, of the type known as the relay common battery board, in which the calling and clearing-out signals are made not by drops, but by incandescent lamps.

Legacy in Norway for A. Andersen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Consul at Christiania, Norway, has reported that one Andre Andersen has fallen heir to a sum of money from the estate of his father, and that the property is now held by the probate court of Nordre Helgeland, waiting the claimant. Mr. Andersen when last heard from was in the State of Washington.

Lehigh Valley Excursion.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko Sunday, leaving West Twenty-third Street at 7:50 A. M. and Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street and the Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M. Return tickets will be $1.

A FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

An Errand Boy for E. P. Dutton & Co. Is Killed.

William Tee, employed as an errand boy in the stationery and book store of E. P. Dutton & Co., at 10 West Twenty-fourth Street, fell four stories through the elevator shaft yesterday afternoon, and received injuries from which he died an hour later at the New York Hospital.

Tee was riding up on the elevator with the elevator man, Thomas Lawson, when at the fourth floor Lawson for some reason thought he had lost control of the elevator, and said he could not stop it. Tee became frightened and jumped onto a ledge about two feet wide between the elevator shaft and the floor. The elevator went on to the sixth floor and was stopped.

Tee stood safely on the ledge, but he became dizzy, lost his balance, and fell to the basement. His home was at 220 West Sixty-ninth Street.

WEATHER BUREAU TO BE MOVED

Mr. Emery Will Be Domiciled in the American Surety Building.

A lease for three rooms on the next to the top floor of the American Surety Building was signed yesterday for the Weather Bureau, which will be moved within a few weeks from its present quarters, in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building. For three years and a half, since the Manhattan Life Building was erected, the rooms in the tower have been used rent free. Former Forecaster Dunn was a friend of some officer of the insurance company. When he left, the company promptly informed the Government that it must pay something over $3,000 a year for the rooms.

The moving of the bureau will take several weeks. Some of the apparatus will have to be duplicated so that observations can be carried on without any break. It is the intention of Mr. Emery to take observations in both places for several days and get comparative readings, for use later. A short steel tower for the instruments will be erected on the roof of the new building. Mr. Emory would not say what the terms of the new lease are.

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday, as follows:

Pellets labeled "Pastilles de Reglisse," imported by G. Handelbaum & Co., were assessed for duty as confectionery at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 212, and were claimed to be dutiable as extracts of licorice at 4½ cents a pound under Paragraph 29. The protest was overruled.

Preserved cranberries in glass jars and in kegs, imported by Tode & Co., were assessed for duty at 1 cent a pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 263. They were claimed to be dutiable at 2 cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 262. This claim was sustained, the board holding that the fruit, so long as it had not lost its identity as cranberries, was dutiable as such whether green, ripe, dried, prepared, or preserved. The jars containing the berries were assessed at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 99.

English law reports imported by T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia were assessed for duty at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 403, and were claimed to be entitled to free admission under Paragraph 621. The question in this was: Are law periodicals literature? The following definition of "literature" was quoted: "Literature is the portion of literary productions that excludes the positive sciences." "But we have no reason to suppose," says the board, "that the term is used in a restricted sense in the Tariff act. The provision, 'periodicals containing current literature,' in the Tariff act, might be fairly paraphrased to read 'periodicals containing reports of current events.'" The protest was sustained.

In another case a portable oven was held to be exempt from duty as a tool of trade, under Paragraph 645.

Buildings Burned at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Fire started in J. A. Wainwright's barn in Ocean Grove this afternoon, and owing to the poor facilities for fighting it, the flames spread to six other barns and four cottages on the block bounded by Benson, Whitefield, Peck, and Embery Avenues. The buildings, valued at from $20,000 to $30,000, were destroyed and a number of others were scorched.

Aldermen Ask for Special Meeting.

Twenty-five members of the Board of Aldermen signed a petition yesterday for a special meeting of the board to be held next Tuesday. The board at its last meeting adjourned to Oct. 4. The petitioners wish to meet at an earlier date to pass a resolution for the appointment of a commission of eight members to codify the building laws. The petition will be presented to President Woods.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip M. Millspaugh.

Philip M. Millspaugh, a member of the Produce Exchange, and President of the Manhattan Oil Company, at 51 Front Street, died on Thursday, in his seventieth year, at Greenwood Lake, where he had gone on one of his weekly fishing excursions. Mr. Millspaugh, who was born in this State, entered a Henry Street refinery when a lad, and rose through every branch of the establishment until he reached the counting house of the firm. He afterward became general manager and President of the Manhattan Oil Company. Mr. Millspaugh is survived by his widow and four children. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. One of his many friends on the Produce Exchange in eulogizing him yesterday said: "Phil died as he wanted to die. He was a fisherman among fishermen. For a score of years he had spent all his spare time at Greenwood Lake, and he died in surroundings that he loved."

William T. Van Zandt.

William T. Van Zandt, a member of one of New York's oldest families, who had been occupying a cottage at Lake George, died suddenly Thursday night at the age of seventy-nine years. The branch of the family to which Mr. Van Zandt belonged dates its American existence back to Wynand Van Zandt, who came as a representative of Charles II. to this country. An old building in William Street, the home of the early Van Zandts, was until recent years the office of the estate of the Van Zandts of which William T. Van Zandt was the head at the time of his death. He lived in Yonkers, and found his time fully occupied in attending to his holdings. He was the son of Thomas Van Zandt, who died in Paris two years ago, and his sister is the wife of Mr. Riggs, the banker, well known in Washington and Paris. He was a bachelor, and a member of the Holland Society. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

Welcome S. Jarvis.

Welcome S. Jarvis died at Cornwall, N. Y., on Thursday night. His home was at 187 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the law firm of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, who succeeded the firm of Martin & Smith, at 50 Wall Street, Manhattan. Mr. Jarvis was born in Brooklyn about forty-three years ago. After attending the public schools he entered Columbia and was graduated with high honors. He then studied law with Martin & Smith, and was admitted to the bar about twenty years ago. He became a member of the firm, and when it was dissolved, formed that of Duer, Strong & Jarvis. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Augustus S. Campbell.

Augustus Scott Campbell died yesterday at Highland Park, Ill. He had been a resident of Chicago since 1869, having previously lived in Galena. Mr. Campbell was appointed a United States Marshal under President Grant, and later was sent abroad as a special representative of the United States Government to negotiate the big Rothschild loan. After his return from this mission he became interested in a number of business enterprises. He was a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, a Chicago institution, which collapsed in 1895.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH E. COLE, a prominent woolen manufacturer and a member of the firm of Cole, Senior & Co. of West Medway, Mass., died at his home in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday. He was seventy three years of age.

JOHN KREIG of Elizabethport, N. J., died yesterday morning. He was eighty years old, and went to Elizabethport about sixty years ago. During the civil war, with his son, he conducted one of the principal hotels.

Judge L. L. MAUGHS died yesterday of Bright's disease at Denison, Texas. During the civil war for a time he commanded Bledsoe's Regiment in Gen. Price's command. He was in Gen. Forrest's cavalry and led the charge which resulted in the capture of Fort Pillow. At the battle of Chickamauga he served the gun which killed Gen. Lytle, the poet soldier.

Benefit for the Twelfth.

There will be a vaudeville performance and dance at the Twelfth Regiment Armory to-night, in aid of the sick soldiers of the regiment. The armory has been decorated gayly, and the programme will be a lengthy and good one. The performance is to be under the auspices of the rejected members of Company G.

MARRIED.

TILLINGHAST—KELLOGG.—At Bennington, Vt., Sept. 8, by the Rev. Edward B. Tibbitts, Mary Bryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Justin Kellogg of Troy, N. Y., to Dr. Joseph Reynolds Tillinghast, Jr., of this city.

DIED.

ASH.—Suddenly, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Friday, Sept. 9, 1898, Louisa Oakley, wife of William McIlvaine Ash, and daughter of the late Alexander Oakley.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLE.—At Woonsocket, R. I., Friday, Sept. 9, 1898, Joseph E. Cole, aged 74 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Sept. 12, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.

FROST.—At Highview, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 7, Sarah Louise, widow of Theodore Frost.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 53 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 10 at 2 P. M.

JARVIS.—At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, on Sept. 8, 1898, Welcome S. Jarvis, in his forty-fifth year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 187 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

WICKERT.—At Berlin, on Sept. 9, L. Wickert, formerly of New York in his 78th year.

STRANAHAN.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home Life Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Our late associate Director and beloved friend, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, departed this life on Saturday, September 3, 1898.

Although we may not mourn the demise of this man of power and rare distinction, who in his ripe old age has peacefully passed from our midst, yet we cannot but appreciate keenly the loss of his friendship and counsel.

For more than half a century he has been known and recognized as a leader in many great enterprises connected with the development of the city of his adoption, and in 1860 he was one of the prime movers in the inception and organization of the Home Life Insurance Company. For over thirty-eight years he was the Chairman of its Executive Committee, at all times devoting himself untiringly to the promotion of its interests. By natural endowment a master of men, his wisdom and sagacity have been of great value in the councils of the company, and the sterling qualities of his powerful character have won the merited esteem and affection of its officers and Directors.

It is ordered that this minute of respect be placed upon the records of the Company, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of our deceased associate and friend.

GEO. E. IDE, President.
E. W. GLADWIN, Secretary.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 9.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ASTEN, Fred S., 516 6th Av.	69	7
BUCKLEY, Dennis, 453 Canal St.	64	7
BELMONT, Arthur, West Haven, Conn	24	6
BRENAUER, Emilie, 68 E. 104th St.	74	6
BURKE, Patrick, Ward's Island	55	7
BESTRICK, Thomas, 425 W. 38th St.	54	7
BAMBACITES, Pota, 443 E. 13th St.	16	7
BLOCH, Philipine, 2,013 2d Av.	68	8
BRADLEY, Edward, 518 W. 53d St.	1	8
BRENNAN, William, 417 W. 18th St.	21	7
BRADY, Patrick, 565 3d Av.	50	3
BARRY, Henry, 258 W. 124th St.	1	9
BRINKMAN, J. W. A., 476 E. 148th St	1	6
CAMPBELL, John, 56 Scammel St.	60	7
CARMELO, Dominick, 235 E. 59th St.	8	7
COHEN, Malie, 104 Pitt St.	1	8
CROWLEY, Thomas, 37 Washington St	1	8
COSTELLO, Thomas, 1,058 3d Av.	35	8
COTTER, John, Foundling Hosp.	1	7
DONNELLY, William, 46 Perry St.	40	6
DALY, Thomas F., 91 Avenue D.	54	8
DREIHOFF, Charles, Children's Hosp.	1	8
DONNELLY, Thomas, 176 11th Av.	33	7
DEANE, Joseph, 245 E. 39th St.	67	9
DUANE, Catharine, Dominican Convent	2	8
DELANEY, Catharine, 31 Jane St.	1	8
DIAS, Ezekiel, 15 W. 135th St.	81	8
DRYSDALE, Robert R., 2,412 1st Av.	39	7
ECKHARDT, Madeline, 519 1st Av.	1	8
EHRHARDT, W. T., 706 E. 137th St	62	7
FLESCHENHAAR, H., 138 E. 7th St	28	6
FINKELSTEIN, H., 178 Madison St.	56	8
FISCHER, Marie, 193 Spring St.	65	8
FREDERICK, Augustus, 322 10th Av.	47	7
GUGLIELUN, Mike, 61 Willett St.	1	7
GIORDANO, Christina, 122 Mott St.	1	8
GEORGE, John F., 228 E. 104th St.	1	7
GUMPMANN, Peter, 647 5th St.	1	8
GEISSNER, Ida, 814 Amsterdam Av.	44	8
HAAS, Joseph, St. Francis Hosp.	52	8
HEAVEY, Charles J., 431 W. 45th St.	4	8
HASKINS, Jane C., 153 E. 46th St.	70	8
HELLEN, Margaret, — Audubon Av.	84	7
HOBBS, Charles, Foundling Hosp.	1	7
HARRIS, Elizabeth, 340 W. 36th St.	50	5
IRVING, Mary, 639 11th Av.	1	8
JACOB, Bessie, 61 Forsyth St.	1	8
JARGEN, Eva, 1,204 Franklin Av.	4	7
KYLE, William T., 508 W. 39th St.	1	8
KARLSON, Karl, 845 E. 135th St.	43	8
KALB, Edward J., 413 W. 25th St.	1	8
KOPP, Margaret, 653 Greenwich St.	47	8
KEOGH, Henry P., 335 E. 125th St.	53	7
KANE, Hester, St. Joseph's Hosp.	4	8
LASSEN, Ulrich, 516 E. 83d St.	1	7
LAWSON, William H., 158 E. 23d St.	55	7
LEVY, Lena, Randall's Island	6	7
LAURATA, Maria, 328 E. 115th St.	3	8
LEONARD, John, 613 W. 30th St.	26	7
LAW, Margaret, 419 Canal St.	40	8
LIEBOLD, Frederick, 508 E. 11th St.	2	8
LAWLESS, Thomas, 603 W. 37th St.	26	8
LEPOS, Christ, 139 Pitt St.	48	7
MUHLINBRINK, C., 315 E. 92d St.	47	7
MILLER, Mary E., 342 W. 55th St.	69	7
MAHER, Regina, 605 W. 47th St.	1	8
MALPASS, Sarah, 1,643 2d Av.	68	7
MURPHY, Joseph, 118 W. 101st St.	68	7
MEALY, Ann, 1,129 2d Av.	70	4
McKENNA, Margaret, 137 W. 27th St.	60	7
NORCOTT, Julia, 1,351 2d Av.	1	7
O'FLAHERTY, Mary, 919 2d Av.	32	7
O'SHEA, Jeremiah, 75 Carmine St.	1	7
O'TOOLE, Rose, 827 10th Av.	39	8
O'CONNOR, M., 321 E. 29th St.	84	8
O'BRIEN, John, 314 West St.	43	7
PEOPLES, Ellen, 524 11th Av.	1	8
PFISTER, Jacob, 403 E. 79th St.	35	6
PRICE, Sevie, 132 Madison St.	1	9
PAQUONI, Annie, 737 E. 9th St.	1	7
REISCHENBACH, W., 869 3d Av.	21	7
ROSENBERG, Hannah, 292 Cherry St	1	8
ROSENBAUM, Julius, 56 E. 117th St.	85	8
ROFF, Charles, 601 1st Av.	55	6
RODE, Lena, 485 Courtlandt Av.	20	8
RUSSELL, Margaret, 169th St. and Inwood Av	2	7
SMITH, Catharine, 252 E. 3d St.	68	7
SOLADY, John A., 266 Avenue A.	1	7
SELAR, Henrietta, 619 E. 6th St.	82	8
SIMPSON, Christina, 517 E. 70th St.	5	7
SIMMONDS, Kate, 228 E. 82d St.	19	7
STAPLETON, Anna M., 542 W. 51st St	1	7
SMITH, Catharine, 252 E. 3d St.	68	7
SALINGER, Lena, 262 Monroe St.	1	9
SHORT, Lily, 80 Henry St.	4	9
STURZENEGGER, C., 804 9th Av.	34	8
SORLEY, Isabella, 503 W. 132d St.	6	7
SULLIVAN, John, Brooklyn	42	7
SEEDORF, John, 123d St. and North River	19	5
STEVENSON, Annie, 521 E. 15th St.	22	6
TUCEK, Marie, 76 W. 125th St.	39	7
WEIS, Harry, 268 E. 4th St.	19	8
WITTMANN, John, 75 W. 141st St.	52	7
WILBUR, August, 427 E. 54th St.	36	7
WINTERS, Florence, 92 Christopher St	3	7
WILSON, Maggie, Foundling Hosp.	2	4
Brooklyn.		
ACKERMAN, Viola, 10 Tompkins Pl.	72	9
ALBAN, Howard, 4th Av. and 91st St	1	8
BYRNE, Michael, 686 Franklin St.	85	6
BROWN, Margaret, 946 3d Av.	61	6
BERG, Alfred, 170 Union St.	2	8
BLACKBURN, Sadie, 2,926 Fulton St	20	7
BEYER, Rosanna, 91 Evergreen Av.	1	8
BAUST, Amelia, 659 Kosciusko St.	21	8
COYLE, Sadie, 6 Flushing Av.	1	8
COLLINS, James, Bay Av.	29	6
CONNELL, Ann, 1,504 8th Av.	57	8
COLLIGAN, Susan, 284 Metropolitan Av	87	7
DAILY, Peter, 158 S. 1st St.	1	8
ELLISON, Amelia, 135 Sackett St.	26	7
FABIAN, A. C., Brooklyn Hospital	48	7
FAILLACE, Angelo, 75 Sackett St.	1	8
FERONE, Maria, L. I. Col. Hosp.	66	8
GAETJENS, Catherine, 918 8th Av.	50	8
GARLAND, Frances, 357 7th St.	69	7
GRINALDI, Lizzie, 610 Classon Av.	16	7
HUGHES, Martin, 316 Oakland St.	2	8
HOCKEY, Samuel, 1,042 5th Av.	66	7
HENDERSON, Susan, 652 Fulton St.	1	7
JOHNSON, James, 255 3d Av.	85	7
KALMBACH, Joseph, 61 Diamond St.	1	7
LOGAN, Michael, 269 Hamilton Av.	35	9
LEHRICH, Joseph, 411 19th St.	56	8
LONIGAN, Henry, 987 Fulton St.	23	9
LUNDQUIST, Helen, 7th Av. and 58th	1	8
MEENAY, Michael, 624 Washington Av.	45	7
MATTREN, William, 242 Stockton St.	1	8
NADWONY, Maria, 41 McKibben St.	1	8
PECK, Charles, St. John's Hosp.	46	8
PHILLIPS, Robert, 1 Spence Court	49	7
PATRIASZO, Rosa, W. 15th St. and Surf Av	34	8
PAULUS, Agnes, 62 Ten Eyck St.	71	7
ROGAR, Magdalene, 181 Harrison Av.	67	7
SCHNEIDER, Oscar, 1,183 Bedford Av	47	7
SKIDMORE, Ethel, 1,250 Atlantic Av.	1	7
SINGER, Fanny, 238 Lee Av.	1	8
SWANBERG, Emma, 182 Prospect Pl.	29	8
SVENSON, Gerda, 294 Atlantic Av.	28	7
THOMPSON, Rose, 5 Garnett Place	34	7
TIVAITS, Henry, 1,126 Halsey St.	55	7
TINKA, Mary, 187 Greene Av.	1	8
TAYLOR, Mary, 301 Jefferson Av.	81	8
UNKNOWN MAN, St. Mary's Hosp.	40	4
WIHLBORG, Agnes, 77 Douglas St.	1	8
WALKER, J. B., 276 Metropolitan Av	76	7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SCHOOL FOR
Delicate and Backward Boys
Dr. Williamson's School, New London, Conn., is devoted solely to the physical and mental training of such boys. Send for Circulars and References.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD

Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1898.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 8th day of September, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and twenty-one (121) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

635
662
695
715
750
777
793
797
814
831
918
927
934
938
947
959
978
984
990
994
1003
1015
1016
1044
1084
1098
1109
1143
1148
1183
1193
1199
1229
1258
1275
1287
1288
1304
1327
1372
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1823
1824
1829
1839
1866
1907
1912
1935
1947
1965
1969
1970
1974
2013
2016
2038
2049
2098
2128
2175
2176
2191
2198
2201
2230
2250
2252
2317
2351
2356
2359
2362
2390
2415
2424
2448
2461
2472
2484
2504
2511
2563
2567
2568
2586
2593
2644
2650
2658
2669
2761
2768
2792
2802
2806
2840
2867
2877
2892
2900
2926
2971

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 20, 1880.

INTEREST OF SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Bear onslaughts upon the market yesterday were highly successful. Recessions in practically every stock on the list were forced; many of the declines shown by closing prices were of consequence. Emboldened by their successes of Thursday, Stock Exchange professionals were at all times actively and aggressively bearish, attacking the market at all points and renewing the ferocity of their pounding at every showing of a disposition to rally.

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It was the selling for the short account that was really influential yesterday. Sales of this character forced recessions and stop orders were thus reached in large numbers. Commission houses were active sellers on this account. Brokers were kept busy watching margins, and throwing on the market the holdings of clients, who had been trading recklessly upon slim margins and who were tardy in responding to calls for further security. What liquidation there was was of this kind. Pyramids were toppled over, and from the opening of business on the Stock Exchange until the close, securities were continually passing from weak hands into strong ones.

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The bear contingent did not yesterday use the St. Paul dividend incident as its principal argument. Traders confidently predicted an unprecedentedly bad bank statement to-day, and upon this they based their enthusiastic attacks upon values. In fact, they fully discounted a bank statement far worse than to-day's can possibly be. From the apprehensions professed in bear quarters over this matter, it might have been supposed that some one had discovered that the entire surplus reserve of the New York banks has been wiped out during the past week.

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On the decline yesterday there was buying of the best character. It was not aggressive; the strong interests who absorbed stocks made no attempt to keep the market up or to in any way impede the progress of the bears. They took stocks quietly and steadily. The same factors who were influential in the market's recent buoyancy were yesterday buyers of their favorite securities throughout the smashing raids.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¼; $253,500 3s, when issued, at 105½@105¼, and $5,160 do., small, at 105@105¼@105.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	½	Detroit Gas Co.......	¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf..	½	Met. Street Ry.......	2¾
Delaware & Hudson..	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf...	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil......	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	2	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Malting Co.......	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.......	1⅛
Am. Malting Co. pf...	⅞	Nat. Biscuit Co.......	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg........	⅝	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	1½
Am. Sugar Refs......	1⅞	N. J. Central	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire...	2⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. Y. Central	⅞
Ann Arbor	1⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H..	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf...	⅞	Norf. & West. pf....	1
B. & O. 2d in. pd...	2	Northern Pacific pf...	½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav....	2
Brunswick City	⅝	Pacific Coast	2½
Canada Southern	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf......	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.......	⅞	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. Gt. Western.......	¼	People's Gas, Chi.....	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P....	1⅝	Pullman Car	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.......	½
Chi., R. I. & P......	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.....	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	⅞	St Paul & Omaha......	½
Consolidated Ice	1	Southern Ry. pf........	½
Consolidated Ice pf...	¾	Tenn. C. & I.......	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf....	1¼	Texas Pacific	¾
Erie	⅞	Third Avenue	5
Erie 1st pf........	1	Union Pacific	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.......	1	Union Pacific pf.......	1¼
Great North. pf......	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.....	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf....	2
Lake Erie & W. pf...	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Minnesota Iron	1	Western Union Tel..	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..	1
Laclede Gas 5s......	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen...	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1½
Brook. Rap. T. 1st..	1⅛	Manhattan Con. 4s..	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Mo. Pacific Con.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1⅛	Mob. & O. gen. 4s..	3
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.....	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st..	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s......	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2¾@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $143,826,608; balance, $6,381,136; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $201,334.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 11-16@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, but generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 116⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 80⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 59⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 121⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 68; St. Paul, ⅛, to 114½, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 91¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 38½. Erie sold at 14¼; Atchison at 14⅛, and Pennsylvania at 61⅝. The Bank of England lost £6,000 bullion on balance.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,717,891, against $1,789,787 last week and $1,053,226 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,785,228, against $1,879,325 last week and $1,018,307 in the same week of last year.

APPLICATIONS TO LIST.

The following applications to list have been made to the Stock Exchange: West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $150,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds; Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $1,000,000 additional capital stock; the Washington Central Railway Company, $1,538,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds; Colorado Midland Railway, $150,000 additional 4 per cent. bonds, $85,600 additional 4 per cent. non-accumulative preferred stock, and General Electric Company capital stock as reduced $18,278,000 common, $2,851,200 preferred new certificates for same.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S REPORT.

The report of the New York Central Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1898, covering the operations of the system east of Buffalo, including all proprietary and leased lines except the Dunkirk, Allegheny and Pittsburg and the Beech Creek Railroads, will be issued to-day. It shows that $654,000 of operating profits was carried into surplus account. The report says:

The gross earnings from the operation of the system east of Buffalo, excluding income from investments, were $45,774,240.43, exceeding those of any previous year with the exception of 1892-3, the World's Fair year, when they were $512,197.07 greater.

The net earnings from operation, $16,263,226.45, were, however, $808,501.82 in excess of those of the year 1892-3.

The expenses of operation, all taxes being excluded, were $29,511,012.98, an increase of $1,911,102.71 over those of the previous year. This was caused largely by the greater volume of traffic handled during the year. It was also due to the inclusion of $1,345,948.54, representing extraordinary outlays for equipment and miscellaneous additions to the property, thereby continuing the long-established policy of the company in this regard.

The profit for the past year was $4,654,471.16, and the surplus, after payment of 4 per cent. in dividends, $654,471.16, as against $51,866.80 one year ago.

During the period covered by this report financial transactions of unusual importance have been undertaken.

At a meeting held April 14, 1897, the Board of Directors adopted resolutions authorizing the execution of a mortgage to be dated July 1, 1897, (the beginning of the fiscal year just closed,) to secure an issue of $100,000,000 bonds, the principal to become due and payable in gold on July 1, 1997, and the interest at 3½ per cent. per annum to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July. This action was ratified at the stockholders' meeting held May 26, 1897.

Of the $100,000,000 authorized, $70,377,333 is reserved for the purpose of retiring a like amount of obligations outstanding on June 30, 1897, composed of six different classes of bonds, varying in nature, rates of interest, and dates of maturity; $14,622,667 is reserved for the premiums necessary to retire the old bonds before their maturity, and for such other uses as the Board of Directors may approve, and the remaining $15,000,000 is to be held until Dec. 31, 1903, after which time it is to be available for construction, equipment, or other purposes.

During the past year $23,499,600.38 of the new bonds have been issued in exchange for $21,490,985.93 of bonds of the old forms, and a saving in interest has been effected amounting to $197,710.51.

New bonds to the amount of $2,019,000 have also been issued and sold for cash; $19,000 in connection with the exchange of old bonds for new, and $2,000,000 for the general purposes of the company.

On Feb. 4, 1898, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, aggregating $50,000,000, and agreed to issue in payment therefor $100,000,000 in gold bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1998, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August, and also provided for the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee, of all stock thus acquired, as collateral security for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds; the basis for this purchase being one one-thousand-dollar bond for five shares of stock at $100 each.

Up to June 30, 1898, $89,938,625 of Lake Shore collateral bonds have been issued in exchange for $44,969,312.50 in stock.

On April 13, 1898, resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors providing for the purchase of the capital stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at present $18,738,000, and agreeing to issue, in payment therefor, gold bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to the amount of $21,550,000, maturing Feb. 1, 1998, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August; and further agreeing to deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee, all stock thus acquired, as collateral security for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, the basis of purchase being $115 in bonds for $100 of stock.

Up to June 30, 1898, $17,137,415 of Michigan Central collateral bonds had been issued in exchange for $14,902,100 in stock.

The action of the board in obtaining control of these two properties was taken with the view of establishing, on a permanent basis, the unity of interests of the three companies.

The acquisition of these important roads makes a notable increase in the mileage controlled by this company. In 1869 it operated 837.67 miles of single track; in 1878, 1,104.20 miles; in 1888, 1,544.12 miles, and on June 30, 1898, the mileage of single track under its control is 6,309.77 miles.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Earnings from operation—			
From freight traffic	$27,496,129.69	$1,645,398.23	......
From passenger traffic	13,250,800.65	156,181.08	......
From express traffic	1,285,779.07	81,712.19	......
From transportation of mails	1,652,779.21	112,958.21	......
From rentals	1,984,790.51	192,906.22	......
From miscellaneous sources	103,241.30	19,965.05	......
Total	$45,778,520.43	$2,159,115.93	......
Expenses of operation—			
For maintenance of way and structures	4,660,633.14	......	$177,634.19
For maintenance of equipment	4,987,191.86	551,719.09	......
For traffic expenses	18,735,462.46	1,519,573.84	......
For general expenses	1,127,726.52	17,448.97	......
Total	$29,511,013.98	$1,911,102.71	......
Net earnings from operation	16,262,506.45	248,013.22	......
To which add—			
Dividend on Lake Shore & Mich. So. stock owned	1,311,604.95	1,311,604.95	......
Dividend on Michigan Central stock owned	248,368.38	248,368.38	......
Dividends and interest on other securities	539,003.00	26,817.00	......
Interest on loans, notes, and sundry bills	44,699.85	......	$45,326.76
Profits from sundry accounts	108,515.21	44,993.00	......
Gross income	$18,514,697.79	$1,834,469.74	......
Deduct—			
Interest on funded debt	$5,421,200.07	$1,401,440.07	......
Rentals of leased lines	5,972,422.23	47,686.16	......
Taxes on real estate	1,883,239.95	......	$164,995.32
Tax on capital stock	136,788.19	......	4,211.81
Tax on gross earnings	87,671.33	......	228.97
Interest on loans, notes, and bills payable	58,904.86	......	47,824.75
Total	$13,560,226.63	$1,231,865.38	......
Net income	4,954,471.16	602,604.36	......
From this net income for the year there should be further deducted—			$4,954,471.16
Reserve for redemption of 4 per cent. gold debentures of 1890			300,000.00
Balance available for dividend			$4,654,471.16
Cash dividends, four of 1 per cent. each			4,000,000.00
Surplus for the year, (transferred to profit and loss)			$654,471.16
Amount to the credit of profit and loss, June 30, 1897			11,464,999.96
Total			$12,119,471.12
From which deduct—			
Payments incident to refunding the bonded debt		$2,344,998.09	
Payments incident to issuing Lake Shore and Michigan Central collateral bonds		57,050.00	
Certain uncollectable and depreciated accounts written off		293,250.33	2,695,298.42
Balance to the credit of profit and loss June 30, 1898			$9,424,172.70

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

1897.		1898.
	Freight.	
$25,481,049.13	Earnings from transportation	$26,991,713.93
369,682.33	Earnings from miscellaneous sources	504,415.76
$25,850,731.46	Total earnings	$27,496,129.69
17,585,077.23*	Expenses allotted to the transportation of freight	19,350,895.90
$8,265,654.23	Profit	$8,145,233.79
cts. 0.68	Earnings per ton per mile	cts. 0.61
cts. 0.46*	Expenses per ton per mile	cts. 0.43
cts. 0.22	Profit	cts. 0.18
$1.84	Earnings per train mile	$1.83
1.25*	Expenses per train mile	1.29
$0.59	Profit	$0.54
(2,394.88 miles.)		($2,394.88 miles.)
$10,794.17	Earnings per mile of road operated	$11,481.21
7,342.78*	Expenses per mile of road operated	8,080.11
$3,451.39	Profit	$3,401.10
	Passenger.	
$12,706,780.20	Earnings from passengers	$12,861,010.70
125,639.97	Earnings from excess baggage	125,557.83
262,199.39	Earnings from miscellaneous sources	264,232.12
$13,094,619.62	Total passenger earnings	$13,250,800.65
10,014,834.04*	Expenses allotted to transportation of passengers	10,160,118.08
$3,079,785.58	Profit	$3,090,682.57
cts. 1.90	Earnings per passenger per mile	cts. 1.86
cts. 1.45*	Expenses per passenger per mile	cts. 1.43
cts. 0.45	Profit	cts. 0.43
$1.08	Passenger earnings, per train mile, (including mail and express.)	$1.07
0.68*	Passenger expenses per train mile	0.67
$0.40	Profit	$0.40
$5,467.76	Passenger earnings per mile of road	$5,532.97
4,181.77*	Passenger expenses per mile of road	4,242.43
$1,285.99	Profit	$1,290.54
5	Average number of cars in passenger trains	5
47	Average number of passengers per train mile	47
30	Average number of miles one passenger carried	30
33	Average number of cars in freight trains	34
270	Average number of tons of revenue-earning freight carried per train mile	299
290	Average number of tons of all freight (including company's) carried per train mile	320
184	Average number of miles one ton carried	192

*Revision of the figures published in last year's report, made for the purpose of comparison with those of 1898; taxes eliminated.

Comment Upon Earnings and Expenses

The increase in freight earnings was $1,645,398.93, or 6 per cent.; the tonnage increase was 2,753,629 tons, or 13 per cent., and the tonnage carried one mile was 709,958,351 tons greater, or 19 per cent.

The rate per ton per mile decreased from 6.8 mills in 1897 to 6.1 mills in 1898, the lowest annual average yet reached. This decrease is largely accounted for by the fact that 5 per cent. in the tonnage increase occurred in the low-class freight. The average distance each ton was carried was 192 miles, as compared with 184 miles in 1897.

The condition and volume of the way business, which furnishes the greater proportion of the tonnage and earnings, are significant as indicating the improved condition of trade in the communities served by this company's lines.

Passenger traffic has been well maintained during the past year. The earnings have increased $156,181.08 and the number of passengers carried 907,771 over the previous year.

The increases in passengers carried and in passenger mileage were almost in exact proportion to the increase in earnings; hence the rate per passenger per mile decreased but slightly in comparison with that of 1897.

Increases in the local earnings, and especially in the commutation business, are among the notable results of the year. The growth in commutation traffic during the past ten years has been very marked, both on the Hudson and Harlem Divisions, and along the line of the West Shore Railroad as well. Since 1888 the number of passengers and the earnings from this source have much more than doubled.

The decrease in the cost of maintenance of way was due to the fact that the extraordinary replacements of rail in the preceding eight years enabled the company to maintain its track superstructure without heavy renewals during the year just closed. (During the period referred to 235,000 tons of from 65 pound to 100 pound had been purchased for relaying 2,042 miles of track.) The roadway has received special attention, as the increase of $96,352.80 shows, and improvements of permanent value have been made in many of the company's station and shop buildings.

In the maintenance of its equipment during the past year the company has spent $3,177,612.78 in what are known as "ordinary repairs," and $1,157,338.94 for charges of an extraordinary character. These latter included the cost of 1,090 new cars, 20 new passenger locomotives, the reupholstering of 150 passenger cars, and also the expense of dynamos and electrical furnishings for the Lake Shore and New York and Chicago Limited trains.

The 1,090 new cars were constructed at the company's shops at West Albany.

The condition of the rolling stock shows steady improvement from year to year, both in an inventory value and as regards tonnage capacity.

As fast as cars of 15-ton and 20-ton capacity have been condemned and destroyed, they have been replaced with others with a capacity of from 30 to 40 tons. Hence the inventory on June 30, 1898, when compared with that of June 30, 1888, shows that while the number of cars remains practically the same, the total tonnage capacity has increased from 313,957 tons to 658,905 tons—or, it has more than doubled.

The increase in traffic expenses, which include all charges incident to the procuring as well as to the handling of traffic, is the direct result of the much heavier volume of business. For example, the increase in freight tonnage was 3,101,828 tons, and 907,771 more passengers were carried in 1897-8 than in 1896-7. This necessitated an increase of 3,251,968 miles in the engine mileage of 2,234,420 miles in train mileage, and the handling of 657,628 more freight cars. Car service charges increased $104,774.50; the station pay rolls increased $188,622.67, representing a monthly average of 274 men, and the pay rolls of engine and train crews, $314,124.15, a monthly average of 226 men. During the year the New York and Weehawken elevators received 31,411,163 bushels of grain in excess of the quantity received in the year preceding.

Condensed General Balance Sheet.

June 30, 1897.	ASSETS.	June 30, 1898.
$164,611,166.40	Road and equipment	$164,886,637.53
1,458,621.60	Proprietary interest in other lines through ownership of stock	108,944,861.60
10,662,579.72	Ownership of other property	10,662,579.72
5,421,382.59	Advances for lessor and other companies	6,347,091.60
9,714,000.17	Current assets	10,742,220.97
	Sinking fund for the redemption of gold debentures of 1890	450,110.00
2,914,150.00	Securities acquired from lessor companies, (per contra)	2,914,150.00
$194,781,900.48		$304,947,651.42
	LIABILITIES.	
$100,000,000.00	Capitalization	$100,000,000.00
70,377,333.33	Funded debt	181,490,987.78
7,000.00	Bond and mortgage payable	7,000.00
$170,384,333.33	Total capitalization	$281,497,987.78
808,636.84	Loans and bills payable	457,391.28
111,276.00	R., W. & O. equipment notes payable	
9,103,504.35	Current liabilities	10,653,949.66
2,914,150.00	Securities held in trust for lessor companies, (per contra)	2,914,150.00
11,464,999.96	Profit and loss	9,424,172.70
$194,781,900.48		$304,947,651.42

ANOTHER ST. PAUL INCREASE.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in September were given out after the close of business yesterday. They were $813,229, and showed the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$66,272
Increase over 1896	101,315
Increase over 1895	138,206
Increase over 1894	152,127
Increase over 1893	195,515
Increase over 1892	87,900

Buffalo-New York Excursion Rate Cut.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—This morning the West Shore announced a fare of $10 to New York and return, and the Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Lackawanna immediately met the cut. Previous to this morning the fare on any of these four roads was $16, the Lehigh charging $17 for passengers choosing to go on the Black Diamond express.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of August to-day will cover seventy roads, and will show 9.71 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern..	$54,874	$11,781	....
Ann Arbor	44,082	3,691	....
Atlantic & Danville.	11,850	2,310	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	218,687	28,104	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	122,582	28,181	....
B. C. R. & N.	173,779	35,454	....
Canadian Pacific	718,000	34,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	384,696	30,726	....
Chi. & East Ill.	108,264	21,557	....
Chi. Great West'rn	188,852	12,433	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	102,628	6,071	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1,119,147	145,316	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	29,724	4,538	....
C. C. C. & St. L.	474,370	58,301	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	43,880	7,414	....
Col. Sand. & Hock.	30,245	17,958	....
Den. & Rio Grande	288,500	44,100	....
Det. & Lima North	15,102	5,732	....
Dul., So. Sh. & Atl.	65,253	4,069	....
Evans. & Indianap.	10,652	2,059	....
Evans. & T. H.	41,688	6,340	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	94,671	12,326	....
Ft. W. & D. C.	28,486	....	7,135
Ft. W. & Rio G.	9,587	1,824	....
Georgia	34,560	....	4,202
Georgia & Alabama	26,445	3,514	....
G. R. & Indiana	85,652	18,884	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	14,688	2,385	....
Traverse City	1,329	112	....
M., G. R. & Ind.	4,184	145	....
Grand Trunk Chi. & G. T. Det., G. H. & M.	668,096	....	37,684
Intern. & Gt. N.	80,447	....	40,512
Iowa Central	64,294	14,678	....
Kan. & Michigan	18,614	6,489	....
Kan. City & Omaha	5,208	....	3,557
K. C., P. & Gulf	118,909	37,384	....
Kan. C. Sub. Belt	17,354	3,656	....
Keokuk & Western	18,255	....	1,801
Lake Erie & West.	115,976	2,603	....
Louis., E. & St. L.	46,828	2,734	....
Louis., H. & St. L.	15,580	....	3,659
Louis. & Nash.	641,795	72,987	....
Mexican Central	352,950	35,967	....
Mexican National	157,294	14,760	....
Minn. & St. Louis	71,805	7,899	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118,014	10,333	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	340,737	....	28,116
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	915,000	45,000	....
Central Branch	55,000	4,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	131,283	16,410	....
Norfolk & Western	218,697	....	4,126
Northern Pacific	841,126	211,074	....
Ohio River	24,828	1,675	....
Oregon R. R. & N.	151,500	....	38,537
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	31,179	496	....
Pitts. & Western	105,076	17,088	....
Rio Grande South	13,880	4,115	....
St. Joseph & G. I.	29,835	....	7,915
St. L. & San Fran.	209,930	....	15,108
St. Louis Southw.	143,583	8,214	....
Southern Railway	696,059	115,095	....
Texas & Pacific	194,217	....	18,321
Tol. & Ohio Central	58,331	29,084	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	75,583	4,872	....
Wabash	445,267	88,142	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	92,200	....	18,700
Wheel. & Lake Erie	47,995	21,582	....
Wisconsin Central	147,959	10,051	....
Total (70 roads)	$11,961,755	$1,287,598	$229,373
Net inc. (9.71 p. c.)	....	1,058,225	....

For the month of August full statements have been furnished by ninety-two roads up to the present, showing an aggregate in gross earnings of $44,482,584, an increase of $1,873,625 over August, 1897, or 4.37 per cent.

CONSERVATISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching the St. Paul dividend declared to-day, it was hardly unreasonable for the public to anticipate 3 per cent. for six months upon the common stock, out of the 8 3-10 per cent. earned for the year.

It should be remembered, however, that the Directors of the company are very large holders of the preferred stock, and that it is to their interest to accumulate for possibly rainy days. X.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Trading begun by outside brokers in the new Federal Steel Company's common and preferred shares deliverable when issued.

Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association roads arranging to have a restoration of passenger rates or Sept. 25, in conjunction with promised advance in rates by Canadian Pacific on the same date.

Deficit of $22,916 shown by Staten Island Rapid Transit for the fiscal year, a decrease of $49,540.

Decrease of $268,042 in New York Central's gross earnings for August, making a decrease of $602,075 since July 1.

Increase of $406,447 in Metropolitan Street Railway's balance after charges for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $71,896 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $664,665 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $79,034 in Northern Pacific's total net income for July 1.

Decrease of $150,506 in Central of Georgia's total income for the year ended June 30.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf's earnings for first week in September largest in the history of the road.

Increase of $114,058 in Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's net earnings for the fiscal year and increase of $1,434 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus, after dividends, for same period.

Foreign cables stating that gold is being shipped direct to New York from Australia and Japan to relieve the strain on London.

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF THE STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Taking advantage of the disposition you express to hear from the "dear public," I beg to submit a few reflections concerning the idiosyncrasies of that part of our city yclept "The Street." We have many streets—but there is only one The Street, and it is a daisy.

If some one could make a symposium of a week's so-called "Financial News" of any half-dozen newspapers which aim to reflect the conditions governing that locality it would certainly make interesting reading. Especially if there should be brought into a single chapter the events which lead from a rampant, rousing bull market, with all the glorious news of prosperity everywhere, (and hardly a single individual acknowledging enjoyment thereof,) with cheap money, extended possessions, new markets, the war ended, splendid crops, &c., and by the end of the same week it be suddenly discovered that all this rosy situation had been swept away and the dear lambs were writhing in the embraces of the naughty bears.

With precisely the same sunshine and rain and good land and good crops and just as much money and the same men and women as we had last week—but lo, the change!

Take, for instance, the 2 o'clock edition this very day of one of the most prominent "Financial News" columns of the land. Reference was made to an "attack" upon that stock of stocks—the sweetest of them all—Sugar. "The list in general was affected by the attack upon the stock, small fractional recessions resulting. The continued firmness of St. Paul, however, served as a steadying factor, and at the end of the first half hour the tone of the market had become firm." Firm, indeed! This "old reliable," which, within a few months had been languishing around 80, with scarcely a lamb to do it honor, while the "talent" of the Street was quietly garnering it every time it was offered in anticipation of this day of "firmness," until it actually reached 115, an advance of 10 per cent. per month on April prices.

But lo and behold! An hour later this dear apostle had fallen to 110½—on its way no one knows where—and for what reason? Had the crops suddenly been blighted, a "rate war" broken out, a cyclone destroyed millions of its property?

No. Only this: "In the final half hour there was a general rush to sell due to disappointment over the fact that no advance was made in the regular dividend rate and no extra dividend was declared. St. Paul stock declined within a few minutes 4⅝ points." Mind you, this is from the 3 o'clock edition of the same paper, which at 2 o'clock had magnified the "steadying factor," "the continued firmness of" dear old St. Paul! In other words, the delirious crowd which at noon had cheerfully bought at 115, deliberately "chucked" over a whole year's dividend because an extra half of 1 per cent. had not been declared, when no prudent business man could give any good reason why it should be done. And as St. Paul slid down the greased pole a point a minute, every blessed security in the entire list, in apostolic sympathy, raced pell-mell to see which one could outdo it. Ample reserves, good crops, plentiful money, new possessions, prosperity galore, all sank out of sight because one railroad corporation out of a thousand had held on to a small fraction of its earnings as a reserve for the "lean days" which may come.

And all this occurs every year, and almost every month, whenever the "talent" gets ready to bamboozle what Barnum so fitly characterizes as "them asses." Might not the transactions be better characterized as fanatical, fanciful, or by a still shorter word, beginning with "f" and ending with "l," than to dignify them with the title of financial operations? X RAY.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$307,361,015
Gold reserve	223,394,894
Net silver	8,122,516
U. S. notes in the Treasury	52,561,825
Treasury notes of 1890	4,129,472
Total receipts, this day	1,930,535
Total receipts, this month	12,162,858
Total receipts, this year	97,792,669
Total expenditures, this day	1,431,000
Total expenditures, this month	13,151,000
Total expenditures, this year	143,675,193
Deposits in National banks	69,566,168
National bank notes received for redemption	370,740
Government receipts from customs	947,494
Internal Revenue	952,623
Miscellaneous	30,417
Expenditures	1,431,000

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of the People's Trust Co., Executor.)
460 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co., B'klyn.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$500 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1907.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 Columbus & Ind. Cent. Ry. Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1932.
$2,000 Cinn., Ham. & Dayton R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$2,000 Suspension Bridge & Erie Junc. R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
35 shs. Dayton & Michigan R. R. Pfd.
75 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
50 shs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
106½ shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Ind. Co.
20 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co., Bklyn.
23 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
40 shs. Home Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
15 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co., common.
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley R. R. 30-year 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Hypd.)
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley R. R. 30-year 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
104 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, }
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY, }
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, said bonds being secured by mortgage dated December 1st, 1879, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay a proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, September 24th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, said bonds being secured by mortgage dated December 24th, 1879, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, September 24th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, }
Chairman, }
SAMUEL THOMAS, } Committee.
HENRY W. POOR, }
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, New York, September 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time—for the purpose of the payment of this dividend and also of a special meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1898, at twelve o'clock M.—the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

New York, September 1st, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office, at New York, in the State of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH day of OCTOBER, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the final report of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors of this Company to agree with the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon a settlement of the questions between the two companies arising out of the Lease of April 1st, 1873, and the refunding of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, and for the purpose of taking final action with reference to such proposed settlement and agreement. By order of the Board of Directors,

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.,
30 BROAD STREET,
New York, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the common stock of this company, payable October 21st at the company's office in New York City.

The transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 23d day of September and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the third day of October following.

FRANK S. BOND,
Vice President.

Minnesota Iron Company,
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Sept. 15th, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 15th, 1898, and reopened on Monday, October 17th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

International Paper Company,
30 Broad Street, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. from net earnings on the preferred capital stock, payable October 1st, 1898, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 20th, 1898.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2:15 P. M. on September 20th, 1898, and reopen on October 3d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARNER MILLER, Secretary.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
COUPON NOTICE.

COUPON NO. 11 of the First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co., due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 8, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 3d proximo, inclusive. F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, September 7, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable September 19th, 1898 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 12th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Monday, September 19th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 19th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

New York, September 2, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 9, 1898.

—Closing.—		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Bid.	Asked.							
110	..	55	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	....
[illegible]	36¼	6,075	Am. Cotton Oil	36	37¼	35¾	36	— ⅝
[illegible]	86⅞	895	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	86	86	—2
[illegible]	23	2,120	American Malting Co.	23½	23¾	21⅛	22⅜	—1⅜
[illegible]	73½	1,040	Am. Malting Co. pf.	73¾	73⅝	73	73	—1
[illegible]	12⅝	1,170	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ½
[illegible]	36¾	810	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	37	35¾	37	— ⅛
[illegible]	136½	68,068	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¼	139¼	136⅜	136⅝	+1
31½	32	1,942	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½	— ½
[illegible]	86¼	1,937	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	86	86	85½	86	—2⅝
[illegible]	137⅞	38,295	American Tobacco	139¼	139½	135	137⅞	+ ½
10	12	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	—1⅛
13⅛	13⅜	1,540	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	—1¼
34¼	34½	16,225	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅝	36	34½	34½	....
..	..	855	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	33½	33¼	32⅝	33	— ⅞
41½	41⅞	5,290	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	42⅝	42⅝	41	41½	....
5	6	210	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	—2
[illegible]	3¾	1,085	Bay State Gas	3½	3¾	3½	3½	....
67⅞	68	15,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	68⅝	67⅝	68	....
125½	126½	475	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	126½	126½	— ½
[illegible]	9⅞	300	Bruns. City	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
75	77½	10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	74½	74½	74½	74½	....
52⅞	53⅜	865	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅜	53	53	— ½
[illegible]	87	200	Canadian Pacific, ex d.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	....
21½	23	600	Central Pacific	21½	22½	21½	22½	— ¾
[illegible]	23⅜	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	23½	23	23⅜	....
159	162	100	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	....
115⅛	115¼	31,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116⅝	116½	114⅝	115¼	—1⅛
54½	55	500	Chi. & East. Ill	55	55	54½	54½	— ½
107	107¾	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
15	15¼	9,100	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	— ½
109⅜	109½	84,701	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	111½	111½	108⅞	109½	—1⅝
156½	157½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	157	157	157	157	— ½
131¾	132	1,935	Chi. & Northw.	133½	133½	131½	131¾	—1⅝
175	..	20	Chi. & Northw. pf.	175½	175½	175½	175½	....
102⅝	103	18,010	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103½	103⅝	102½	102⅞	— ⅝
32	33¼	640	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	34	33	33	—1
41½	42	2,570	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	41	41½	— ½
15⅛	15¼	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅛	15⅝	15	15½	— ⅝
49⅞	50½	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	50½	51⅛	50	50⅝	— ⅝
21½	23	80	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	23	22½	23	....
5½	6¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	....
6	6½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	....
186	187	220	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187½	187½	....
48	49	1,680	Consolidated Ice	50	50	48½	49	—1
92	93	190	Consolidated Ice pf.	92	92	92	92	— ⅝
107	108	314	Delaware & Hudson	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ½
..	151¼	10	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	....
55¼	55⅝	3,178	Denver & R. G. pf.	56¾	56¾	55	55¼	—1¼
64	65	300	Detroit Gas	64	64½	64	64½	+ ¾
131	134	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134	134	134	134	....
14	14¼	114	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅞
36½	36⅝	850	Erie 1st pf.	36¾	36¾	36	36½	—1
28	29	100	Evans. & T. H.	29	29	29	29	—1
67½	68	220	Evans. & T. H. pf.	67	67	67	67	....
44⅛	44¼	4,800	General Electric	44¼	44¾	43⅝	44⅛	+ ¼
134	135	600	Great Northern pf.	136	136	134	134	—2¼
112	112⅝	4,047	Illinois Central	113	113	112	112½	— ⅝
71¼	71⅝	1,600	Illinois Steel Co.	71½	72	71	71⅝	+ ¼
9	9½	100	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
52½	53	1,480	International Paper	52½	53¼	52¼	52⅝	— ⅝
90	91	313	Int. Paper pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	....
49¼	50	560	Laclede Gas	50	50	49½	49½	— ½
18	18½	200	Lake Erie & West.	18	18	18	18	....
73	75	185	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74	74	74	— ½
57⅛	57⅜	14,981	Louisville & Nashville.	57½	58	57	57¼	— ⅜
95⅞	96	15,180	Manhattan Con	96⅞	96⅞	95¾	95½	+ ⅝
158	158¾	9,120	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157	159½	156½	158¾	+2⅝
58½	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	....
96¼	96½	2,964	Minnesota Iron	97	97¾	96	96½	—1
11⅝	12	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅝
33⅞	34¼	1,705	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	— ¼
32⅞	33	6,844	Missouri Pacific	35⅛	35¼	32½	33⅛	—1⅝
27	28½	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	....
170¼	175	200	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	....
34⅞	35	1,982	National Lead Co.	35½	35½	35	35	— ⅜
109	110	644	National Lead Co. pf.	110	110	109¾	109¾	—1¼
6½	7	300	National Linseed Oil.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
32	32¾	530	National Biscuit Co.	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ½
95¼	97	210	National Biscuit Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1½
90½	90¾	400	New Jersey Central	91	91	90	90	—1¼
95	96½	980	New York Air Brake	97	97¾	96	96	—1
116⅞	117	8,105	New York Central	117¾	117¾	116¾	116⅞	— ⅞
193	195	130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	—1⅛
53⅛	53¼	1,700	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53	52¾	53	—1
6½	6⅝	802	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
37⅞	38	28,255	Northern Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	37	38	— ¼
76⅝	76½	30,830	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅞	77⅞	76¼	76⅞	— ½
15⅝	15⅞	600	Ontario & West.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
56	57	850	Oregon R. & Nav.	57	57	56	56	—2
75	76	850	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
32	35	100	Oregon Short Line	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
44	45	210	Pacific Coast	44½	44½	44	44	—2½
84½	87	10	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	....
67⅛	68	510	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68⅛	68⅛	67½	67½	—1¼
33	33½	2,202	Pacific Mail	34	34	33¼	33⅜	— ⅞
118	118½	940	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¼	118½	118	118	—1¼
104	104½	18,970	People's Gas, Chi.	105½	105¾	103⅝	104	— ⅜
42¾	43¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
61	63	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	— ¼
186½	187	710	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187¼	186½	186½	....
2	2½	50	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	—2
18⅛	18¼	2,800	Reading	18¾	18¾	18	18¼	....
43½	43⅝	3,350	Reading 1st pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43⅞	— ¼
21½	22	800	Reading 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
57	59	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59	59	58	58	— ⅜
8¾	8½	219	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
65⅞	66¼	210	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	— ⅝
32½	33	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ½
11¾	13	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12	12	12	12	— ½
82	83	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha	82½	82½	81¼	82	+ ⅛
22	22¼	800	Southern Pacific	22	22	21⅞	22	....
8⅞	9	969	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	— ½
34½	34½	3,594	Southern Railway pf.	34¾	34¾	34	34¼	— ¼
7⅞	8	370	Standard R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
28⅞	29	5,570	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½	30	28⅞	28⅞	— ¾
14	14⅛	3,070	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	13¾	14	—5
170	175	140	Third Avenue	173	173	173	173	—1⅜
31¼	31¼	15,545	Union Pacific	32¼	32½	30⅞	31¼	—1½
64⅝	64¾	28,915	Union Pacific pf.	65⅞	66	64½	64¾	— ½
6⅞	6⅞	3,810	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ½
7⅛	7¼	200	United States Leather.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
69¼	69⅞	7,814	U. S. Leather pf.	70¼	70¾	69	69¼	—1½
40⅞	41	8,145	United States Rubber.	42	43	40½	40⅞	—1⅜
101⅞	102¼	2,412	U. S. Rubber pf.	104	104	102	102	—2
8⅜	8½	190	Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ½
20⅞	21	2,570	Wabash pf	21⅝	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ¾
120	125	3	Wells-Fargo Express	124½	124½	124½	124½	....
..	..	400	West Chicago Street	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
93¼	93⅜	4,449	Western Union Tel	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅜	— ⅝
2¼	2⅜	1,010	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
14¾	15	100	W. & L.E. pf., 3d as. pd.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Sales		583,395						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¼	105⅝
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113¼
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	220
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel.	27	35
Am. Express	130	136
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	115	115½
Am. T. & C.	96	98
Am. Tobacco pf.	128	132
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Buff., R. & P.	32½	35
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	40	41½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27¾	28⅝
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	9
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35
Chi. Term. Trans.	7	8½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80
Col. Midland	6⅛	7
Col. Midland pf.	15	17
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	25
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	46	..
Den. & R. G.	..	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	16½	17
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Eastern Elevator	..	55
*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	..	180
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½
Flint & P. M.	13	15
F. & P. M. pf.	35	39
Ft. W. & R. G.	13	15
H. B. Claflin	92	..
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Iowa Central pf.	34	35
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	18¼	18⅝
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15⅛	17
Keokuk & West.	29	32
King. & Pem.	3	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	93	95
Lake Shore	193	..
Long Island	50	58
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5½	5¾
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Michigan Central	106	108
Minn. & St. L.	26½	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	91
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
., C. & St. L.	70	75
ational Starch	6	7½
at. St. 1st pf.	73	77
at. St. 2d pf.	20	25
ew Cent. C.	41½	42
. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
orfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	15	16
Ont. Mining	4	6
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	5	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	8½	9½
Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Rens. & Saratoga	185½	..
R., W. & O.	123½	125
Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio Grande W. pf.	67	69½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17½	19½
St. L. S. W.	5	6
St. P. & Duluth	21	26
St. P. & D. pf.	88	91
St. P., M. & M.	165	170
St. P. & O. pf.	157½	165
Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Texas Pacific	8	9
Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Twin City R. T.	29¾	31
U. S. Express	41	45

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Some issues declined to-day, but the changes were unimportant. On the other hand, Welsbach and Cambria Iron, recently two rather weak features, reflected improvement. There was more active trading in United Traction of Pittsburg, but prices were lower. Earnings of a character which foreshadow dividends sustained the Electric Storage Battery shares. Union Traction and United Gas Improvement yielded, the former a substantial fraction, the latter a point. Pennsylvania Manufacturing also was a trifle lower. The selling generally was of a good character.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	..
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	37⅞	38
Northern Pacific pf.	76⅝	76¾
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59¼
Reading trust certificates	9 1-16	9 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	21 11-16	22
Reading 2d pf.	10⅞	10 15-16
St. Paul	109⅛	109¼
Western New York & Penn.	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	157½	158
Philadelphia Traction	93⅝	94
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23½
Union Traction	21¼	20½
Electric Storage	37¼	37½
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
United Gas Imp.	121½	122
Welsbach Light	53	54
New Jersey Traction	50	51
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5¼	5⅝
Choctaw	25½	..
Choctaw pf.	41	42
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s, pd.	20⅛	20¼
Reading gen. 4s	82	83
Electric & Storage 4s	92½	93
Equitable gen. 5s	107	107⅝
Philadelphia gen. 5s, trust ctfs.	101⅞	102½
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	19½	19⅞
Consolidated Traction, Pitts., pf.	55⅜	55⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Biscuit common dropped to-day from 32½ to 32. It advanced to 32¼, but closed at 32⅛; the preferred fell from 95¼ to 95, but closed at 95¼. Steel and Wire common began at 32⅝ and went off a point; the close was at 31⅝. The preferred opened at 85½, and closed a point higher. West Chicago sold off to 94½, after opening at 95. North Chicago was steady at 225. Diamond Match was offish, opening and closing at 139, after touching 139⅝. Metropolitan Elevated fives receipts advanced from 55⅝ to 55¾.

Settlements:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138½
National Biscuit Co., common	32
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95
American Steel & Wire common	31⅝
American Steel & Wire pf.	85½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	32
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	25
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	45⅝
North Chicago St. R. R.	225
West Chicago St. R. R.	94⅝
South Side Elevated R. R.	62
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	19⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	
6,000	100
1,500	100
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	
3,000	107¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
12,000	86
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
8,000	72⅝
2,000	72⅞
3,000	72⅝
4,000	72⅝
20,000	72⅝
4,000	72⅝
30,000	72⅝
38,000	72⅝
1,000	72⅝
5,000	72⅝
10,000	72⅝
31,000	72⅝
24,000	72½
15,000	72⅜
19,000	72⅛
50,000	72
15,000	71⅞
5,000	72
50,000	71⅞
15,000	72
5,000	72½
51,000	72⅝
14,000	72
6,000	71⅞
Gen 4s	
35,000	95¼
1,000c	95¼
26,000	95¾
9,000	95
500	95¼
5,000	95
23,000	94⅞
30,000	94½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	
2,000	114
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	115½
20,000	114¾
B & O S W 1st gtd	
5,000	102½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
5,000	104
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
1,000	94
Canada So 1st 5s	
1,000	110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
5,000	90
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
13,000	39½
Cent of N J gen 5s	
2,000	113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
5,000	87
69,000	86¾
3,000	87
3,000	86¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
5,000	115¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
2,000s3	115⅝
1,000	114¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	
2,000	115⅝
Chi & East Ill 1st	
1,000	116¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
1,000	106½
Chi, M & St P gold 7s	
1,000	151
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s	
6,000	117⅝
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	
1,000	119¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
1,000	104½
C, St P, M & O cons	
6,000	135½
Chi Term Transfer 4s	
8,000	87⅝
2,000	88
C, C, C & St L, St. Louis Div 4s	
3,000	99¾
Cleve & Mah Val 5s	
1,000	121
Col Midland 1st 4s	
6,000	71
5,000	70
Col & Ninth Ave 1st	
10,000	120
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	
6,000	83
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
1,000	96½
Detroit City Gas 5s	
5,000	94
Dul, S S & A 5s	
5,000	112½
E T, V & G cons 5s	
1,000	113
1,000	113½
Divisional 5s	
1,000	114
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s	
3,000	100
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
1,000	102
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st	
3,000	104⅞
Erie gen lien 4s	
15,000	72
5,000	72¼
13,000	72
8,000	72¼
Evans & T H gen 5s	
4,000	91½
12,000	91⅝
Ft W & D C 1st	
8,000	75
10,000	75⅝
1,000	75⅝
6,000	75
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
8,000	95½
7,000	96
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
1,000	88
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
10,000	78
4,000	77⅞
12,000	78
3,000	78⅜
2,000	78½
5,000	78⅝
1,000	78
7,000s20F	77½
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
2,000	92
1,000	91
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	105
2,000	105½
Little Rock & M 1st, Tr Co certfs	
10,000	29
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	
5,000	97
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
5,000	89¾
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
5,000	94
Met St Ry gen 5s	
2,000	113¾
3,000	113
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	79
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	89¼
Mo, K & T 2d	
10,000	64¾
10,000	64½
Mo Pac 1st cons	
9,000	105
2,000s20F	104¾
10,000	105
5,000	104
Missouri Pacific 3d	
9,000	112
Mo Pac trust 5s	
5,000	83
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
3,000	76
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
1,000	94¾
5,000	94⅞
Mich Cent col 3½s	
1,000	94
17,000	93⅝
5,000	93⅞
N Y & N E 7s	
4,000	120⅛
N Y, O & W con 5s	
5,000	107
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
1,000c	108½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	85⅝
15,000	85½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,500	68⅛
10,000	68½
70,000	68½
20,000	68¼
13,000	68⅜
5,000	68⅝
14,000	68¼
60,000	68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
56,000	101
1,000	101⅛
97,000	101
Oregon R & N 4s	
4,000	99¾
5,000	99⅝
10,000	99½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
7,000	107
Inc & B col tr	
23,000	57½
25,000	57¼
Peo & Eastern inc	
5,000	22
Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	82½
5,000	82⅝
10,000	82⅝
16,000	82⅝
1,000	82½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
10,000	79
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	99¾
3,000	99½
15,000	99
St L & San Fran 4s	
3,000	81
St L & S F gen 6s	
8,000	120
St L & S F G M 5s	
6,000	105
5,000	105½
St L S W 1st	
7,000	79½
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
1,000	100½
5,000	101
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	98
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
5,000	67⅝
18,000	67
50,000	66⅞
20,000	67
10,000	67¼
8,000	67¼
48,000	67⅛
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
10,000	102¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	97⅝
4,000	97⅜
4,000	97⅝
35,000	97¼
48,000	97
Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	79½
2,000	79⅝
Standard R & T inc	
55,000	22
1,000	21½
10,000	22
6,000	21½
25,000	21
49,000	20½
10,000	21
10,000	21½
Tenn C, I & R, Birming Div 1st	
4,000	94
11,000	93½
3,000	93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	106½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
40,000	45½
10,000	45⅛
32,000	45
10,000	44¾
10,000	44½
15,000	44½
65,000	44½
30,000	44½
11,000	44⅛
Tol, Peo & West 4s	
5,000	77
3,000	77⅛
4,000	77
Union Elev 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	92½
Union Pacific 4s	
30,000	98⅝
32,000	98½
7,000	98⅝
5,000	98½
5,000	98⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
20,000	77
10,000	76¾
20,000	76⅞
25,000	77
11,000	76⅞
10,000	76¾
14,000	76⅞
46,000	76¾
9,000	76⅝
15,000	76
10,000	76¼
Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	111¾
Wabash 2d 5s	
11,000	90
Wabash deb, Series B	
10,000	32⅝
3,000	32½
23,000	32⅝
5,000	32⅝
10,000	32⅝
26,000	32½
12,000	32⅝
9,000	32½
20,000	32½
1,000	32⅝
West Shore gtd 4s	
3,000	110
1,000	109½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
10,000	53⅞
35,000	54
20,000	54¼
15,000	54¼
21,000	54⅝
12,000	54¾
58,000	55
25,000	55¼
4,000	55
5,000	55¼
100,000	55½
10,000	55⅝
25,000	55½
5,000	55⅝
10,000	55⅝
95,000	55⅞
40,000	56
1,000	55⅞
16,000	56
10,000	55⅝
4,000	55⅞
5,000	55⅝
32,000	55½
24,000	55¼
10,000	55⅛
18,000	55¼
24,000	55⅛
3,000	55
10,000	54⅞
5,000	54½
10,000	54⅞
10,000	54¼
50,000	54⅜
6,000	54
20,000	54¼
10,000	54⅜
20,000	54½
10,000	54⅜
10,000	54½
Total sales	$3,562,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Trading was active to-day under free liquidation aided by the bear attacks. Stocks were dislodged to considerable extent, stop orders being reached. There was brisk selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Sugar, and the Atchison and Union Pacific. Specialties of recent prominence yielded little. Wisconsin Central 5s rose from 53⅝ to 56, the last previous sale having been at 52. Butte went from 22 down to 21¼, a 2¼ drop thus far this week. Old Dominion lost 1, to 27; Osceola 1, to 58; Montana 2, to 220; Centennial ¾, to 17¼, on small sales. Boston and Albany rose 3, to 238. Torrington Company, Class A, was up ½ for the day, at 29; 5s were up 1, at 104. Dominion Coal closed at 24¾, the same as yesterday. United States Oil lost ¾, to 17. Atchison preferred lost 1⅛ net for the day; Baltic ½, to 15½; Union Pacific preferred 1¼, to 65⅝; Atlantic ½, to 26; Boston Elevated 1¼, to 62¼. Victor sold at 7½@7⅝. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	237	237½
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	283	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123	124
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123½	124
Fitchburg pf.	104⅝	105
Old Colony	192	194
Oregon Short Line	34½	36
West End	86½	86½
West End pf.	106	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	16	16½
Atlantic	26	27
Boston & Montana	220	220½
Butte & Boston	21¼	21½
Calumet & Hecla	570	580
Centennial	17¼	17½
Franklin	13	13½
Osceola	52½	53
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5⅝
Quincy	115	118
Tamarack	171	172
Tecumseh	2½	3

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	279	280
Dominion Coal	24⅝	24⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	184	..
Erie Telephone	74	75
General Electric	44	44½
General Electric pf.	97	100
Illinois Steel	71	72½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	..	142
Philadelphia Company	36½	37
United States Oil	17	..
United States Rubber	40½	41½
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6	6½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅞	27

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	12½	12½	12½
36,240	Am. Sug. Refs.	138¼	139½	135⅞	136½
1,490	Am. Tobacco	139	139½	135¾	137⅞
100	At. T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
400	A. T. & S. F. pf.	36	36	34⅝	34⅝
20	Am. Cotton Oil	36½	36½	36½	36½
60	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,380	Brooklyn R. T.	68½	68½	62½	62⅞
300	Central Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅞	41⅞	41	41
8,590	Chi., B. & Q.	116	116⅛	114⅝	114⅞
10,920	Chi., M. & St. P.	110⅝	111½	108⅞	109½
200	Chi. & N. W.	133	133	133	133
40	Chi. Gt. Western	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½
5,700	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛	103⅝	101⅞	102⅞
20	Cent. of N. J.	90	90	90	90
260	Gen. Electric	44½	44½	43⅝	43⅝
1,520	Louis. & Nash.	57⅝	58	56⅞	57⅛
990	Manhattan	96⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96⅜
920	Missouri Pacific	35⅛	35⅛	32⅝	32⅞
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34	34	34	34
120	N. Y. Central	117⅝	117⅝	116⅞	117
1,880	Nor. Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞
2,190	Nor. Pac. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	76⅜	76⅞
2,660	People's Gas	105½	105⅞	103⅝	104⅛
50	Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
460	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
120	Tenn. C. & I.	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞
710	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	14	14
500	Union Pacific	32	32¼	30⅞	30⅞
2,550	Union Pacific pf.	65⅞	66	64¼	64¾
450	U. S. Leather pf.	70¼	70⅝	68⅞	69¼
240	U. S. Rubber	42	42	40⅞	41⅛
50	Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21
170	Western Union	93⅝	93⅝	92⅞	93
81,170					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$33,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞
25,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	87	87	86⅝	86⅝
20,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	67	67	67	67
23,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	45	45	44½	44½
23,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	76¾	77	76½	76½
31,000	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
$155,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Samuel Thomas, and Henry W. Poor, at the request of a large number of stockholders and creditors of The National Linseed Oil Company, have consented to act as a committee to undertake the reorganization of that company. The stockholders are requested to deposit their stock on or before Oct. 1, 1898, with the Central Trust Company of New York. The trust company will issue negotiable receipts for same.

Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Samuel Thomas, and Henry W. Poor, at the request of a large number of stockholders and creditors of the National Linseed Oil Company, have consented to act as a committee to undertake the reorganization of that company. The stockholders are requested to deposit their stock on or before Oct. 1, 1898, with the Central Trust Company of New York. The Trust Company will issue negotiable receipts for same.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28	28⅝
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5⅝
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87⅝
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	29	30
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	58½	58⅝
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	93
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	6
Standard Distilling	22	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	71	72½
Standard Oil Trust	409	411
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	39	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100⅝	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	70	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel	30	30⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 328 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Breece sold at 1.40, 200 Horn Silver at 1.35, 100 Phoenix at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .55, 200 Consol. California and Virginia at .65, 1,700 Creede and Cripple Creek Consol. at .10@.11, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 800 Mollie Gibson at .20, 100 Potosi at .22.

On the Mining Exchange 600 shares of Anaconda sold at .53@.54@.53½, 800 Anchoria at .80@.81, 3,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10½@.10¼@.10⅝, 500 Elkton at 1.25, 2,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12½@.13, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .002½, 1,500 Golden Fleece at .26@.27, 2,500 Isabella at .27@.28@.27½, 5,000 Justine at .07½ buyer 60, 600 Lillie at 1.20@1.21, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .20, 3,100 Rocky Mountain at .12½ cash @.15 buyer 30, and 1,000 Work at .25.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.18	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.18	La Crosse	.05
Breece	1.25	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.06	Little Chief	.19
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.15
Chrysolite	.09	Phoenix, gold	.14
Comstock Tunnel Co	.02	Plymouth Con.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.55
Deadwood	.30	Standard Con.	1.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.33	Union Con.	.10
Father De Smet	.17	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.15	Yellow Jacket	.15
Hale & Norcross	.75		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.20
American Coal	1.15	Occidental	.50
Adams Consolidated	.05	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.15	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	Potosi	.15
Breece	1.00	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.06	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Belmont	.10	Savage	.10
California, B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.65
Chollar	.15	Standard	1.50
Crown Point	.12	Small Hopes	1.00
Chrysolite	.14	Union Consolidated	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Yellow Jacket	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Argentum Juanita	.18
Deadwood Terra	.25	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.46
Gould & Curry	.15	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.85	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.04
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.25
Iron Silver	.69	Isabella	.26
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.18
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.18
Leadville Con.	.05	Pharmacist	.06
Little Chief	.17	Specimen	1.40
Mexican	.10	Portland	1.00
Moulton	.17	Union	.20
Ontario	2.60	Work	.23

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.003	Elkton	1.24
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.13
Miami	.46	Golden Fleece	.25
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.27
Rocky Mountain	.13	Jefferson	.03
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.07
Alamo	.04	Lillie	1.19
Anaconda	.53	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Anchoria	.79	Mount Rosa	.19
Cripple Creek Con.	.10¼	Old Gold	.005½
Cannon Ball	.002½	Sentinel	.004½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.24

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The volume of business is larger than it ever has been. Investors across the water have caught the cue, and their purchases of American bonds and stocks have been heavy for several weeks. There are symptoms of another crazy movement in South African and Australian stocks, and instead of gold and diamonds by the carload Americans have only dividends to offer, but the transportation business of this continent is a very solid basis for earnings and values. The stock market has been hindered this week by fears of tight money, and it closes a fraction lower, while the industrials have been still more affected by the ripening of the struggle between competitors in sugar and coffee. The traffic is larger, promises to restore rates are abundant, and nothing prevents a great rise in earnings excepting the cut-throat competition which the railroad managers profess to disapprove but nevertheless permit.

"Nobody can guess how great the demand for iron and steel products may be a month hence, but the manufacturer has the rare good sense to wait for the actual orders before hoisting prices. So far the advance has been remarkably moderate, in the average of all finished products only 3.3 per cent. from the lowest price this year, while pig iron has risen less than 3 per cent. Orders this week include 10,000 tons rails at Chicago, 5,000 tons pipe at Boston, with 16,000 to 24,000 tons coming at Philadelphia, 10,000 tons plate for a Baltimore shipyard, and heavy orders for bars, rods, and especially sheets at all markets. As most of the big works are crowded months ahead, some of the demand laps over to concerns less fully occupied. But in the near future, unless appearances deceive, all works in operation will have quite enough to do, and there is reason to expect some increase in output on the report of Sept. 1, though a number of the furnaces in the valley are still idle and likely to be for some time.

"Shipments of boots and shoes are smaller for the first week of September than in 1897 or 1896, when deliveries to date were about 300,000 cases smaller than this year, but are larger than in any previous year, and to date have been larger than in any year heretofore. The manufacturers evidently have been receiving many large orders, presumably accepted at some concessions from prices quoted of which the current market reports give no sign, and while the demand for future delivery is still much restricted by the unwillingness of dealers to pay the advanced prices asked, the continuing heavy shipments prove that the business has been large. The leather does not yield as yet in quoted prices, though in this case also the quotations may not accurately represent the actual transactions. At Chicago hides have not changed in price.

"The sales of wool have been only 2,289,500 pounds at the three chief markets, against 18,010,400 pounds for the same week last year and 8,812,000 pounds for the same week in 1892. The feeling grows that the prices demanded at the West cannot be maintained, and until wool sells at materially lower prices the manufacturer cannot meet the existing market for goods. Prices for goods do not change, and a considerable number of the mills will shortly shut down unless the situation improves. In the cotton manufacture there is still a fairly strong demand, with print cloths and staple goods unchanged in price, but the stoppage of some Eastern mills continues.

"The volume of all business represented by Clearing House Exchanges has been 3.1 per cent. larger in daily average for September thus far than in 1892, and this, with the returns of railways, indicates a material enlargement in the general volume of traffic. Failures for the first week of September have been in amount of liabilities, $1,111,593; manufacturing, $224,602, and trading, $703,991. Failures for the week have been 164 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 35 last year."

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Heat and holidays have imparted an irregular appearance to speculative and general distributive trade this week, and therefore to bank clearings returns, more particularly at the East, but with the arrival of cooler temperatures some improvement is reported at those markets. Generally speaking, favorable basic features already noted still continue most in evidence, and the attitude of quiet confidence in future good trade is unabated. Conditions in many leading industries, but particularly in iron and steel and its various products, are of continued, and in some cases growing, strength.

"The general level of prices of staples is the highest reached for five years past; railway earnings, favored by the enlarged movement of wheat to market, are showing larger gains than have been recently reported, a good export demand for agricultural and manufactured products is reported, failures remain at a minimum, and reports of poor trade are conspicuous by their infrequency. Less favorable crop reports from abroad and good export inquiry are reflected in a rather steadier tone in wheat and in advanced quotations for ocean freights. Corn continues to experience a weather market, but prospects of yield are still regarded as favorable. Following the intense activity in the placing of orders for iron and steel in the past few weeks has come a quieting in demand, but experiences of buyers and the very firm and, in some cases, upward tendency of prices point to the conclusion that the lull is due almost entirely to the mills being already heavily oversold. Export business has certainly been checked by the inability of American mills to deliver within time limit, but orders have been placed at the West this week for a large lot of steel bars for shipment to England.

"Pig iron remains strong in tone, and the firmness of prices is a feature. Southern iron is in particularly good export demand, and holders readily refuse orders where anything less than the full market price is offered. Talk of a further 25-cent advance comes from Birmingham. Reports from the lumber trade throughout the country are of increasing activity and firm prices, with possible further advances forecasted. General resumption of operations in glassmaking has not yet occurred, and complaints of heavy overstocks are common.

"The resumption of heavy grain shipments is reflected in increased gains by prominent railway systems, particularly in the Northwest, and earnings of eighty leading railroads for the month show an increase of 6 per cent. over last year's heavy earnings, against a gain in July of only 1 per cent. Reports of net earnings for July point to increased operating expenses, having wiped out the slight gains noted in gross earnings for that month, but reports from leading systems for the last week of August would seem to show that the corner has been turned, and that from now on a better showing will be made, notwithstanding that comparisons now are with very favorable earnings one year ago.

"Bank clearings in the United States aggregate $1,106,000,000, with practically two holidays at some cities, 12.7 per cent. smaller than last week, but equal to last year's large total, 46 per cent. in excess of 1896, 11 per cent. in excess of 1895, 30 per cent. larger than in 1894, 51 per cent. larger than in 1893, and only 2 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Business failures in the United States number 142, against 164 last week, 178 in this week a year ago, 308 in 1896, 213 in 1895, and 228 in 1894.

"Prices grow in strength, though the prominence of food products in this respect is less marked. Cereals and provisions showed more of a reactionary tendency during August, and the same is true of most raw textiles except hemp, anthracite coal, rubber, and some classes of building material; but, on the other hand, nearly all classes of iron and steel and other metals, crude and refined petroleum, printcloths, live cattle and horses, sugar and coffee, are higher, as a result of the month's operations. Compared with Aug. 1, 42 staples out of 105 are unchanged, 34 are higher, and only 29 lower, while, as compared with Sept. 1, one year ago, 55 out of 105 are higher, 40 are lower, and 10 are unchanged. The steadiness of prices of raw wool and cotton goods among textiles, of hides and leather, lumber and drugs and chemicals during August was a feature calling for mention. Compared with a year ago, most cereals are lower, and the same is true of most hog products, raw and manufactured cotton, coal, and some grades of lumber. Wool, hemp, flax, and jute are higher, and the same is true of most grades of iron and steel and other metals.

"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,100,208 bushels, as against 3,687,040 bushels last week, 5,461,506 bushels in this week one year ago, 3,799,141 bushels in 1896, 1,810,039 bushels in 1895, and 2,789,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year wheat exports aggregate 32,493,800 bushels, against 33,311,752 bushels during the same period of 1897. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,868,869 bushels, against 1,661,700 bushels last week, 4,943,348 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,265,448 bushels in 1896, 849,502 bushels in 1895, and 69,570 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of corn aggregate 28,407,870 bushels, compared with 30,476,757 bushels last year."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Leather Manuf's'	170
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	750
Butchers & Drov.	65	Manhattan	200
Central National	160	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	100
City	1000	Mercantile	167
Commerce	204	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	1100
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Park	300
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield Nat.	1000	Republic	150
German-American	112	Seaboard Nat.	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	103

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,667	3,586	3,127
Month Aug.	$2,345,894	$2,175,681	$1,650,863
From July 1	4,397,968	4,159,756	3,289,437
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
1st week Sept.	$70,125	$52,191	$14,388
From Jan. 1	2,181,505	1,408,418	475,199
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month Aug.	$3,978,837	$4,246,879	$3,815,919
From July 1	7,277,054	7,879,129	7,301,407
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,158	6,153	6,153
1st week Sept.	813,229	746,957	711,914
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
4th week Aug.	$92,200	$110,900	$99,700
Month	266,700	314,400	312,800
From July 1	494,021	592,628	588,700

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$3,550,909	$3,213,362	*$337,547
Operating ex.	2,269,198	2,189,215	*79,983
Net earnings	1,281,711	1,024,446	*257,565
Other income	22,504	35,510	†13,006
All income	1,304,215	1,059,657	*244,558
Charges	951,904	828,770	*123,134
Surplus	352,311	230,887	*121,434

*Increase. †Decrease.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$5,507,069	$5,280,696	$5,508,405
Oper. ex. & taxes	3,609,909	3,452,562	3,765,660
Net earnings	1,897,160	1,828,134	1,742,744
Income from investments, including steamships	57,020	286,307	384,947
Received from lease "Lyons" Branch	43,500	43,500	27,825
Rentals	9,754	....	....
Total net	2,007,435	2,157,941	2,155,017
Int. charges and rentals	1,927,500	1,837,944	....
Annuity City of Macon	5,000	3,333	....
Miscellaneous	1,792	....	....
Total charges	1,934,292	1,841,277	....
Balance surplus	73,142	316,664	....

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for the month of July—

Gross earnings	2,052,074	1,984,075	1,638,624
Oper. ex. & taxes	1,586,467	1,507,955	1,312,308
Net earnings	465,607	4,761,208	326,326

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$9,938,505	$8,888,804	$1,049,701
Operating ex.	5,300,436	4,810,235	490,201
Net earnings	4,638,069	4,078,569	559,509
Other income	647,297	547,529	99,768
Available rev.	5,285,366	4,626,098	659,268
Charges	3,439,796	3,186,975	252,821
Surplus	1,845,570	1,439,122	$406,447

NORTHERN PACIFIC for July—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$1,916,698	$1,840,360	$76,337
Operating ex.	946,821	953,832	*7,010
Net earnings	969,876	886,528	83,348
Oper. ex., taxes, and impts.	145,939	139,333	6,605
Net earnings	823,937	747,194	76,742
Miscellaneous income, not including land sales	5,027	2,734	2,292
Total net income	828,964	749,929	79,034

*Decrease.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Net earnings	$638,316	$606,442	$764,455
Operating ex.	375,653	392,323	477,818
Net earnings	262,663	214,118	286,637
Other income	41,969	41,874	61,275
Total income	304,632	255,992	347,912
Charges	327,211	328,448	321,467
Deficit	22,579	72,456	*26,445

*Surplus.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5½	4½	5
Anaconda	59	61	52	53
Anchoria	72	73	72	74
Argentum	19	19¾	19¾	20
Battle	33	33¾	33	36
Columbine	17	20	17	20
Consolidated	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
Elkton	122½	123½	122	124
El Paso	16	16½	16	17
Golden Fleece	25	26	25	26
Gold King	70	74	70	75
Gibson	19	22	19	22
Gold Coin	135	137	135	138
Garfield	12½	13	12½	13
Isabella	27½	28	27	27½
Independence	69½	70	69	70
Jefferson	6½	8	6½	8
Jackpot	15½	16	15½	16
Lillie	113	119	118	119
Moon Anchor	117	120	117	120
Matoa	34	36	34	36
Portland	148	149	149½	150
Pharmacist	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Rosa	18	19	19	22
Rawlings	54	60	54	60
Union	24⅛	24½	24½	25
Work	10⅝	11	10⅝	11

Foreign Money Orders Taxable.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat received a communication yesterday from Commissioner Scott relative to an inquiry made by a banking house in this city asking if the foreign money orders issued to their correspondents are subject to the stamp tax. Commissioner Scott, in his letter says:

"Their money orders are subject to a tax of 4 cents when the sum does not exceed $100, and for each $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 4 cents. If they have not been stamping their foreign money orders as directed, you will insist on their making a return to you for all such instruments issued since July 1, 1898."

CHAS. A. GERLACH BANKRUPT.

The Hotel Manager Files a Petition—His Liabilities, $961,767; Assets, Five Shares of Stock.

Charles A. Gerlach, hotel manager, of 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His schedules show total nominal liabilities of $961,767, of which $872,873 are classified as secured and $88,894 unsecured. He has no assets except five shares of stock in the Gerlach Hotel Company, of which he is President and Manager, having given a bill of sale of all his personal property and any possible equity in bonds to his wife, Nettie A. Gerlach, on Feb. 23, 1894.

Most of the secured creditors are holders of mortgage bonds made by Mr. Gerlach several years ago to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee. The claims of the Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee of the second and third mortgage bonds aggregate $383,319. The largest secured creditors are the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, $452,323, which held the first mortgage on the hotel property to secure a loan of $350,000. The mortgage was foreclosed, and the amount now due is given at $452,323. The unsecured claims are principally for supplies, wages, &c.

Mr. Gerlach made a general assignment on June 2, 1894, and has since then managed the house for the assignee. On May 5 last he incorporated the Gerlach Hotel Company, with a capital stock of $290,000, and he became President and Manager. The company owns the title to the Gerlach property, subject to three mortgages, mechanics' liens, and judgments aggregating over $700,000. George W. Carr is the attorney for Mr. Gerlach.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SELIG & STERN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday levied upon the stock of Selig & Stern, wholesale dealers in children's clothing at 661 Broadway, on writs of replevin in favor of the following creditors: Lesher, Whitman & Co., $1,443; Henry Lewis & Co., $751; H. Hahlo & Co., $1,348; Mendelsohn & Co., $1,067; Bacon & Co., $821; H. Herrmann Sternbach & Co., $1,286; Liberman, Levy & Co., $1,113; Devoe & Peck, $729; the H. B. Claflin Company, $708. The Sheriff removed nearly all of the stock. The matter was precipitated by a rumor which was circulated a few days ago, and two creditors taking out writs of replevin caused other creditors to rush in to get back their goods which they had sold to the firm. The firm on Wednesday stated to some of its creditors that it had assets of $15,000 in stock and $32,000 outstanding accounts, and the liabilities would not exceed $25,000. It also had considerable equity in real estate. On Thursday the real estate was transferred, and when questioned about it yesterday, the firm said it did it to raise money to pay its tailors, and had paid the latter $1,900. Louis Selig transferred 18 Essex Street to Isaac Blumberg for $5,500, and Samuel Stern conveyed 52 Sheriff Street to Annie Solomon for $21,000, subject to a mortgage of $15,000. The firm has been in business since December, 1892. It said yesterday that the action of the creditors was such a surprise to it, and that it did not know what it could do in the way of a settlement.

Out of Town.

HENRY K. BUSH-BROWN.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against Henry K. Bush-Brown of Newburg, N. Y., for $2,000 in favor of William B. Van Amringe, and it was served on a bank here to attach any money due him.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY.—Judgment for $841 was obtained here yesterday against the Lakewood Hotel and Land Company of Lakewood, Chautauqua County, N. Y., in favor of the Western Electric Company on a note.

Damages for Breach of Contract.

The Sheriff has received two attachments against the Red Wing, Duluth and Sioux City Construction Company of Minnesota, in favor of Albert H. Leszynsky for $240,750, and Colin M. Thompson for $24,500, and they were served on several trust companies. The claim of Mr. Leszynsky is for damages for breach of contract in connection with the construction of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad. He was to pay the construction company $350,000 and to construct and equip seventeen miles of the railroad, for which he was to receive bonds and stock of the railroad company amounting to $787,000 actual value, but the contract fell through. The claim of Mr. Thompson is for services in procuring a purchaser for $400,000 first mortgage bonds of the railroad company.

Judgment in Favor of Russell Sage.

Russell Sage, the financier, entered judgment by default yesterday against Sara E. Raymond, as executrix of the estate of Aaron Raymond, clothing merchant at Fulton and Nassau Streets, for $1,378, the amount now due on a note made by Mr. Raymond on May 16, 1892, for $1,000, payable four months from date. Mr. Raymond died on Feb. 7 last, and payment of the note was demanded from the executrix on April 15 and it was not paid.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALFORD & BERKE COMPANY—William H. Voigt and others	$607
AVERY, Charles A.—Henry Marquand	675
ASH, Phebe A.—W. J. Fields	50
A. F. ENGLEHARDT COMPANY—T. L. Putnam and another	106
BARROWS, Anne—J. L. Murphy	175
BULL, Julia H., and Mahala W. Tucker—William H. Jackson and others	719
BRILL, Abraham—S. M. Pritchett	95
BUNN, Philip—William Endemann and others	36
BENEDITTO, Joseph—M. Kiernan	70
BLAINE, Lazarus, and Samuel Stein—H. Silverman, costs	115
BARUCH, Solomon—Ovide Dupre	447
COAKLEY, Thomas A.—W. B. McGum and another	121
CHAPIN, Josiah L.—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	367
COLLIER, Henry N.—C. W. & W. J. Morgan	99
DROTHLEFF, Peter T.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	24
DE NAVARRO, José F.—C. H. Clayton & Co.	761
DICKERSON, John W.—S. Hatch	364
DEITZ, Philip—E. Weber and another	137
DROEGE, Otto H., as assignee—The Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company	191
DEVLIN, William H., and Harry C. Foster—Produce Exchange Trust Company	264
EDY, Albert R., and the United States Cycle Fittings Company—Home Life Insurance Company	153
FABIAN, David H., and Emil Friedheim—B. Metcalf and another	37
FRANKENSTEIN, Samuel—H. Landsberg	204
FAGAN, John—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	92
GRABOFF, Samuel—S. Valper and another	16
GENT, Mary M.—Church E. Gates & Co.	269
HOEFLER, George J.—Crandall & Godley	307
HANNON, Daniel—D. Mayer Brewing Company	31
HENTZENROEDER, Henry—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	23
HELLER, Emiel—C. O. Maas and others	30
HOFFSTADT, Adolph—W. & J. Sloane	154
HYAMS, David, Henry M., and Harry G.—Frederick E. Snow, trustee, (two judgments)	1,318
KIRBY, Frederick E.—E. Milleson	2,046
KLAUSNER, Julius—W. Wicke	75
KLENKE, Theodore—George Douglas	145
KICK, Emile F.—Frank Scheubel	1,523
KUEVER, Henry G.—Boston Packing and Distilling Company	107
LA RUE, John B.—A. V. Tinsley	848
LESNOWSKI, Leo—H. Behlen and another	50
LALOR, William C.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	421
LUDLOW, Edward B.—B. Kahn & Son	49
LENOX HILL MEAT COMPANY—Armour Packing Company	487
LAKEWOOD HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY—The Western Electric Company	841
LICHTENSTEIN, Selma—A. Buchsbaum	39
MILLER, Morris U.—J. M. Crosby, executrix	100
MALTZ, Morris—B. M. Goldberger	25
MOEBUS, Sophia—T. Young	214
MONTREUIL, Alexander—F. D. Rowan	73
McMAHON, James F.—William H. Decker	461
McKENZIE, Margaret A.—Emily A. Lambert, deficiency	199
McCANN, Patrick—D. Mayer Brewing Company	151
MULHOLLAND, Joseph P., and Robert Metzler—Graves Elevator Company	166
NALLY, Christopher—J. McNulty	149
NEUBERGER, David M.—D. Taylor	84
O'CONNOR, Thomas—D. Mayer Brewing Company	304
PAPENDICK, S. J.—W. H. Peckham	531
PROVOT, Paul—Leon T. Walter, individually and administrator	18,247
RANGER, James H.—L. L. Levey	106
ROSENFELD, Joseph—Ramirez & Loeb Company	143
RAYMOND, Sara E., executrix—Russell Sage	1,378
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan—E. F. Keating	88
ROGERS, Charles F.—Hermann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works	590
SAYNISCH, Edmund F.—W. H. Deady	118
SAYNISCH, Edmund—Beinecke & Co.	471
SOLOMON, Herman—Manhattan Beef Company, Limited	113
SKASE, Elizabeth H.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	41
SCHILLINGER, George—J. Gallagher	125
SCHMIDTMANN, William—A. Nehl	288
SHIMER, James H.—F. C. Goffe	452
TAFFET, Josef—A. Jaffe	17
UNGER, Max, by guardian, and Otto Unger—B. Trimble	70
UNTERDORFF, Louis—E. Hartman and another	211
WARBURTON, William H.—A. Smith and another, executors, &c.	48

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Olympia Contracts Not Yet Signed—One Sale at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Riverside Building Company the five-story twenty-five foot dwelling, 437 West End Avenue, recently completed under the supervision of Architect Clarence True.

The Globe Realty Company has sold to William Call the plot on Central Park West, 124.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, 52 by 100. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

There were no new developments yesterday in the deal involving the Olympia Theatre. It was learned on the best authority that contracts have not yet been signed. The details of the transaction are substantially as reported in these columns yesterday. There is no probability that any hitch will occur, and the final closing may take place to-day.

David Stewart has sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to McCracken, Donaldson & Co., for immediate improvement, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 100 by 99.11.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has purchased sixteen lots on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, including the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Jackson & Stern have bought from the Waldron estate, the old building, 28 Gouverneur Street, 23.11½ by 86.6.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mary A. Rousseau to Gerolamo Cella, for $16,800, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 147 West Fourth Street, 23.8 by 96.2.

It is reported that Henry Rothschild is the buyer of the plot at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

Urry Goodman has bought the old building, 240 Rivington Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frances Grisch, for $18,000, the lot 431 Fifth Street, 25.8½ by 97.

Henry Marks has sold for J. H. & A. A. Teets, the three-story dwelling, 362 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry L. Sprague, for $40,310, the seven-story brick building, 508 Broome Street, 22 by 80.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have closed a lease for the seven-story mercantile building, 57 by 100, on the northeast corner of Washington Square and Fourth Street, for George P. Lies, for about $17,000 a year.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 9 and 11 Prince Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 40.11 by 68.5 by 77.6; Lilly R. Stern of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for six four-story brick dwellings, 18 and 17 by 85; James Livingston of 8 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 35 by 87.11; James Kilpatrick of 640 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

No. 258 William Street and 17 New Chambers Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; August Horrmann, owner; H. A. Hasenstein, architect; cost, $945.

No. 89 Avenue A, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; L. M. Rosenthal, owner; E. W. Greis of 36 Union Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Chambers Street, south side, 115 feet west of Centre Street, to a three-story and basement brick Court House, (old General Sessions Building;) city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 140 and 142 West Thirty-third Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Edward F. Robinson of 59 Pine Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 290 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 48; Schwallenberg & Coryell of 1,410 Vyse Avenue, owners; J. Schwallenberg, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 102.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 80; Meyer Beyer of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $72,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 9.

ALLEN ST, 131, w s, 25x87.6; Isaac Lewis to Sarah R. Greenblath	$1
BAY AV, n s, 60 ft e of North St, 30x100, City Island; George A. Scofield and another, executors, to Mary Glasier	325
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 328 ft n of 74th St, 2.2x22; Elizabeth L. Goodnow to Leopold R. Treu	1
DELANCEY ST, 227-229, s w corner of Willett St, 50x87.; Charles W. Hunter and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
FRONT ST, s s, 62.10 ft w of Jackson St, 12.2x irregular; Walter T. Bennett, referee, to Smith Ely	450
GOERCK ST, 127 to 135, n w corner of Stanton St, 104x100; Richard Lathers and wife to Leon Tuchmann	1
HOME ST, s e corner of Union Av, 26.5x100; Union Av, e s, 51.5 ft s of Home St, 25x100; John W. Russell to Frances M. R. Wright	20,000
JACKSON ST, 79, 16.2x75; James Keese to Smith Ely	1
JACKSON ST, 79, 16.2x75; Edward Man to James Keese	1
JACKSON ST, 79, 16.2x75; Mary A. Andrews to James Keese	1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 72d St, 15x80; Samuel Howe, as special guardian, to Ferdinand R. Minrath	7,500
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 72d St, 15x80; Samuel Howe and others to Ferdinand R. Minrath, 5-10 part	7,500
LOTS 3, 4, and 5, block 2,919, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate property, Charles B. Beck; Samuel Cohen and others to Louis Wirth	10
MARIAN ST, w s, 317.4 ft n of Becker Av, 50x100; Thomas Mallinson to Mary Mallinson	2
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edward Kaltenbach and wife to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	1
MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x325, and other property adjoining Ephraim B. Levy to Alice Malahan	2,800
NORFOLK ST, 57, w s, 25x100; Katharine Boehm and others to Fannie Smith	27,000
PROPERTY adjoining junction of Centre Av and William St, 90.6x85x90x69; William H. Scofield and wife to Charles Harold	800
UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x101.10x27.6x100; Leopold R. Greu and wife to Elizabeth L. Goodnow	165,000
WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 27.8 ft w of St. Lawrence Av, 27.8x112.6x25x124.5; Adeline Grossmann to Sophia Hagemann	2,800
1ST AV, n w corner of 106th St, 100.9x100; Louis Lese to Simon Adler and another	47,000
7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 100.5x irregular; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Mary A. Chisolm	395,000
18TH AV, n s, 183 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114, Wakefield; William H. Glover to Josephine A. Smith	1
18TH AV, n s, 183 ft w of White Plains Road, 18x114; Frederick Reardon to William H. Glover	1
7TH ST, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Lina Duchardt	20,500
29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x98.9; 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x—x14.6x98.9; Mary E. Fitzpatrick to E. D. Bettens	207
82D ST, 422 West, 25x100.5; Mary A. Timken to Frederick Groger	22,000
74TH ST, n s, 328 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2; Leopold R. Greu and wife to Joseph M. Williams	1
74TH ST, 25 West, 22x100; Elizabeth L. Goodnow to Leopold R. Treu	60,000
75TH ST, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Helen D. Campman to Robert S. Morris	1
85TH ST, s s, 329.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 18x102.2; Alexander B. Roberts to Frank R. Houghton	1
103D ST, 139 East, 16x100.11; 103d St, 143 to 147 East, 49x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Louis Lese	40,000
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Nelson D. Stilwell	2,000
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Carriebelle D. Lanchantin	1,000
113TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Sophie Korfman to Dorothea Adelmann	1
127TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sarah Crawford to Kate C. Kelly	1
135TH ST, 176 West 25x99.11; William F. B. Redman and wife to Elizabeth Thomas	1
145TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33x99.11; Alfred Lauterbach, referee, to Rudolph Mahler	33,000
156TH ST, s s, 134.6 ft e of Beach Av, 60x146; William Metz and wife to the trustees of the Deutsche Evangelisch-Lutherische St. Paulus Gemeinde Zu, East Morrisania	5

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163 East 103d St, 3 years	$5,500
ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 East 103d St, 3 years	5,500
ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 147 East 103d St, 3 years	5,500
ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 143 East 103d St, 3 years	5,500
BOLGER, Kate, to the Dimock & Fink Company; 428 Mott Av; also n s of Fordham Av, 1,025 ft w of Main St, 50x200 to Bay Av, re-recorded, installments	3,200
BONAGUR, Vincent, to Ella W. Mills and Hoffman Miller, executors, &c.; n s of 148th St, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years	11,000
BONAGUR, Vincent, to Ella W. Mills and Hoffman Miller, executors, &c.; n s of 148th St, 176 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years	11,000
BONAGUR, Vincent, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; n s of 148th St, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year	2,000
BRUCK, Anselm, to Joseph Wood; s s of 82d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand	4,000
CHISOLM, Mary A., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; s w corner of 7th Av and 57th St, 1 year	350,000
COCKS, David B., to Irving Savings Institution; n w s of Decatur Av, 34.10 ft s w of Brookline St, 1 year	10,000
DUCHART, Lena, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 100 ft w of Avenue D, installments	4,500
DUCHART, Lena, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years	15,000
FERGG, Babetta, to Margaretha Sullivan; n s of 35th St, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years	750
GALLIGAN, Thomas P., and Mary F., to Simon Sickel; s w s of 17th St, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A; 57th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 1-6 part, and 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 7-12 part, 1 year	5,500
GLOVER, William H., to Rosa A. Skidmore, guardian, &c.; n s of 18th Av, 183 ft w of White Plains Road, 3 years	1,800
HAGEMANN, Sophia, to Marie Eichler; s s of West Farms Road, 27.8 ft w of St. Lawrence Av, 1 year	1,900
HAROLD, Charles, to William H. Scofield; n s of Centre Av, at s w corner of William St and Centre St, 1 year	500
HEIDEMARK, John R. and Annie T., to the Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; w s of Tinton Av, 191.10 ft n of Cedar Place, installments	400
KING, John, to Thekla Rohe; 341 West 46th St, 3 years	10,000
KRAMER, Peter, to Jacob Werner; w s of Madison Av, 74.3 ft n of 101st St, 2 years	3,500
LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Edward Winslow; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	22,000
LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Frederick A. Snow and another; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	9,800
LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	2,000
LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Edward Winslow; n s of 112th St, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	22,000
LINKE, Robert, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 153d St, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years	5,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Charles W. Hunter; 227 and 229 Delancey St, 3 years	35,000
LUTJENS, Louis, to Henry Korn; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 1 month	1,000
MALAHAN, Alice, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 300 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years	1,800
MAYER, Isaac, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee; w s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years	20,000
MAYER, Isaac, to Anne M. Stout, trustee, &c.; w s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years	20,000
MAYER, Isaac, to Anne M. Stout, trustee, &c.; s w corner of Madison Av and 117th St, 3 years	23,000
MAYER, Isaac, to Louisa Minturn; w s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years	20,000
McCARTHY, Callaghan B., to Union Trust Company; 334 East 106th St, 5 years	6,000
PENNEY, William N., to John Mullaly; n w corner of Morris Park Av and Delancey Place, re-recorded, 3 years	1,100
REUMENT, Helen A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 50th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	500
RUSSHON, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Elton Av, 50 ft s of 157th St, 1 year	22,000
SMITH, Fannie and Philip, to Eberhard Schmidt; 57 Norfolk St, 5 years	18,000
SMITH, Fannie and Philip, to Eberhard Schmidt; 57 Norfolk St, installments	2,000
THOMAS, Elizabeth, to Charles F. Emery; 176 West 135th St, installments	1,500
STREIFLER, Laura, to James Rogers; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 1 year	3,550
THE TRUSTEES OF THE DEUTSCHE Evangelisch Lutherische St. Paulus Gemeinde Zu, East Morrisania, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 156th St, 134.5 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year	14,000
TREU, Leopold R., to the American Bible Society; 25 West 74th St, 3 years	33,000
TREU, Leopold R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of University Place and 10th St, 5 years	80,000
WALKINSHAW, Jessie B., to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c.; w s of Sedgwick Av, Lots 8, 9, and 10, and lots in the rear thereof, on the map of Lewis G. Morris, 3 years	7,000
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 199.9 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,500
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 174.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,500
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 149.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,500
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 224.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,500
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 249.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,500
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,500
WIRTH, Louis, to Samuel Cohen; Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 2,919, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 1 year	10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Samuel, to Louis Herzog, 1-3 part	Nominal
COHEN, Samuel, to Bernhard Cohen, 1-3 part	Nominal
DOUBLEDAY, S. Ward, trustee, to Ollie T. Cushman	$8,000
DOUBLEDAY, S. Ward, trustee, to Maude R. Cushman	11,000
FREUND, Max and Bernhard, to Randolph Hurry, (2 mortgages)	8,000
HELLNER, Emanuel, and others to Joseph Frankel's Sons	Nominal
MULLALY, John, to Agnes O'Brien	1,100
TRABERT, Mary C., to Henry Berk	2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to National Savings Bank, City of Albany	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to National Savings Bank, City of Albany	12,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Mary E. Gibson	15,000
WINDOLPH, Kunigunda, to Wolf Gang and another	Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT AV, 318 to 322; William Shea against Frederick Robertson, owner; Johann Wagner and Frank Davis, contractors	11
MOTT AV, 318 to 322; Walter Lerfass against Frederick Robertson, owner; Johann Wagner and Frank Davis, contractors	13
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Meeker, Carter, Booraem & Co. against August Johnson, owner; Carl Laggerson, contractor	860
WESTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 75x100; John Dunn, Jr., against D. B. Horton, owner and contractor	168
10TH ST, 201-203 East; Edward Lumley against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor	47
50TH ST, 501 to 507 West, rear; Harry W. Bell against R. A. Wallace, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors	19
82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Cusick & Ryan against Anselm Bruck, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor	600
82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Harry W. Bell against Anselm Bruck, owner; Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor	176
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; John V. Signell against Norman and Farber, owners and contractors	1,784
148TH ST, 473-475 West; David Salzberg against Vincent A. Bonugar, owner; —— Volante, contractor	32

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Marcus Nathan, with David Cohen, 14 payments	$10,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D ST, 284 to 288 East; Thomas T. Roucher & Son, on Isaac Marx to the Pelham Hod Elevating Co.	545

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 80; Thomas A. Maitland, executor, &c., against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Ackley.

PELL ST, 20 to 24; Rachel Aronson against John G. Ritter and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

13TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x103.3; George H. Coutts against Lenora T. Hatfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Wild.

42D ST, 53 West; Annie D. Smith against the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. Smith.

98TH ST, s s, 300.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; New York Life Insurance Company against James Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

Postmasters May Be Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Several inquiries have been received at the Post Office Department as to whether a Postmaster may be a candidate for office and retain his position. Mr. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General, has replied that there is nothing to prevent this being done, but that Postmasters must exercise discretion, and not use their positions for political purposes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅛
Lard, prime	5.22½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 59½@63½c; No. 2 red, 65@65½c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31¼c; No. 2 oats, 20¼c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, [illegible]c; Northwest, 90@90½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$8.55; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The volume of speculation in cotton reflects continued hesitation on the part of the "outside public." Yesterday morning there was a decidedly easier feeling on 'Change. The first call developed a decline of 2@6 points; a further loss of 2@3 points promptly followed, after which the market ruled quiet, with but little further change. Throughout the forenoon a rather weak undertone prevailed as the result of unsatisfactory cables and conflicting crop news, with a less bullish average than heretofore. The feature of the cables which attracted the attention of the trade here was more particularly the subsiding tendency in the spot sales at Liverpool, these being reduced to 10,000 bales, against an average of 12,000 bales for several days past. The fact that the Liverpool market yesterday closed barely steady at a net loss of ½@1-64d, after having opened at an advance of 1-64d, was attributed by private cables to hesitation on the part of the English cotton trade caused by a reassured feeling regarding the cotton crop outlook, based on the later reports from the South. At the same time traders were not disposed to push matters at present prices, preferring to hold off for the Government report, due to-day at 11 o'clock. A more positive element of weakness was the decided gain in interior and port receipts. Some are expecting a bearish crop report from Washington to-day on claims that there had been a leak in the news to justify this view. It is claimed that the market is oversold and in no position to receive bullish news of any kind without a material advance. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 5@6 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.52	5.52	5.51	5.51@5.52
October	5.56	5.56	5.52	5.53@5.54
November	5.58	5.59	5.55	5.56@5.57
December	5.63	5.63	5.59	5.60@5.61
January	5.66	5.66	5.62	5.64@...
February	5.70	5.70	5.69	5.67@5.68
March	5.72	5.73	5.70	5.71@5.72
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.76
May	5.78	5.79	5.76	5.78@...
June	5.82	5.83	5.80	5.81@5.82

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 13-16c for middling upland, and 6 1-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 7½c and 7¾c respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 7-16@5½c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5¼c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Gt. Brit.	France.	Con't.
Total yesterday	479	108	2,237
Thus far this week	16,664	973	6,467
Since Sept. 1	29,060	973	6,467

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Middling uplands, 3 9-32d. December and January, 306½b; January and February, 306½b; February and March, 307¼s; March and April, 308b; April and May 309s; May and June, 310s; June and July, 310½b; September 310½b; September and October, 309s; October and November, 307½s; November and December, 306½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.67½	.69	.67½	.69
December	.65 13-16	.66⅝	.65 13-16	.66⅝
May	.67½	.68¾	.67½	.68¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	.35
December	.35	.35⅝	.35	.35½
May	..	..	..	.37⅜
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	.25⅛
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.62⅞	.64	.62⅞	.63⅝
December	.61⅛	.62⅛	.61⅛	.62
May	.63⅜	.64⅜	.63⅜	.64¼
Corn—				
September	.30¼	.30⅝	.30¼	.30⅝
December	.30⅛	.30⅞	.30⅛	.30⅝
May	.32½	.33⅛	.32½	.33⅛
Oats—				
September	.19⅞	.20¼	.19⅞	.20⅛
December	.19 11-16	.20⅛	.19 11-16	.20
May	.21 13-16	.22⅛	.21 13-16	.22⅛
Lard—				
October	$5.02½	$5.02½	$4.82½	$4.90
January	5.12½	5.12½	5.00	5.02½
Ribs—				
October	5.30	5.30	5.15	5.20
January	4.77½	4.77½	4.70	4.75
Pork—				
October	8.42½	8.47½	8.40	8.47½
January	9.35	9.35	9.25	9.30

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Speculation broadened out yesterday, prices had 1@1⅝c advance, closing at the top; news was bullish and the general market in better shape every way than it has been in a long time. The main facts leading up to the advance were early foreign buying and a rise of 1⅛@1¼d in the Liverpool market. This, with a late advance of 10@15 points in Paris wheat and 55 points in flour, was attributed to continued adverse Russian crop news, gossip about which has been a persistent factor on the bull side for some days past. As the advance here progressed it became evident that the short interest was larger than generally supposed, and when in the afternoon the Northwest became an active buyer of September, that option went up nearly 2c a bushel. The greatest strength of the day was observed in the last hour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—December, 58⅝@58⅞c; September, 58½c; May, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 62@62½c; No. 2 Northern, 57@58½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 9.—No. 1 Northern cash, 65c; September, 63½c; December, 60⅛c; May, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 27c, new; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 2 white, clips, 28c; track, mixed, 24½@27c; track, white, 25@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Choice new malting, 47@49c; delivered at New York; feeding, 33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra, No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kilndried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 75@77½c; city feed, 67½@70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal feed, $24, to arrive; screenings, 40@80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Flour—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; Western S. P., 6⅞. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. LARD—$5.22½; city lard, $4.95; refined, South American, $6.10; Continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7.25; compound city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders, [illegible] American finest white, 37s 6d; American finest colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was rather more stir in the Brazilian coffee futures yesterday. In the morning a prominent local bear operator was the principal seller. The first call developed a steady feeling, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. There was no further change for the rest of the forenoon; for the remainder of the day the market was featureless within narrow variations, and was finally steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
March	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.20
July	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.20@6.25
August	..	..	..	6.25@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, holiday. Hamburg, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre, ¼f net lower; January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.25; December, 38.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3⅝c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine, unwashed, 19@20c; fine, 19@20c; half-blood, combing, 30c; three-eighths, combing, 31@32c; quarter, combing, 29@30c; coarse, combing, 27@28c; half-blood, clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths, clothing, 28@29c; quarter, clothing, 27@28c; coarse, clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: XX and X, 23c; fine, unwashed, 16@17c; fine, delaine, 27@28c; half-blood, combing, 27@28c; three-eighths, combing, 29@30c; quarter, combing, 29@30c; coarse, combing, 26@27c; half-blood, clothing, 27c; quarter, clothing, 27c; coarse, clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood, combing, 21@22c; three-eighths, combing, 22@22½c; quarter, combing, 21@22½c; common, combing, 19@20c; half-blood, clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths, clothing, 20@21c; quarter, clothing, 19@20c; low, clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas—Unwashed: Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Unwashed: Fine, choice, 14@15c; fine, medium, choice, 15@17c; medium, choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine, average, 13@15c; quarter, average, 13@15c; California—Unwashed: Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle counties, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Unwashed: Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; valley, No. 1, 18@20c; valley, No. 2, 20@22c; valley, No. 3, 19@20c; valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Unwashed: Fine, choice, 12@14c; fine, average, 10@13c; fine, medium, choice, 16@17c; fine, medium, average, 13@14c; medium, choice, 17@18c; medium, average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@35c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; cape clothing, 18@20c; cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

Iron—No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron, warrants, $6.90; lake copper, ingots, $12.32½; tin, 16.15c; lead, 4c; spelter, 4.75c.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c asked; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@46c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 31@31½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9.—Spirits turpentine, 28¼@28¾c; resin, $1.05@$1.10; crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Turpentine, 27½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Spirits turpentine, $1; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.80@$5.50; Westerns, $4.65; oxen and stags, $2.90@$4.75; bulls, $2.75@$3; cows, $1.80@$3.25. Cables slow. Live cattle, 10½@11½c; dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c per lb. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; bobs, $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4.25@$4.75; common Westerns, $3.50; city dressed veals, 9@12c lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.62½; culls, $4. HOGS—$4.10@$4.40 100 lb.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Elizabeth Rauterhaus.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Jarvis vs. Donegan—Frank M. Holahan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Frederick A. Schultz vs. Henry Kluhsmeier—James R. Angel. Edward Kent vs. William Calhoun—Henry R. Waite.

PENSION REPORT APPENDIX.

Pawning of Certificates a Growing Evil—Money Improperly Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An appendix to the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions has been made public. It contains statistics in regard to the work of the office. Reports from the various divisions of the bureau are also incorporated.

It is stated that the pawning or pledging of pension certificates is a growing evil, and some stringent measure should be adopted to reach the offense, and, if possible, to effectually stop it. It has been developed, by investigations made in several cases of this nature, that unscrupulous persons have accepted as security for money lent to needy pensioners their pension certificates and vouchers, charging them interest on the amounts so loaned ranging from 5 to 50 per cent. per month. This practice is not confined to any one place, but it is indulged in, to a greater or less extent, in most, if not all, of the principal cities throughout the country. The present law governing the pawning or pledging of pension certificates is inadequate to reach the offenders.

The sum of $4,221.52, improperly obtained under pension claims, was recovered by special examiners, and judgments were rendered in four civil suits, aggregating $11,416.22, although the money has not yet been recovered. This only represents a portion of the money returned, as reclamation on forged checks is made through the Treasury Department.

TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES.

Dr. Riccia Claims He Can Control the Oscillations of the Transmitter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Consul Gilbert sends from Liege, under a recent date, a letter from a professor of a San Francisco school of engineering, who has been investigating inventions in wireless telegraphy. The professor refers to the system of Dr. Della Riccia, connected with the Montefiore Institute of Electricity, at Liege. Dr. Riccia has made improvements on apparatus already in use, simplifying it and increasing its power, and claims that he can confine the oscillations of the transmitter to any special point, to the exclusion of all others.

In case of communication between war vessels or forts, the message could be transmitted to one alone; in case of fog at sea, the oscillations would not be limited. Dr. Riccia, it is said, can make the presence of a vessel known to another at a distance of thirty miles and telegraph real messages seven miles. The full text of the report has been transmitted to the War Department.

WAR REVENUE DECISIONS.

Accident Insurance Policies Must Be Stamped—Checks and Drafts of Ambassadors Are Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Acting Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue office has addressed to a travelers' insurance company a letter deciding a number of interesting points which have come up in connection with its business, as affected by the War Revenue act. In this letter the Acting Commissioner says in part:

"While to grant the concessions that have been asked by your company and others writing similar insurance might not result in bringing in less revenue, yet the form of return that you desire would be repugnant to the provisions relating to the manner of collecting revenue in the instances mentioned by you.

"The law specifically provides how the revenue shall be raised in these instances. It is by stamps, bought, affixed, and canceled. The instrument that is taxed should carry with it the evidence of the compliance with the law, and you have asked this office to allow you to make reports at stated periods and remit therewith the amount of stamp taxes required upon the instruments issued by you instead of stamping these instruments, because on account of the trifling amount of the premium in each case (i. e., railroad ticket insurance, policies issued with the sale of goods, &c.,) it would be extremely difficult and burdensome to stamp each and every instrument on issue.

"This office is of opinion, and so holds, that this concession asked, viz., 'of reporting at one end of specific periods,' cannot be granted. Where the instrument is subject to a definite tax that can be determined at its issue it must have affixed and canceled the stamp that the law requires, be it large or small. This decision is reached after careful consideration in reference to the multitudinous effects that a contrary decision might produce."

The Commissioner has held that checks and drafts of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps residing in this country are exempt from tax when made in the course of the conduct of their business or in connection with expenses incidental to their residence here as diplomatic agents. If, however, they become property owners or engage in business, then the papers which are subject to tax that may be made in connection with such ownership of property or in carrying on business should be taxed.

This ruling is made not because of any positive or general law on the subject, but upon the ground that it is a courtesy due from one nation to another. Under Article III. of the Consular Convention between the United States and Germany Consular officers of that country and their Chancellors and Secretaries are exempt from all direct, personal, or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether Federal, State, or municipal, unless they become owners of property in the United States or engage in commerce.

The Commissioner has also decided that bowling alleys belonging to a gymnasium attached to a college and used exclusively by students are not subject to the special tax imposed by the War Revenue act.

OUR COMMERCE WITH ENGLAND

Imports from the United Kingdom Decreased, While Exports to Great Britain Have Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The fact that British imports into the United States have fallen off greatly in the past year, while American exports to Great Britain have greatly increased, has been announced from time to time during the year, but the full year's figures, just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, bring to the surface some interesting details not heretofore published.

These show that while the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom have increased 12 per cent., the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off 35 per cent. The exports from the United States to the United Kingdom during the past year were, in round numbers, five times as much as the imports from the United Kingdom, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics being: Imports from the United Kingdom, $109,138,365; exports to the United Kingdom, $540,860,152.

The details of the reduction in our imports and increase in exports in our commerce with the United Kingdom are shown in some figures reproduced by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from the "Official Reports of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," which show the exports of principal articles from the United Kingdom to the United States and her imports of principal articles from the United States in the year ended June 30, 1898, compared with those of 1897 and 1896.

The following table gives the more important of these articles, the values being stated in pounds sterling:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Beer and ale	175,943	165,396	135,994
Spirits	104,444	180,493	102,693
Wool	468,174	955,405	566,705
Cotton piece goods, all kinds	1,468,422	1,594,829	1,159,507
Jute manufactures	1,074,361	1,441,772	751,496
Linen manufactures	2,068,881	2,230,090	1,423,812
Silk, thrown, twist, yarn	133,414	105,586	181,190
Woolen and worsted yarn	93,058	79,014	20,111
Woolen tissues	1,497,966	1,226,781	217,861
Worsted tissues	3,971,900	2,750,982	826,849
Hardware and cutlery	192,743	189,161	84,387
Pig iron	316,649	80,472	113,345
Tin plates and sheets	1,991,527	1,163,864	787,134
Steel, unwrought	351,437	265,061	257,277
Textile machinery	594,380	248,445	264,075
Alkali	653,823	525,735	238,396
Cement	198,557	121,629	93,892
Earthenware and chinaware	893,130	742,471	513,563
Skins and furs	717,920	584,064	668,558

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cattle	6,212,679	6,847,472	7,008,647
Wheat	8,283,179	11,408,761	14,985,337
Wheat, meal and flour	5,623,610	6,735,971	9,801,640
Oats	404,064	1,494,479	2,466,188
Indian corn	4,632,798	6,082,169	7,730,220
Bacon	4,168,317	4,643,744	6,151,942
Beef, fresh	3,732,140	4,420,474	4,816,393
Hams	2,691,059	3,118,067	3,649,895
Cheese	1,076,983	1,210,618	1,826,363
Lard	2,478,732	1,890,558	2,582,214
Copper, unwrought	868,585	1,638,829	1,689,660
Cotton, raw	21,378,565	28,340,805	25,548,118
Tallow and stearine	253,207	293,786	452,702
Wood and timber	1,603,455	2,020,300	2,252,243
Leather	2,998,386	2,694,810	2,964,272
Horses	468,070	704,302	809,233

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Sale of War Bonds Brings the Total to $232,394,394.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Another gain in the Treasury gold to-day of $2,399,603 brings the total net gold up to $232,394,394. Considerable of the increase is due to the payments for the new war bonds, and further additions from the same cause will result.

With a view to disbursing some of the yellow metal, the Secretary of the Treasury has offered to redeem the $14,000,000 odd currency 6s, due at the first of the new year, and to anticipate the October interest on the 4 per cents. If the latter offer is taken advantage of, it will absorb about $5,500,000, which, with the whole outstanding issue of currency 6s redeemed, would require nearly $20,000,000. Some of the 6s already have been presented for redemption, but enough data is not yet available at the department to indicate whether the holders generally will be willing in advance to part with their bonds which pay a good rate of interest.

Some demand from the West and Southwest for currency necessary in the shipment of crops is apparent, and recently $400,000 in paper has been sent to New Orleans, $800,000 to Chicago, and smaller amounts to various Southwestern points.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: East Stamburg, Moses Hurlbut; Nineveh Junction, G. A. Johnson; South Schroon, Laura Sherman.

BOARDERS WANTED.

65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Large, handsome second floor; parlor dining room; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN REFINED FAMILY. 605 Madison Av., near 57th St.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1898, at 3 P. M., on premises, country seat of the late Robert George Remsen, situated west side of Ocean Av, Bay Shore, Long Island. For particulars, apply to Estate ROBERT GEO. REMSEN, 115 Broadway, New York; or W. W. HULSE, Bay Shore, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126-128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servant's toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every
MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Superintendent on Premises.

A.—FROM OCTOBER 1ST.
LORING.
Entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.—Six and seven large, light rooms and bath; hot-water supply; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated, hot-water supply.
CARLOS, 230 WEST 76TH ST.
Southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th.

THE CHELSEA.
222 WEST 23D ST.
A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new, modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES!! Families seeking a central and quiet location should visit The Chelsea before deciding where to live.
Private and public restaurants on office floor.
Address THE CHELSEA,
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
200 WEST 107TH ST.
Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, private halls, separate dumb waiters, dining rooms and parlors extra large; hall boy service; will be leased to desirable tenants at reasonable rents; on premises, or,
HALL J. HOW & CO.,
234 West 116th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
128-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

ELEGANT single flats, 58 to 66 East 96th St.; wide street and entrance to Park; seven extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35 to $45.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LARGE LINE WEST SIDE HOUSES AND flats; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.
Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water, and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
Boulevard and 63rd Street, New York City
A MODERN FIRE-PROOF FAMILY HOTEL of the first class, conducted on the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
for the accommodation of those who want the BEST at reasonable cost.
NOTED FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city. Write for our book "THE EMPIRE ILLUSTRATED," and for rates and other particulars,
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.
Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.
CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SEPTEMBER
AT
UNITED STATES
HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season.
Full service maintained.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN AMERICA.
Write for terms. GAGE & PERRY.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

HOTEL RENARD, S. W. COR. 81ST ST., COlumbus Av.—Furnished rooms, with bath; for gentlemen only; $2.50 to $8.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00, (except Sun.) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40, (except Sun.) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Coney Island J. C. Races.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST, E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40c.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:10, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:00 P. M.; 12:00 midnight. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE, 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 6.04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK
Leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M.; 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

SUNDAY
EXCURSION.
MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.
AND SWITCHBACK.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled zoological garden, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bakes. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 9.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.
Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, SEPT. 11,
From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St, at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table D'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; highest personal recommendations; thoroughly experienced; stylish, skillful driver; expert rider; temperate, painstaking, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Hugh, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER, &c.—As plain gardener; care of any property; furnace, horse, or cow; good caretaker; country preferred. good references. M. J., Box 333, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By married couple; German; 30-25; no children; man gardener, coachman, or butler; wife good cook, &c.; best reference. William Smith, Oceanic, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

DRUG CLERK.—Junior; 5 years experience; willing to work for board; college privileges; best references. C. A. Sexton, Box 211 Times Office.

ELECTRICIAN.—By an American, twenty-one years old, having served five years in the United States Navy and received an honorable discharge as electrician, second class, where he can make himself useful and work his way up; has a common school education; is industrious and does not drink; would not object to go to any part of this country, but would prefer the West. Field, Box 198, Times Office.

WELL-EDUCATED MAN OF 39, (MARRIED,) having had long experience in financial circles, desires position of responsibility in reliable banking house or corporation. Address E. McH. T., Box 197 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A neat young woman for the country to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; all conveniences; small family; wages, $14 per month. A. B., Box 208 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY'S CASE

Company Has Until Next Wednesday to Make Good Its Impaired Assets.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, who gave a hearing in Chambers yesterday on the application of Insurance Commissioner Betts for the appointment of a receiver for the Connecticut Indemnity Association, announced his decision this morning. He will grant the company until 10 A. M. next Wednesday to make good its impaired assets, and if by that time there has not been sufficient capital raised to make the assets equal to the liabilities, a receiver undoubtedly will be appointed.

The figures presented by Judge Baldwin were: liabilities, $211,750; assets, $120,892, leaving a deficit of $90,858, to be raised in cash by next Wednesday.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance on the property of Max Stiner & Co., 86 Vesey Street, which was badly damaged by fire late Thursday afternoon, was distributed as follows: On Stock—Scottish Union and National, $8,000; German-American, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Royal, $2,500. On Fixtures—Pacific, $2,500.

A meeting of the Insurance Brokers' Association has been informally announced for Sept. 21, the day following the proposed conference of managers for the better adjustment of local rates. It was said yesterday, however, that it would be difficult to obtain a quorum for a brokers' meeting, unless the companies should unexpectedly take a definite step toward a compact on the previous day.

W. D. Dean of Atlanta, Ga., Southern general agent of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany and President of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, arrived in town yesterday. He declined to say anything in regard to the difficulties existing between the Kentucky and Tennessee Board and the Memphis Insurance Exchange until notified of the attitude of the Western Union, which has been in session at Niagara Falls this week.

President George P. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, when asked yesterday in regard to the report that the license of the company's Kansas State agent had been revoked by Superintendent McNall for using the Clarkson rate book, declined to make any statement as to whether the company would take any action, because the matter was within the jurisdiction of Eugene Harbeck of Chicago, the Western manager of the company. He said, however, that, while the dispatch of yesterday morning stated that McNall had asked the company to explain, no request for explanation had as yet been received.

Judge C. E. Foote, the Special Deputy Examiner of the Kansas Insurance Department, who examined several foreign fire insurance companies in this city last Winter, has returned, and is now engaged in examining the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. He will follow the course taken by him in regard to the Commercial Union, the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the Royal, which consisted of a cursory examination of the invested securities of the companies and their methods of paying loss claims, and the filing of the usual bills for expenses. The Judge had nothing to say yesterday as to his plans, after completing his investigation of the North British.

Secretary E. G. Snow, Jr., of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, said yesterday that the work of securing signatures to the new agreement was progressing favorably. This agreement differs from the last only in the absence of any stipulation to the effect that 95 per cent. of the companies operating in the suburban field must sign to render it effective. It will come before the companies for formal approval Oct. 11, and it is not believed that the subject will be acted upon in any manner at the semi-annual meeting of the association, Sept. 13. The weakness of the association has not been due to outside competition in any large measure, but rather to the existence of "excepted companies." Certain managers have persistently declined to recognize all of the conditions of the present company as obligatory upon them. The value of the new agreement is found in the fact that the managers are signing it upon the assurance that no conditional signatures will be accepted.

The rate conference of fire insurance men, which will be held Sept. 20, has become the chief topic of discussion in the different offices. There was much speculation yesterday as to the import of President Irvin's informal visit to this city Thursday. An English manager said the advocates of reorganization, who include most of the agency managers among their number, could scarcely hope for success, unless they were prepared for three things—the rating of every risk in the metropolitan district, the establishment of a uniform rate of brokerage commission, and a system of regulating the branch offices, which would amount to their practical abolition. These same conditions have been urged by so many managers lately that they really constitute a demand on the part of an element whose consent is essential to the formation of any agreement. The condition in regard to the branch offices is the only one which has so far excited much opposition, and its realization would be a difficult matter. Many underwriters state frankly that they agree with the statement of Vice President John G. Washburn of the Home Insurance Company that the time is not ripe for a tariff association. The supporters of Mr. Irvin's proposition are working very hard to secure general co-operation, and may accomplish more in the way of stable rates than is now anticipated.

INSTRUCTION.

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Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.
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Year book on request.
In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898. —Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s10-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
au20-1aw6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James H. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 19th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles [Seal.] H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898. Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.

Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

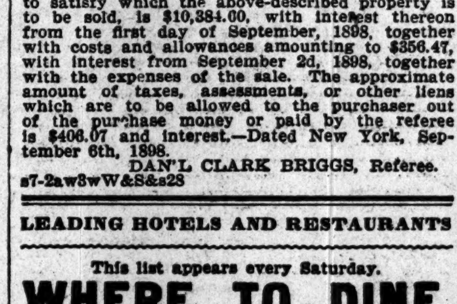
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORE LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.00, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.
s7-2aw3wW&S&s28

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Grenner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St.........Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; alc. tdh. 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier......9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Nov. 3, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM	Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM	Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Rhynland.....Sept. 17	*Pennland.........Oct. 1
*Belgenland.....Sept. 24	*Rhynland.........Oct. 15

Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Westernland.....Sept. 14	Noordland.......Sept. 28
†Kensington.....Sept. 21	Friesland.........Oct. 5

†Second Cabin to London $42.50. Antwerp $46.00. Paris $50.00.
*†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon	Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon	Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon	Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 5:30 A.M.	Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA	September 10
MANITOU	September 24
MARQUETTE	October 1
MENOMINEE	October 8

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM	Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM
Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM	Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM
Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM	Aurania, Oct. 4, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.

COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu	Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu	Oct. 29, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, *4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:50 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. Daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only.) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

ACTION OF INDEPENDENTS

The Movement for the Nomination of Col. Roosevelt Takes Definite Form.

COMMITTEE SELECTS TICKET

The Names of Oren E. Wilson, Thomas E. Kinney, Edmund H. Titchener, Frederick W. Hinrichs, and George E. Waring, Jr., Follow that of Roosevelt.

The movement for the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of the Independents of the State for Governor, took definite form last night, when the men who have been agitating it met at the City Club and, after conference, gave to the press the following statement:

"A committee, as is known, has been in session for a month preparing an independent State ticket. Mr. Roosevelt's magnificent record makes him the natural candidate for Governor. We need not describe Theodore Roosevelt. Our reasons for nominating him are plain. We think that the evils of our public life can be traced to the exclusive control over nominations by the party bosses and their creatures. While Roosevelt is a party man, he is one in whom the masses of the people of both parties feel a confidence amounting to devotion, and who in his person represents independence and reform.

"There is nothing which his mind sees as evil that he would not expose as readily in his own party as in that of his opponents. To have such a man for Governor, with the experience in administration which he possesses, would be of incalculable benefit to the State.

"The feeling for Roosevelt and the desire for him is universal, and has been growing so uncontrolably strong that we feel we shall be doing a public service by giving the people a chance to vote for him for Governor.

"We do not know that he will decide to be a candidate in this election. We do not know that when nominated by us, in case he should be opposed by the regular Republican organization, he would find it his duty to run. We expect him to be free to deal with that situation, if it ever arises, with absolute deliberation. But our own duty is clear.

"It would be idle to conceal the deeper reasons which compel us to this movement and suggest its leading candidate. The whole United States has recently had a terrible illustration of the evils which flow from the maladministration of public affairs under the spoils system. The results of corruption can generally be measured in dollars and cents or in moral degradation. This time we have seen these results as death and disease.

Reality of Ill-Government.

"That wave of public compassion which led to the instant removal of the troops from Santiago, where they seemed about to perish needlessly and by the thousand, and gave the men back to their families and their country, has recalled to the American people the reality of ill-government.

"It is enough to point out that the administrative system which led to those results is the same system upon which both National parties rely—that is to say, the use of office for the enrichment of a ring.

"We have completed our ticket for the lesser State offices, with the exception of one name. It is as follows:

"For Governor—Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay.

"For Lieutenant Governor— ——.

"For Secretary of State—Oren E. Wilson of Albany.

"For Controller—Thomas E. Kinney of Utica.

"For State Treasurer—Edmund H. Titchener of Binghamton.

"For Attorney General—Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn.

"For State Engineer—George E. Waring, Jr., of New York.

"All of these men are tried and sturdy opponents of the boss system in politics, and are well known throughout the State for their individual records.

"No attention whatever has been paid to the political leanings of these candidates, except that we have avoided choosing all from the same party. The men from New York and Brooklyn—George E. Waring and Fred W. Hinrichs—need not be described here.

"Thomas E. Kinney, the present Mayor of Utica, has practically spent his life in fighting machine politics. In 1885 he was elected Mayor of Utica upon a citizens' ticket against both political parties. In 1886 he was renominated by the Democrats and elected. In 1887 he was nominated and indorsed by both parties, and no candidate ran against him. He ran three times for State Senator against Coggeshall, being defeated every time. In 1897 he was nominated by the citizens' movement, and indorsed by the Republicans and elected. He immediately removed the Chief of Police for refusing to take action in a matter which involved the Republican machine, and after months of litigation he has been sustained by the courts. In all that makes for decency in politics he is the first citizen of Utica.

"Oren E. Wilson of Albany was elected Mayor on a citizens' ticket, and gave an upright and non-partisan administration. He is identified with the fight against the machines in Albany.

"Edmund H. Titchener of Binghamton is a well-known business man of noted integrity, and has been for many years an opponent of the machines of both parties.

Want No Machine Men.

"It has been our endeavor to get candidates who have broken all ties with the machines that corruptly control their party organization.

"The committee which has had this matter in charge will prepare the certificates to be signed by 6,000 in the State and at least 50 in each county.

"We call upon all independent citizens and associations to aid us in securing the necessary signatures to the certificates in the respective counties and in conducting the campaign for the ticket. We conceive that it would be a calamity to the State if our independent citizens should be unable in this election to cast a vote for Theodore Roosevelt without at the same time indorsing a machine.

"The committee to fill vacancies will consist of men from all parts of the State; among them, John G. Milburn, Ansley Wilcox, Edward R. Rice, W. M. Brundridge, Theodore Bacon, Simeon Holroyd, Clarence A. Barbour, Paul Fuller, Boudinot Keith, A. S. Haight, and others.

"We need money at once, and prefer to raise it by public popular subscription, even in small sums, than by an appeal to individuals for large contributions. The clerical labors will be large, and must be paid for, but we do not intend to pay any persons for speaking or for political work. The campaign must be conducted by those who take part in it as a sacrifice and for the sake of the cause. Subscriptions may be sent to A. S. Haight, Treasurer, 49 Leonard Street, New York City.

"We invite correspondence and co-operation.

"PAUL FULLER, Chairman.

"BOUDINOT KEITH, Secretary, 111 Broadway."

Those at the Conference.

Among those who were present at the conference from which this address was given out, were John De Witt Warner, John J. Chapman, Isaac H. Klein, Paul Fuller, and Assemblyman Alfred F. Seligsberg and Perez N. Stewart. It was explained that the address had been prepared after consultation with representatives of the independent sentiment in all sections of the State, and that the ticket had been made up after full conference of the various elements represented in the movement.

The work of sending out petitions to be signed by not less than 50 voters in every county will begin early next week, and the projectors of the movement have no doubt that the necessary 6,000 names can be easily secured.

The name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor was left blank, because it is the desire of the committee to nominate William Cary Sanger of Oneida for that position in case he can secure his release from the volunteer army in time to accept.

The consent of all the candidates named on the Independent ticket, it is understood, has been secured in advance, with the exception of that of the head of the ticket. Concerning Col. Roosevelt's attitude, Isaac H. Klein, who visited the Colonel soon after his return from Santiago, with a view to sounding him on the subject, said that they had no assurance that Col. Roosevelt would accept the nomination.

Not Prepared to Say.

"The impression I got from my conversation with the Colonel," said Mr. Klein, "was that, having so lately returned to this country and being unfamiliar with present conditions, he was not yet prepared to say whether he ought to accept a nomination coming from any source in hostility to the regular party organization to which he belonged." The independent committee, Mr. Klein said, would do nothing to embarrass Col. Roosevelt or to prevent his receiving the regular Republican nomination.

County Chairman Quigg said: "Col. Roosevelt is my candidate for Governor. I am for him, and as far as I am personally concerned, as his friend, I would like to see him get as many nominations as possible—the more the better—either before or after his nomination by the Republican Convention.

"His nomination by the independents certainly would not cause him to be thrown overboard by those who are now advocating his choice by the Republican organization. Everybody knows that Col. Roosevelt, if elected, will be nothing more nor less than Governor, and I should be glad to see every party or faction that wants him elected because he would be Governor in reality, nominate him as their candidate."

This view was generally coincided in by the Platt Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The action of the independents would have no effect, they said, on the course of the regular organization.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT CLUB.

Republicans There Vote Solidly in Favor of Col. Roosevelt's Candidacy—Mr. Bidwell Talks.

The regular meeting of the Republican Association in the Nineteenth Assembly District last night was presided over by George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York, President of the association, and leader of the district. The meeting was held at 163 Western Boulevard, the regular meeting place of the association.

Ex-Police Justice Taintor presented the following resolutions, indorsing Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor:

"The Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, appreciating the bearing which the impending election must have upon the decision of grave National issues arising out of the recent successful war for the overthrow of Spanish dominion upon this continent, anxious that the action of the people of this State shall uphold the hands of the President, and wishing to secure to the State of New York an administration which shall be distinguished for the purity and intelligence with which it is conducted, respectfully recommend to the Republican State Convention the nomination for Governor of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

"In his career the true American spirit has found constant expression. Honest and fearless as a legislator, just and intelligent in executive office, daring and successful as a soldier, his nomination will appeal to the people and will give assurance of undoubted victory."

George R. Bidwell made the speech of the evening. He said that under the conditions and circumstances now confronting the Republicans of New York Col. Theodore Roosevelt was their logical candidate. He spoke as follows:

"I believe that Gov. Black has made an admirable executive. He, of course, has made errors during his term, but they have been errors of judgment. In the course of a Gubernatorial term a man is liable to make many mistakes. Gov. Black has made many. He has made some enemies. Still, he has a great many friends. Under ordinary circumstances, he would be the logical candidate for re-election, but changes have taken places—changes which affect the Nation. The great State of New York is a part of the Nation.

"I don't for a moment think that Col. Roosevelt will make a better Governor than Gov. Black, nor do I believe that he is a man of more intelligence or greater ability, but, under the circumstances, it is well that we should defer to popular feeling and nominate Col. Roosevelt. Gov. Black is simply a victim of circumstances."

Ex-Police Justice Taintor also spoke upon the resolutions, which were seconded by John C. Coleman. The vote upon the adoption of the resolutions was unanimous.

NEW AMSTERDAM CLUB ACTS.

Resolutions in Support of Col. Roosevelt Are Adopted Unanimously.

The members of the New Amsterdam Republican Club met at their clubhouse, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, last night, in response to a written notice sent to them by John Stewart, President, and Ambrose Fowler, Corresponding Secretary, on Tuesday, in which it was announced that resolutions would be presented advocating the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor by the Republican Convention.

There was a large attendance and Louis A. Lehmaier moved the adoption of the following resolutions, which motion was seconded by William Bennett:

Whereas, Since the election of William McKinley in 1896, this country has entered upon an era of prosperity, which bids fair to become permanent under Republican rule, but which will undoubtedly change to adversity in case of the election of a Free Silver Democratic Congress this Fall, and

Whereas, It is therefore absolutely imperative that the State of New York should send to Washington a Republican Senator and Republican Congressman to uphold the sound financial policy of our President, William McKinley, and our Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, and

Whereas, The larger the vote is which is cast for head of the Republican ticket, the candidate for Governor, the larger will be the number of Republican Congressmen, State Senators, and Assemblymen elected;

Therefore be it Resolved, That in the person of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican Party has an available candidate for Governor, who will sweep the State by an unprecedented majority, and a candidate also, who by his course in the past gives absolute assurance that he will make an ideal Governor—just, able, and fearless.

Be it further Resolved, That Theodore Roosevelt should be nominated by the Republican State Convention as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor, and this club hereby requests and urges the delegates to the State Convention from the Twenty-first Assembly District of New York City, its representatives, to work for and vote for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for Governor.

Speaking upon the resolutions, Louis A. Lehmaier said:

"I believe that Theodore Roosevelt is the strongest man that the Republican Party in this State can put in nomination for Governor. He knows the needs of the people; he has a good record as a legislator; he has shown his courage as a soldier, his unselfishness in resigning his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his bravery at the front of the Rough Riders in their gallant charges in Cuba.

"This is particularly a time when we want the strongest man. With Theodore Roosevelt at the head of our ticket we will have the largest majority ever given a Republican ticket in this State. I know of no more popular, capable, nor deserving man in the Republican Party of the State of New York than Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

These remarks were received with cheers and tumultuous applause. Several others then spoke in favor of the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt. Among them were William Bennett, Frank Langley, Philip Bloch, and William H. Irving. Mr. Irving said:

"There are over 200 members of this club. There is only one holding an office—State Senator John Ford. The members of this club represent a good element—not office-seekers nor strikers, nor men who are in the habit of feeding at the public crib. We want no offices. We want good government, and above all a Republican Governor elected at the next election. By nominating Col. Theodore Roosevelt we are certain of victory."

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. Then there was more cheering.

Louis A. Lehmaier, after the meeting had ended, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Fully 175 of our 200 active members are opposed to Thomas C. Platt. The Republicans of this district have been for considerable time getting their thoughts and instructions from Platt via Zuigg and via Abraham Gruber. They have done that long enough. They are going to nominate Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor now whether Thomas C. Platt likes it or not."

Central Club for Roosevelt.

At the meeting of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District Surveyor Silas C. Croft introduced resolutions advocating the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. They were unanimously adopted. The Thirty-fifth District has nine delegates to the State Convention.

Rough Riders May Stump the State.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 9.—A number of the officers who have served under Col. Roosevelt have offered to stump the State for him if he is nominated for Governor. Col. Roosevelt has given them no other answer than to ask them to wait until he is nominated.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is a truism concerning stitches in the breast and lungs. The mending medicine is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

BLACK GAINS FROM PLATT

The Governor's Fight for Renomination Strengthened by Defections in This City.

LAUTERBACH TO LEAD REVOLT

His Friends Say that the Senator's Trusted Lieutenant Will Stick to the Governor—Mr. Lauterbach Refuses to Talk.

The developments of yesterday in the political situation indicated to outside observers that the fight which Gov. Black is making for renomination is going to be far more formidable than anybody in this vicinity expected. There is no longer any doubt that the Governor is in the race to stay, and that he believes he will be nominated in spite of the effort of Senator Platt to turn him down.

What is more important, it is now certain that this belief is shared by some of the shrewdest politicians in the regular organization in this city—men who have always stood close to Mr. Platt, but who are preparing to do all in their power to have the Governor renominated in opposition to the Senator's well-known wishes. This is construed to mean not only a fierce fight for the control of the delegates to the State Convention in every county in the State, including New York, but also a wide split in the local Republican organization.

The nature and proportions of this split were indicated when, after a conference of Republican district leaders friendly to Gov. Black's candidacy, held in this city yesterday, it was asserted with confidence that twenty of the Assembly district leaders in New York County are ready to break away from the control of Chairman Quigg and vote and work for the Governor's renomination in spite of Platt's orders to boom Roosevelt. Among the men who are counted on to take part in this break are Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson and Edmund L. Palmer, Port Warden John H. Gunner, Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District, and Frank Bulkley.

The return of Edward Lauterbach from his visit to Gov. Black at Albany yesterday put a new phase on the situation. Mr. Lauterbach has long been one of Senator Platt's trusted lieutenants. He is at the same time a warm friend of Gov. Black and has consistently advocated the Governor's renomination since the issue was first sprung. When he went to Albany on Thursday to confer with the Governor, there was no concealment of the fact that the subject of their talk was to be the Chief Executive's race for renomination. Before he returned half a dozen rumors of the purport of the conference had preceded him, some to the effect that he had sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Governor to retire from the race; others that he had consulted with the Black managers with a view to establishing headquarters in the Governor's interest here.

Mr. Lauterbach Not Talking.

Mr. Lauterbach himself had nothing to say of his visit to Albany, further than to dismiss all these rumors as absurd. Concerning what passed between him and Gov. Black, he cultivated a silence the quality of whose eloquence was striking.

Nevertheless, the friends of Mr. Lauterbach that talked with him during the day came away convinced of several things that they construed as having an important bearing on the situation. Among them were these:

That Gov. Black will continue as a candidate for renomination until the convention makes its choice.

That Mr. Lauterbach is for the Governor now and purposes to stand by him until he is renominated or defeated.

That the Governor believes he has a good fighting chance, and that Mr. Lauterbach agrees with him.

Mr. Lauterbach is not regarded as a man who would go into a fight of this kind on mere sentiment. The fact that he has decided to enter the fight has caused some of the Platt leaders to prick up their ears and to abate somewhat the ardor of their protestations that Mr. Platt's candidate—whom they now believe to be Col. Roosevelt—will be nominated by acclamation. While admitting that the Black people must have made a strong showing to Mr. Lauterbach to induce him to believe that the Governor could be renominated, they insisted that Mr. Lauterbach, for once, had been deceived, and that Senator Platt would control the State Convention completely and beyond question.

Mr. Lauterbach's espousal of Gov. Black's cause will bring him into conflict with his successor in the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, Lemuel Ely Quigg. No love is lost between the two men, and some of those who have searched for a motive for Mr. Lauterbach's adherence to the Black cause profess to believe that it is owing to his desire to have Mr. Quigg turned down. Mr. Quigg is the original Roosevelt man among the organization leaders. He has boomed the Colonel of the Rough Riders early and late, and he has not hesitated to claim him as his candidate. If Mr. Lauterbach sets out to capture delegates for Gov. Black in New York itself, a hot and bitter fight is predicted between him and the County Chairman.

Deride the Black Invasion.

The Platt men yesterday made light of the effort of the Black managers to invade New York County, even with the active aid and co-operation of Edward Lauterbach. The claim was made that Gov. Black could under no circumstances secure more than twelve delegates in New York County, meaning those from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Districts, which are controlled by the Brookfield Republicans. In the entire New York territory, including Kings County, it was asserted that the Governor's people could not count on more than twenty-five votes being cast against Mr. Platt's candidate. Friends of Mr. Lauterbach predict that he will capture half of the local delegation.

As to the Black strength in the State, the Platt leaders differ. Mr. Quigg said in Washington Thursday that it would not exceed 100 votes in the convention. Chairman Barnes of the State Executive Committee allows the Governor "upwards of 200."

Among Mr. Lauterbach's callers on his return from Albany yesterday was W. M. K. Olcott, who saw the Governor the day before Mr. Lauterbach did, and who is believed to be scheduled for the Attorney Generalship on the Black ticket. The politicians were inclined to put two and two together, and to reason that Judge Olcott will be found working with Edward Lauterbach for Black delegates from New York County. A Platt leader who stands close to the top insisted yesterday that neither Mr. Lauterbach nor Judge Olcott could control any votes except their own, but the Black men simply smile at this and say "Wait and see."

All of which is taken to mean that Senator Platt has the fight of his life on his hands and that the last vestige of hope of harmony in the Republican ranks has disappeared.

WOODRUFF IS FOR BLACK.

He States This Positively After a Talk with the Governor in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff came here to-day to attend a meeting of the Forest Preserve Board. He called on Gov. Black early, and then lost no time in telling the newspaper reporters that he had not given up the idea of a renomination, and, despite the stories to the contrary, intended to support Gov. Black in his canvass.

One of the first men he met after reaching here was Superintendent Aldridge, and together they went to the Executive Chamber. While they were there Charles S. Francis of Troy was brought in for a while.

In his talk with the reporters, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I am, as I have been at all times, with Gov. Black, and will use all my influence and persistent endeavors to secure for him as many delegates as possible from Kings County.

"And perhaps we may surprise some one," Mr. Woodruff added with emphasis.

Mr. Woodruff left for his camp in the North Woods at midnight, intending to make a short stay there and then return to Brooklyn to take up the fight for delegates, continuing it to the day of the convention.

Among the Governor's other callers were Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican organization, and Walter Atterbury of the Executive Committee. They declared that they were not only back of Mr. Woodruff in all his pledges, but were for Gov. Black as well, and would do all they could for him with the Kings County delegates.

Senator John Raines, fresh from Ontario, and Senator Hobart Krum, from the hop fields of Schoharie, paid their respects to the Governor and pledged their support to him. They have heretofore been stanch supporters of Platt.

Mr. Raines said he had heard it was a part of Mr. Platt's plan to place Timothy E. Ellsworth on the Roosevelt ticket for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Platt, he said, wants Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego for a leader on the floor of the Senate, and the only way to bring this about is to get Ellsworth out of the way. Mr. Raines said Mr. Platt acknowledges that Mr. Ellsworth was a decided failure as leader. The idea of disposing of Ellsworth, who at first was talked of for Controller, is not a new question with Mr. Platt.

ELECTION OFFICERS EXEMPT.

Employes in Metropolitan Districts Need Not Undergo Civil Service Examinations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Gov. Black has approved a resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission which places all the employes of the State Superintendents of Election for the metropolitan election districts in the class which is exempt from civil service examination.

This resolution practically only affects Superintendent McCullagh's chief deputy, chief clerk, and stenographer, because the provisions of the law calling for the appointment of the 600 special deputies provides that they shall be nominated by political parties, and that provision makes it impracticable to subject them to civil service examination.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Their Party Organization Is Discontinued by the State Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—Gold Democrats of this State no longer have a party organization. The State Committee met this afternoon, and after discussing the matter found that the consensus of opinion was that the organization should be discontinued, following the example of Gold Democrats in numerous other States this year.

Resolutions which take the ground that the silver issue is dead, so far as this State is concerned at any rate, and that the National Democratic Party organized for the defense of the gold monetary standard among Democrats no longer has a reason for continuing in existence, were adopted.

Colorado Conventions May Fuse.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 9.—The probabilities to-night seem to point to a fusion of Democrats, Populists, and the Teller branch of the Silver Republicans. At 8 o'clock this evening the conventions met, and several fusion committees reported that satisfactory progress was being made toward a tripartite fusion, and that they hoped to be able to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Adjournment was then taken till that hour.

Fusion Agreement in Washington.

ELLENSBURG, Washington, Sept. 9.—The Populist State Convention to-day conceded the demand of the Democrats for one Supreme Court Judge and a fusion agreement was reached. The Populists nominated B. F. Hauton of Tacoma as their candidate for Supreme Court Judge. James Hamilton Lewis was renominated for Congress by the Democrats and W. C. Jones by the Silver Republicans.

Utah Republicans for Free Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Chief Justice Zane was nominated for Supreme Judge and Alma E. Eldredge for Congress. The platform demands protection, bimetallism, and reciprocity, and says: "Independent of the action of any other Nation, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Hudson County (N. J.) Conventions.

The Hudson County Democratic Committee met at Jersey City last night and ordered the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held on Sept. 22. The primaries for delegates to the county and Congressional conventions will be held on Oct. 12.

No Fusion in Nevada.

RENO, Nevada, Sept. 9.—The Democratic Convention to-day rejected fusion with the Silver Party unanimously and will nominate a State ticket from Congressmen down.

BICYCLIST KILLED BY A CAR.

Bernard Klein Lost Control of His Wheel and Fell Under the Truck.

Bernard Klein, thirty-eight years old, a plumber, living with his wife and four young children at 610 Fifth Street, died yesterday afternoon in St. Mark's Hospital from the effects of injuries received a short time before by falling from his bicycle under a Second Avenue electric car, alongside of which he was riding.

According to the story of witnesses, the accident was due to Klein's inexperience or carelessness. Klein was riding north, alongside of another bicyclist, and appeared to be rather uncertain of himself. The other rider suddenly shot ahead, with the result that Klein seemed to become more unnerved.

Just as the electric car reached him, he swayed to the side of the track and struck against the side of the car, rolling under its body as he fell from the bicycle.

The wheels of the car, which was stopped almost instantly, did not pass over him, but his head and arms were caught in some of the machinery underneath.

Klein had been a bicycle rider but a comparatively short time. He bought the wheel for the purpose of saving money, which he would otherwise be compelled to pay out in car fare. The purchase was made against the protests of his wife, who declared that he would meet with some accident while riding.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM M. BROWN

The Landscape Painter Laid to Rest in Greenwood.

William M. Brown was buried on Thursday from his late home, 393 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. I. Southerton of the Baptist Temple. The burial was in the family plot at Greenwood.

Mr. Brown was born in Troy, N. Y., seventy years ago, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than forty years. He was famous as a landscape painter, and was one of the last of the veterans of the Hudson River school of artists. He was cotemporary with James M. Ward, William Hart, Kensett, and Wyant. His first great success was as a fruit painter, with the "Upset Basket of Peaches." This was bought by the art dealer William Schaus, now dead.

At that time chromo lithography was coming into notice, and Mr. Schaus, who purchased the painting for $2,000, made it the subject of a chromo, and realized a large amount of money from it. "Raspberries and Strawberries," "Wild Strawberries," "Apples," and other subjects from his brush were made famous by chromo lithography. Of late years Mr. Brown had done little in his profession because of an affection of the eyes. He leaves a widow and three children, Charles P. Brown, a dramatist; the Rev. Frank C. Brown, and Mrs. Ada J. Wilson.

Boy Hurts a Policeman.

Joseph F. Paspisthell, sixteen years old, living at 169 East Eighty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon undertook to get off a Broadway street car on the inner side of the track just as the car was nearing the Franklin Street crossing. The result was that he ran against Policeman Charles Hass, who guards that crossing, and both boy and officer fell to the ground with great force. Hass had one of his hands badly injured. The boy was not much hurt. Paspisthell was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where he was lectured and then allowed to go.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS DINE

More than One Hundred from All Over the State Gather at the Hoffman House.

SENATOR M'CARREN'S SPEECH

The Chairman of the Campaign Committee Outlines His Plan for Making a Winning Fight.

Over 100 Democratic editors from all parts of the State attended a dinner provided by the Democratic Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House last night. The object of the committee in inviting the editors to this affair was, as expressed by the Chairman, to learn their views regarding how the fight against the Republican Party should be conducted in this campaign, and to unite upon some plan of action.

It had been predicted by some of the political gossips that free silver would be in evidence at the gathering to an extent that would be painful to the men in charge of the campaign. There was not, however, a single expression in favor of indorsing the Chicago platform. There were many editors present who espoused the cause of free silver, but either they did not advocate or did not care to say publicly that they advocated its indorsement in this campaign, or they were ignored by Senator McCarren when he singled out the speakers.

The editors gathered in the Democratic headquarters on the third floor, and at 8:30 o'clock marched down stairs two by two to the big banquet room on the ground floor, where American flags were draped on the walls. As they appeared at the door the orchestra inside started to play, and Senator McCarren and W. R. Hearst, editor of The New York Journal, led the procession into the room.

Senator McCarren's Address.

The speechmaking began an hour and a half later. Senator McCarren, as the presiding officer, arose at the head of the long middle table and outlined the issues of the party.

"The Campaign Committee of the Democratic State Committee," he said, "desires to extend thanks to the members of the Democratic Editorial Association and the other Democratic editors who have appeared here this evening. The committee also desires to say that it was appointed by the State Committee to do a work that, in the opinion of the State Committee, was necessary as a preliminary to the success of the Democratic Party in the State of New York at the election next November. Since the appointment of the committee it has placed itself in communication with the men who represent the Democratic Party in the respective counties of the State. It has also conferred with the Democratic editors throughout the State, personally and by communication.

"As a result of its work thus far, it is enabled to say that the Democratic Party throughout the State gives every indication of healing its breaches, subordinating its factional differences, and uniting its forces, for the purpose of electing the candidates to be selected at the approaching State Convention. The purpose of this gathering is to bring together the Democratic editors of the State, in order to ascertain by personal contact and expression of opinion, what are the views of those who speak for the Democratic Party through the columns of their papers.

"It is not the intention of the committee to launch into a political tirade at this time. It would be regarded as bad taste to attempt to lay down a code of procedure or a method of campaigning for the Republican Party. The committee believes it can best serve the interests of the Democratic Party in this State by a full and clear presentation of the issues that have been made by the present Republican State Administration and the one immediately preceding it. While it is no part of the duty of the committee to anticipate the action of the Republican Party, the press of this State unmistakably confirms the suspicion that the Republican Party is about to perform a piece of political legerdemain. In exposing this deceit, the press can best emphasize its true function and illustrates its potency.

"The history of our country is replete with incidents that go to show the debt it owes to American journalism. I am not prepared to say that at all times the press as a whole has struggled for the attainment of that which ought to prevail in our country, but I am obliged to say that it has, with few exceptions, exerted itself in the direction that meant the perpetuity of our institutions.

"The record of the Republican Party in this State for the past four years is such a one as must call forth the unqualified condemnation of every citizen who favors honest government. From 1891 to 1895, inclusive, we had a Democratic Administration. During that time the affairs of the State were honestly and economically administered; the tax rate was reduced to a figure averaging for the four years about two dollars and two one-hundredths of a mill. From 1895 to 1898, inclusive, we will have had a Republican Administration. The affairs of the people were administered loosely and corruptly. The debt of the State increased, valuations were raised in round numbers about 490,000,000, and the tax rate will average for these four years about two dollars and sixty-seven one-hundredths of a mill.

"The increase in the tax rate, and the increase in the valuations were made necessary to meet the expenditures chargeable to the Republican Party in its desire to provide unnecessary places and sinecures for its followers, and appropriations to pay for contract work through which the State has been robbed. The canal scandal that is now occupying the minds of the people all over the State need not be reverted to at this time.

"The memorable canal revelation that distinguished the administration of Gov. Tilden was a trifling incident compared to the one that has been so clearly explained by the commission that has recently made its report. What is known as the Adirondack Reservation scandal is to a certain degree eclipsed for the moment. As we near the time for election, however, the people of this State will be called upon to pass judgment on the transactions growing out of that public theft, together with the treatment of our State militia.

Applause for War Heroes.

"The odious Raines law and Force bill are both measures that are regarded by a large percentage of the people of this State as calculated to visit injustice on communities because of their Democratic tendencies. These issues that I have referred to on behalf of the committee are the ones that the people of this State will be called upon to consider between now and election day, and they are not the only ones that should be exploited in this campaign. We admire the patriotism and military valor of Col. Roosevelt as we admire the patriotism and valor of every soldier and sailor who took part in the recent war.

"We have as great an admiration for the patriotism of the young Democrat of the Seventy-first Regiment or the young sailor in the navy who died at the gun, and whose names are now forgotten, as we have for the Republican Colonel who is fortunately alive. [Applause.] As partisans we claim credit for the Democratic Representatives in Congress who by their persistent advocacy of the Cuban cause precipitated the war. We think the Republican Congressmen who stood by them should receive the same commendation. We give to the Democratic citizens who contributed of their wealth to carry on the war, and sustain the Administration, the same praise we give to the Republican citizens who did the same thing. The Democratic share of the glory proceeding from the war is precisely the same as the Republican share.

"We have no desire to further arouse the indignation of the people by any reference on this occasion to the most disgraceful spectacle that has ever characterized a National or State Administration. We believe the scenes, the brutality, the barbarity witnessed at Camp Black, Camp Wikoff, Camp Thomas, and the other camps throughout the country will hardly ever fade from the memories of the present generation. We think that the treatment our soldiers received at the hands of incompetent and careless officials, whose existence was due to the political deal necessary to bring about the election of the present Chief Executive of this country, will be dealt with by the people in the proper way.

"Sufferings on the part of our soldiers who never left this country during the war, and that would bring expressions of sympathy from Gen. Weyler or Minister de Lome, in the opinion of the committee, will not be forgotten. 'But,'" said the Senator, "we believe these matters should not be lugged into a State campaign."

Everybody laughed, and the Senator, after pausing a moment and smiling dryly, continued:

"Nobody doubts the personal honesty of ex-Gov. Morton and Gov. Black. Prior to their respective nominations they were as estimable citizens as could be found in the State of New York, but they were elected by the Republican Party as the candidates of that party, and their administrations stand for everything the Republican Party desired. No candidate that may be named by the Republican Party this year would stand higher in the estimation of the people than these candidates stood at the time of their respective nominations. No candidate who may be nominated and elected by the Republican Party will be able to do any better as a representative of his party.

"For these reasons we believe it to be the duty of the press to proclaim that all Republican candidates look alike. We also believe it to be the duty of the press, and ask its co-operation to point out the guilt of the Republican Party. We ask the assistance of the press in apprehending the Republican Party now that it has been detected, and is about to drop the goods and run away from its record. [Applause.] We think that not only the Democratic papers but the independent papers and all other papers should assist in holding the Republican Party up, and in making it plead to the indictment before the bar of the people.

"We make this appeal to the press, realizing the extent to which it makes sentiment and molds thought. Its facility for reaching the home and resort of the voter is greater than any other method or kind of dissemination. At this juncture in the affairs of the Empire State we believe no agency can be more powerful in bringing to a just punishment a party that has betrayed its trust."

The Senator, after finishing his speech, called upon Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, who spoke significantly in regard to the Chicago platform.

"The foe we are to meet this Fall," he began, "is intrenched behind breastworks of gold, and we should meet it with swords of silver."

There was a burst of applause, but there were many present who remained silent, and Senator McCarren looked surprised.

"But I don't mean," explained the speaker, "that we should drag the silver issue into the campaign, for I say we ought not to." This statement was greeted with applause much louder and more enthusiastic than had been the first. "I am as good a friend of William J. Bryan as any man in this country, but I say this is not a time to drag in the National issue on which we fought in 1896. As to our Governor of the State, he stands to-day in a peculiar position. I challenged him to meet me on the rostrum in his own city to debate the money question, and he dared not respond. But I hope we will meet him at the ballot box next November, and there we will bury him deeper than he buried us in 1896.

"Let us stand by the State issues. I believed implicity in the National issues but I am willing to bury those things because I believe we have more important issues in the State. Let us go to the coming State Convention at Syracuse to bury the hatchet and our differences. If a lamb who has strayed away from the fold wishes to return, let us take him in. If we do all this we will roll up such a vote as has not been cast by the Democrats of the State in years and years."

Henry W. Bowes, Editor of The Bath Advocate, was the next speaker.

"I ran for Congress on a silver platform," he said, "and I was the worst-beaten man that ever ran in the district. We have plenty of State issues, and I am willing to forego the soreness of my defeat for the sake of winning the State. We are not electing National officers this year. The issues are right here. The question is, Can we find the men who can stand upon those issues—men who have stood by the party in good times and bad? If we find such men, we will win. If we do not, God help us!"

Roosevelt as a "Machine Man."

John A. Mason, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue and editor of The Harlem Reporter, said that in the gathering around him he saw an augury of success. "When there is complete harmony between the editors and those conducting the active work of the campaign," he said, "we cannot help but win." In speaking of Col. Roosevelt he said: "I can point to no man who has been more subservient to the commands of the Republican machine than he. He stands claiming to be the embodiment of independent sentiment, but there is nothing in his career that justifies such a claim. No Republican has been too bad to receive his support. No Democrat has been good enough to receive it."

Senator Thomas F. Grady, representing Tammany Hall, said:

"I prophesy the candidate will be a man who was and always will be a Democrat. I know the organization of this city desires nothing but Democratic success.

"I know the platform will embody the Democratic sentiment of the State, which is crystallizing every minute of the day—home rule, an honest Governor, who realizes that every dollar in the public treasury is stamped with the sweat of some wage earner of the State; equal laws; the greatest liberty for the people, consistent with public peace and order; the end of corporate power; the restoration of the cardinal principle of Democracy, that this is a government for the people and by the people, and from its success will come the welfare of the people."

Among the editors present were James C. Farrell, Albany Argus; ex-Congressman John M. Wiley, Buffalo Times; Fred W. Corson, Lockport Union-Sun; Fred Kessinger, Rome Sentinel; George E. Foster, Ithaca Democrat; Nelson G. Foshay, Highland Democrat; Henry Holland, Ogdensburg News; George F. Darrow, Ogdensburg Advance; John E. Kraft, Kingston Leader; G. G. Brownell, Kingston Call; S. H. Parker, Geneva Gazette; Michael McCabe, Haverstraw Times; W. S. Lawyer and George L. Lawyer, Binghamton Democrat; G. H. Loadwick, Amsterdam Sentinel; Herbert Huntington, Canandaigua Repository Messenger; Charles H. Buck, Glens Falls Messenger; Albert C. Lux, Clyde Herald; Frank P. Hulette and Thomas E. Warner, North Tonawanda Argus; W. A. H. Ely, Tarrytown Press-Record.

VIEWS OF THE EDITORS.

Confident that Their Party Is to Win a Great Victory.

Democrats who gathered at the Hoffman House last night predicted a great Democratic victory, and most of those who were seen expressed the opinion that the party would go united to the polls.

Editor Kelly of the Cattaraugus Union said: "The people up my way want silver pushed hard. We want a red-hot silver man for Governor. We will take off our coats and work for William Sulzer, if you fellows down here want him."

D. D. Frisbie of the Schoharie Republican and County Democrat said: "The Republicans will not win, even if Col. Roosevelt is nominated. It is a Democratic year."

Headquarters of Silver Democrats.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats of New York City has opened headquarters on the thirteenth floor of the Hudson Building, 32 Broadway. H. M. McDonald, Chairman, is in charge.

It's been a long Summer's play and now there's a Winter of work ahead—school; and it's not so very far ahead and he's not ready—he's "worn out."

Let us do the worrying; we've everything he wears—clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

Send us his measurements—we'll pick out the clothes; send them to you wherever you are, on approval; returnable at our expense if you don't like them. Or, better still, bring the boy into either of our stores.

No more Saturday half holidays—open until six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Municipal Day.
THE BOSTONIANS. Evenings 9 P. M.
ROBIN HOOD.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Sat. 3:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Special Concert Programme This Afternoon.
VOCAL SOLOISTS:
Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis and Mr. Norman Crampton of the Bostonians, who have kindly volunteered.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
Bicycle Track, To-day, Sept. 10th,
Jimmy Michael vs. Major Taylor
20 Miles. Unlimited Pace Riders.
ALL THE BIG MULTICYCLES.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores
"THE GOBLIN'S," negro duet and dance. Most original thing ever seen here.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. next.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS
And Their
FAMILIES.
Under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association a welcome to our military and naval heroes will be given at Manhattan Beach, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, 1898. Hours from 2 till 10 P. M. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and to their families. Special attractions and Military and Naval Fireworks every evening.

AMERICAN Best Ventilated Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av.
2d Successful Season, Castle Sq. Opera Co., BOCCACCIO
"Scored a Success."—Times.
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—IOLANTHE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA,
by ANTHONY HOPE.
Virginia Harned—as—Ursula

THE COOL CASINO! MATINEE TO-DAY! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Last Ngts Roof! Rice's Summer Nights!
To-morrow Sun. Evg., 1st & Only Ngt. in N. Y.
Williams & Walker's Senegambian-Carnival. 50 inCo

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
THE MEDDLER.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Weeks. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
Seats 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART.
BIOGRAPH, Fresh Air, CONSTANT LAUGHTER

Academy of Music. 14th St & Irving Place.
DENMAN THOMPSON and the Original Co.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD Prices, 25c., 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES, EVERY DAY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO., THE ENSIGN

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST.
TO-NIGHT—OPENING—8:15.
CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre,
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Ave. Pop. Prices.
All the incidents in the reigning Dreyfus sensation graphically described in the triumphant
DEVIL'S ISLAND.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Strand Comedy Company in A Brace of Partridges

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day.
Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK & 10 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
MATINEE TO-DAY. THE TURTLE.
The New Sensation.

COLUMBUS Columbus Th. Stock Co. The Lost Paradise.
Mat. To-day. Next Week....Rosedale

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day.
To-night, "When London Sleeps."
Next week, "A Trip to Coontown."

HARLEM Opera House. EV. 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.
What Happened to Jones
Next week The Telephone Girl.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
TO-DAY, LAST DAY.
The Great Eastern, $5,000.
The Autumn Cup, (TWO MILES) $5,000
Racing Rain or Shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R. at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40 (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

FELL DEAD IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Jacob Helmes, an engineer on one of the ferryboats operating between Elizabethport and Staten Island, dropped dead on a trolley car at West Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon.

Helmes boarded the car at Holland's Hook, intending to go to his home, 5 Elizabeth Street, West Brighton. He was apparently well at the time, but just as the car passed the West Brighton Police Station he fell over against a passenger who occupied the seat next to him.

The conductor stopped the car, but by the time he reached the stricken man Helmes was unconscious.

Helmes was taken into the police station and a physician was summoned, who stated that the man had died instantly. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. Coroner Tranter will hold an inquest.

McCreery Employes' Games.

The annual athletic games of the employes of James McCreery & Co. will be held at Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights, this afternoon. Special trains will leave the Grand Central Station for Morris Heights and others will leave for the city as soon as the games are over

Up the Hudson on Sunday.

The steamer City of Lowell will make the day trip up the Hudson River Sunday next, starting at 10 A. M. from Pier 38 North River, and going as far as Poughkeepsie. The return trip will be begun in time to arrive home at 6 o'clock. The round trip fare will be 50 cents.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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F. HOPKINSON SMITH, AND SOME OTHERS.

It is a fine thing to conceive a good story and be able to narrate it well; to take life at first hand and relate its doings and its sayings, its pathos and its laughter as it appears to one's own self, unornamented by borrowed plumes. Too often nowadays fiction distracts the reader by asking him to identify Shelley and Browning quotations, when, to be worthy of a place in the ranks of literary art, it should rest for its thought and its sparkle on the writer's own genius. Catchwords and proverbs abound. Great thoughts are diluted for popular absorption by means of a heroine who acts according to rules from Emerson, or who is busy digesting Ruskin and other "every-day" books. These things helped some of us perhaps when we were growing up, but they are not art. "Appliqué work in literature," they were called a short time ago in a magazine article written not popularly for the public, but for a limited audience of students of literary technique. The phrase is industrial; it admits talent, but excludes genius.

Very few of us might claim the attributes of greatness for the work of F. Hopkinson Smith. He is too much interested in lighthouses to acquire a masterful style; his stories are likely to be lost on top shelves by a future generation which seeks some new thing; but he has, after all, one of the first and most essential qualities of a novelist, the gift for narration. "Tom Grogan" and "Caleb West" delight the reader with their directness. There are no side lights thrown on from the Middle Ages, there is no esoteric Buddhism filling up chinks in the minds of the women. We have docks and sailors, and the sea with its power and foam and hidden reefs portrayed as Mr. Smith actually saw them. We have city life as Mr. Smith [illegible] it, busy, adaptable, and eager in the person of Henry Sanford; sophisticated, but not improper, in Kate Leroy. Other men might see differently, but this is F. Hopkinson Smith's way.

If art is a copy of nature, the great original, looked at through the personalities of those who stand and copy, then we might say that the movement of "Caleb West" is impeded by engineering technicalities, or that "Tom Grogan" is improbable; but we must admit that both are from a hand which knows better than to sin against the first duties of an artist. They please because they follow reality, not always the reality of incident, but the reality of the human heart, portrayed with the freshness and vigor of a man who himself knows the business and the emotions of men. Neither the stories nor their settings have trickled through the filters of any former literary alchemist.

UNCUT COPIES OF THE FIRST FOLIO.

In an article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27, headed "Not a Mountain of Gold, Nor Even a Hill," the statement was made that "it is a wise plan for those who know little of bibliography to leave bibliography alone." Disregarding that well-meant injunction, our friend The Boston Herald proceeds boldly to comment on another statement in the same article as follows:

> "A writer in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in speaking of the various Shakespeare folios of 1623 and their condition, says: 'Fancy the sensation that would be created if an uncut First Folio were to turn up to-morrow at auction!' How often is this blunder to be committed? The very name implies a single fold to the sheet, hence the only uncut edge is that edge which is sewed."

Our friend does not seem to understand that "uncut" in such matters as these is used in its bibliographical sense, and in that alone. Our friend apparently does not understand that to all who have anything to do with collecting books, whether for pleasure or for profit, the word "uncut" is a bibliographer's and a collector's word rather than a printer's or a trade binder's. To those who collect, sell, or write about libraries, and to those who are interested in them, an "uncut" book is one whose margins have not been cut by the knife of the profesional bookbinder. Bibliographically, the word means nothing else, and for years it has been seldom used except in its bibliographical sense. Writers who still seek to use the word differently belong in the company of those who still believe an uncut book is one that has never been read. Our friend in Boston may have some bibliographical knowledge, but it is only the familiar kind that is good only as far as it goes.

An uncut copy of the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays will probably never come up for sale. George Steevens believed that the entire issue consisted of only 250 copies. No absolutely uncut copy can be traced to-day. The "largest and finest known" is the Robert Hoe copy, which was once in the Thorold library. It is 13 3-8 inches tall by 8 5-8 inches wide, and is remarkable for having leaves uncut in the front, top, and bottom margins, thus enabling one to see what size a copy would measure if found uncut. The top margin measures 3-4 of an inch, the front 15-16 of an inch, and the bottom 1 1-4 inches, the printed portion measuring 11 3-8 by 7 inches. An uncut First Folio would measure, therefore, about 13 3-8 inches. The Thorold and Hoe copy has been very slightly cut by the binder.

Additions have been made to the sculpture galleries of the Louvre. There have been put in place the plaster casts and terra cotta models made by Carpeaux for the adornment of the outside of the Opéra, which objects will be of interest to architectural students. A bust of a girl by Houdon, a statue which came from the Château de Chantelle, presumably of the sixteenth century, and above all a carving in wood of a Christ on the Cross, representative of Gothic art at its finest period, are the most recent additions.

Germany is now all right about the silver question, and the 16 to 1 people may count on her as a friend. At Soldin a great mass of silver coin has been dug up—21,000 pieces—silberpfennige of Pomeranian origin. Some of the coins were struck in 1346-78 and others in 1419. The agrarian element in Prussia is once more in funds.

TWO WORLD-PROBLEMS.

Benjamin Kidd on the Problem We Have in the Tropics—Mr. Colquhoun on the Transformation of China.

I.—MR. KIDD'S BOOK.*

To ourselves, just about making the most serious of all changes, brought about by the acquisition of new countries, all within the zone of the tropics, the work under notice by Benjamin Kidd is worthy of particular attention. The author of "Social Evolution" is a keen and close thinker, thoroughly informed, and at home in all the various topics, ethnological, geographical, and commercial.

To-day the two nations of English-speaking people, and more particularly the American one, "are in their relations to the tropical regions of the earth passing through a period of development which in the result is likely to profoundly influence the history of the world of the twentieth century." And what is to be our policy? That scheme of policy, it is evident, must be "in accordance with and proceeding from the principles which have governed in the past, and which are still governing the development of these people themselves at home." Suppose we were to put this in a plainer way? A father has a family in America, and rears and brings it up until his sons and daughters under his rule (supposably a good one) are able to care for themselves. Then by an accident this same man goes to Cuba or to the Philippines, and has to take charge of an adopted family. Is he to carry out the same rules as he exercised at home? In major part he must, adapting himself in some measure to different climatic and ethnological surroundings. But in the main he must educate his new charges on the principles determined on when he was living in the United States.

At this very hour, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands being partly ours and England victorious in the Soudan, opening more of Africa to her, it is curious to reflect that nearly all these countries "relate either directly or indirectly to the future government of tropical or semi-tropical regions of the earth." At the end of the last century the questions which occupied statesman and soldier were the propping up of dynasties and adjustments of the map of Europe. These were "trivialities," says Mr. Kidd, for to-day comes the era of "a vast, world-shaping rivalry, the struggles of the Western races for the larger inheritance of the future." As to that rivalry, it has been "decided on the whole overwhelmingly in favor of the English-speaking people." What are, then, the striking facts, "the significance of which has as yet scarcely been grasped by the general mind"?

> "In the midst of the great controversy which for the last fifty years has raged round the question of free trade, as stated by the English school of economists, there is one aspect of the matter which, though of the first importance, has hitherto, for the most part, remained out of sight. Stated in its simplest and truest form, the central doctrine upon which the entire English theory of free trade rests is that it is of the highest advantage that each country should devote itself to those forms of production in which it has a comparative advantage, and that there should be free exchange of all products. As the forces of industrial rivalry have, however, developed themselves among the leading Western nations, as transport and communication have become cheaper and more rapid, and technical knowledge has been more widely distributed and more easily conveyed, rival industries may be seen flourishing in different countries and under varying conditions."

The one great active principle on which free trade is based must be interchange of products between the tropics and the temperate zones. Mr. Kidd here shows how large are these products. This was the trade of the United Kingdom in 1896:

Trade of the United Kingdom in 1896 with the tropics	£138,000,000
With the English-speaking world, (not including British tropics)	233,000,000
Total with the tropics and English-speaking world	£371,000,000
With the rest of the world	367,000,000
Gross total	£738,000,000

As to our country in 1895, the following remarkable analysis is printed:

Trade of the United States in 1895 with the tropics	$346,000,000
With the English-speaking world, (not including British tropics)	657,000,000
Total with the tropics and English-speaking world	$1,003,000,000
With the rest of the world	535,000,000
Gross total	$1,538,000,000

Taking the two countries, the trade of the United Kingdom with the tropics represented £138,000,000, the United States £70,000,000; the combined trade of the two with the rest of the world was

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*THE CONTROL OF THE TROPICS. By Benjamin Kidd. New York: The Macmillan Company.

[illegible] of the total trade with the rest of the world." Is it not evident then that "the economic life of the western world rests upon the production of the tropics to an extent which is scarcely realized by the average mind"? How many of us could have imagined that the trade of the United States with the tropical zone "actually amounted to 65 per cent. of the total trade with the remainder of the world?" Is it likely under changing circumstances to increase or to diminish?

"There can be little doubt that in these circumstances the more advanced peoples, driven to seek new outlooks for their activities, will be subject to a gradually increasing pressure to turn their attention to the great natural field of enterprise which still remains in the development of the tropics."

The early type of colonization of a sensible power not Spanish was the Dutch one. The general idea, not that of extermination of the natives, was that a tropical territory was an estate, and it was called a "plantation" or "possession." The Dutch notion was that it was to be "worked for the largest profit it will bring in, mainly irrespective of other considerations." As there was slavery, the working of the East Indies and some of the West Indies under the early Dutch régime gave good money results. When slavery was abandoned, modifications were necessary. In Java to-day "the greater part of the land is claimed by the Government," and is worked under the culture system of 1832. There was forced native labor, which was an abominable thing. But there have been some changes made. The native labor is insisted on for coffee, but the plantation system is improving. In 1895, with coffee, cinchona, tin, opium, the Netherlanders sold from the Dutch East Indies products worth $160,000,000. The products of the Philippines in 1896, with Spanish restrictions, were worth $31,500,000, and those of Cuba not so many years ago were the very largest in value "of any tropical area of its size in the world."

Mr. Kidd makes these distinctions as the two essential characteristics in the relationships between a civilized power and a tropical dependency:

"(1) The placing in the foreground as a prime consideration that the occupying territory is to be worked like an estate in the interests of the country whose 'possession' it is supposed to be, and (2) the complete subordination of the native interests to those of the occupying power. However this type of relationship may be modified, the fact must be clearly recognized that the main idea underlying it is incompatible both with the spirit and the forms of modern civilization. No body of opinion could be expected nowadays to permanently support either in England or in the United States any scheme of political policy toward tropical dependencies admittedly founded on such a principle. But we appear, nevertheless, to be confronted with the fact that given the conditions which allowed of capital being invested and of labor being applied to tropical regions, even under this system there are unmistakable proofs of a large production and of a large resulting volume of trade."

Why are powers in Europe, as France and Germany, hankering after tropical possessions? The reason, Mr. Kidd advances, is that these countries are convinced that it is vital to them to forward a policy of expansion. There are two forces; that is, America and England, not to-day but in the future, which are bound to rule the civilized world—as Russia will hold in her sway the major part of Northern Asia, the uncivilized world. No one can accuse M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu with being a Chauvinist or not far-sighted, and he writes as to French colonization: "It is for France a question of life and death; either France must become a great African power or she will be in a century or two but a secondary European power. She will count in the world scarcely more than Greece or Roumania counts in Europe."

In Germany the press there is asking for the creation of a Greater Germany, applying the term to her colonies. Mr. Kidd writes that in these so-called colonies, where there are no colonists, where Germany is represented by officials, there will never be any white colonists, in the true sense." The French colonies, excepting Algeria, are pretty much like the German ones, "awaiting colonists who will never come." And to think that during the last twenty years "nearly 5,000,000 of square miles of the tropical regions of the world, or an area considerably greater than the whole of Europe, have been brought under the control of Continental powers of Europe under the conception of 'colonial expansion'"!

Yes, it is a gloomy, a grotesque spectacle of seeing these countries trying to rail off.

"Immense regions in the tropics under the policy which has suggested their acquirement, regions tending, in the absence of white colonists, to simply revert to the types of States making for gain, and slowly but surely surrounding themselves with a wall of laws and tariffs, operating in favor of all European powers in possession to the exclusion of the interests of the rest of the world."

Such ideas as Germany entertains to-day were thrown overboard by England just after our Revolution, and the old stupidity was that it was an estate "to be worked for the exclusive profit of the power in whose possession it was." There has always been a policy of laissez faire at the bottom of English colonial government, and there have been bitter disappointments. It had been expected, in some cases, that there would have been a natural development. They might form great States. We are all born, according to the school books, free and equal, but mental and physical development differ. Mr. Kidd presents this as an example:

"Throughout the whole series of these events one ruling conception has occupied the public mind in both countries; namely, that these tropical regions, [illegible] presented to view a gloomy spectacle. [illegible] country a territory considerably larger than the United States; the region most richly endowed by nature on the face of the globe—a region possessing capacities of production probably beyond any that have yet been imagined. At the present time it is said to support a population of some 15,000,000 inhabitants, of whom only a relatively small minority are of European descent, these being concentrated principally in the seaport towns. The immense territories in the background are largely unexplored, almost out of reach of civilization, inhabited mostly by native Indians, imported negroes, and mixed breeds."

To the Brazils have come Germans, Austrians, Italians in quantity, Swiss, Irish—but these good people landed in a region presenting "unhealthy physical and moral conditions," and the latter hard phrase is not to be glossed over. In the Spanish republics of Middle South America we have always anarchy and bankruptcy. The troubles we may get into are not to be overlooked, and "it confronts the United States in the period upon which we are entering," and, according to the author, "the first step toward any successful solution of it is to look it fairly in the face and frankly recognize its nature."

What is the use of fighting against what are the positive laws of nature, as far as regards the white men, the inhabitants of England or the United States or the German, who want to live and carry on business in the tropics? The Anglo-Saxon is not fitted for the tropics, and to attempt to acclimatize him is a blunder. Just one of those things which can never be done:

"All experiments based upon the idea are mere idle and empty enterprises foredoomed to failure. Excepting only the deportation of the African races under the institution of slavery, probably no other idea which has held the mind of our civilization during the last 300 years has led to so much physical and moral suffering and degradation, or has strewn the world with the wrecks of so many gigantic enterprises. In the second place, the question of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned. The endeavor of the Continental nations of Europe to base the relationship of the occupying power to such territories and their inhabitants on the principle of profit, surrounding the regions with laws and tariffs, operating in the exclusive interest of the power in possession, must be regarded as merely a return in modified form to the old plantation system. Such a system is incompatible with the underlying spirit which is governing the development of the English-speaking peoples themselves, and it could, therefore, never have behind it that larger ethical conception which alone could obtain for it any measure of support as a permanent policy among these people."

As to natives governing a possession captured or taken from a country such as was Spain, Mr. Kidd thinks that such "a thing as good government in the European sense," as carried out by the natives, "never has been and never will be." Anthropologically, early man probably lived in a tropical country, where his physical wants were most readily supplied, but when he acquired mental development he had to leave the tropics. The tropics, then, do not tend to develop the native. But if we or England hold new countries peopled by a different race, tropical inhabitants must be developed, and there is the rub. Will development come by evolution?

"The first principle of success in undertaking such a duty seems to the writer to be a clear recognition of the cardinal fact that in the tropics the white man lives and works only as a diver lives and works under water. Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense, the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically, can he be acclimatized in the tropics. The people among whom he lives and works are often separated from him by thousands of years of development; he cannot, therefore, be allowed to administer government from any local and lower standard he may develop. If he has any right there at all, he is there in the name of civilization: if our civilization has any right there at all, it is because it represents higher ideals of humanity, a higher type of social order. This is the lesson which, slowly and painfully, and with many a temporary reversion to older ideas, the British peoples have been learning in India for the last fifty years."

The English may have governed India by means of the sulphate of quinine and a bayonet, but there have been more efficacious measures than these. England has sent there the very best Englishmen she could find without regard to their position or to their commercial relationships. She has laid no violent hands on "native institutions or native rights or native systems of religion, so far as respect for existing forms is compatible with the efficient administration of the Government." What the English have done is to have these for her underlying principles of success in the tropics:

"To keep those who administer the Government which represents our civilization in direct and intimate contact with the standards of that civilization at its best, and to keep the acts of the Government itself within the closest range of that influence, often irksome, sometimes even misleading, but always absolutely vital—the continual scrutiny of the public mind at home."

Because she has done this to the best of her ability, selecting her men, doing exactly what were not Spanish methods of making a colony a milch cow, England's very finest object lesson to-day is Egypt:

"Within a few years the country had emerged from a condition of chronic and apparently hopeless bankruptcy and attained to a position of solvency, with a revenue tending to outrun expenditure. Great improvements in the administration of the State depart[illegible] had been repaired, the native administration of justice had been improved. Under an improved system of irrigation the area of land won from the desert for cultivation was enormously increased. The cotton crop, representing one-third of the entire agricultural wealth of the country, had increased 50 per cent. in a few years. The foreign trade increased to the highest point it had ever attained, and the credit of the country so far improved that within nine years the price of its unified stock had risen from 59 to 98."

What do we know about colonization? Absolutely, in a practical way, nothing. We have had some little to do with Liberia, and that is the most dismal of failures. We have messed a great deal with Hawaii, and religious and commercial powers have done much to sway the destinies of these islanders. Are we certain that there will be no causes for anxiety there?

It is to be expected that we are going to make some mistakes in carrying out this new business of ours. It is then the opportuneness of Mr. Kidd's volume we would call attention to. It is a book to be read, not only by all, but particularly by those who in Washington will have to solve the most difficult of all problems—how to control the tropics.

II.—MR. COLQUHOUN'S BOOK ON CHINA.*

Mr. Colquhoun's scope is of the widest. He gives an account of actual China, such as will interest men of business, politicians, and travelers. It would have been impossible for the author within the limits of a single volume to have treated the manners and customs of the Chinese, and yet scattered through the pages may be found much that is interesting relating to the habits of the people, and most particularly in regard to their mental attitude. As to the importance of the topic itself, that need not be expatiated on:

"The movements which are in progress in the Far East are of the gravest import, and I have not been able to resist the conviction that the immediate destinies of mankind are, to a considerable extent, dependent on the issue of these movements. And, although no race question be directly involved, one can scarcely avoid grouping the powers in combinations which will ultimately place the Teutonic peoples on the one side and the Slav-Latin on the other. This would leave Japan as a mediating factor of great influence in the evolution of the Pacific States. The onward march of Russia cannot be stopped, even by her own rulers, unless it encounters a solid barrier, while the unchecked advance of that power seems certain to confer on her the mastery of the world."

The geographical question Mr. Colquhoun first presents, recalling Victor Cousin, who said: "Tell me the geography of a country and I will tell you its future." Studying the China of to-day, the author writes:

"The region which interests us in our present examination is comprised by the eighteen provinces of China proper. These are Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi, on the north; Yunnan and Kweichau, on the southwest; Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in the south; Kansu and Szechuan, on the west; Shangtung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Fukien, on the east, and Honan, Anhwei, Hupei, Hunan, and Kiangsi, in the centre. China proper, speaking roughly, is bounded on the east by the Yellow and China Seas, reaching from Korea to the Tongking Gulf; on the west by Kokonor and Thibet, on the south by Tongking and the Shan States, and on the north by Mongolia and Russia. The principal islands still remaining to China of the hundreds which fringe the coast are Chusan and Hainan.

"The area of China proper measures about 1,500,000 square miles, being about half the size of Europe, seven times that of France, and seventeen times that of Great Britain. Each of the eighteen provinces, therefore, is, on an average, almost as large as the latter country. Though not so densely peopled as at one time supposed—mistaken estimates having been circulated by those who had not penetrated the country away from seaboard or rivers—it is yet thickly populated."

As to the population of China, that possibly will never be even approximately learned. It is now set down at 350,000,000, and that the author thinks may be near the mark, though the Chinese customs reports make it 30,000,000 more. The Russians think that twenty years or more ago the population was near 405,000,000. That population of 350,000,000 seems large, but it is only twelve times that of England. It varies with the geographical conditions. "The pressure upon the eastern seaboard and on the great waterways where they open out in the valleys and deltas is unparalleled elsewhere." The most populous provinces with an area of 800 square miles have an average of 270 inhabitants to the square mile. But, then, there are vast provinces with but 50 souls to the square mile. We are now beginning to understand one of the main causes of trouble in China, and that it is brought about by the Mohammedans:

"The proportion of Mohammedans in the population of China is large. Even in Pekin there are said to be as many as 20,000 Mohammedan families, and in Paoting fu, the capital of the province, there are 1,000 followers of the Prophet. The Mohammedan communities are probably chiefly due to the gradual infiltration from Turkestan. Repeated massacres have not served to arrest their growth. And while Christianity, an exotic, seems to be waning, the change of religion gives to the Chinese convert of Islam the qualities he lacks—namely, independence, courage, and devotion. Their principal colonies are in Yunnan and the three provinces of the northwest, those of the former being known as Pantais or Panthays, of the latter as Dunganis. During the period of disturbance succeeding the Taiping rebellion, the Mohammedans in both regions threw off the yoke of China, but, having no cooperation, their risings were suppressed after a long and desolating conflict. The Moslem population is much larger than usually supposed, notwithstanding the numerous rebellions and the devastation of large regions, and probably is from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000.

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*CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With frontispiece, maps, and diagrams. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

From their numbers and character they form an important factor as regards the future of China."

Describing the foreign relations of China, the first Russian Cossacks having made their way to Pekin in 1567, the author tells of English intercourse with China, and this commenced later than that of other maritime powers of the West:

"The history of British trade with China preceding our direct connection with India is that of the East India Company, which in 1613 established a factory in Japan and some two years later opened agencies in Formosa and Amoy. An attempt was made in 1627 to commence trade with Canton through Macao, which proved unsuccessful, owing to the opposition of the Portuguese, who had been established there some seventy years. Nominal participation in the trade of Canton was granted to the British in 1635, but little progress achieved until Oliver Cromwell concluded the treaty with Portugal by which free access was obtained throughout the East Indies. When the Ming Dynasty in 1664 was replaced by that of the present Ta Tsing, a complete contempt for trade and strong antipathy to foreigners began to show themselves as a marked trait of the new ruling house. The company's factory at Amoy was destroyed in 1681, but the agents, in those days called "supercargoes," finding that the Manchus permitted trade to be carried on provided their supremacy was humbly acknowledged, sent ships to Macao, re-established the factory at Amoy, and soon after founded another on the Island of Chusan. Till that time every vessel upon arrival was boarded by an officer of the Hoppo, the imperial Superintendent of the native customs, and by an officer of the imperial household, who were propitiated by a cumshaw, or present, upon the amount of which depended the extent of the rates and duties to be levied."

Mr. Colquhoun, when studying the economic question, divides China into three zones:

"The northern zone comprises the country lying to the north of the Yellow River. The climate here is much too severe for tea or rice, and the land is mostly sown with millet and barley. The central zone, stretching from the Yellow River southward to the twenty-sixth degree of latitude, has much milder Winters than the northern, and rice and wheat thrive well there. It possesses, too, the better kinds of tea, the mulberry, the cotton tree, the jujube, the orange tree, the sugar cane, and the bamboo, which has been applied by the Chinese to a great variety of purposes. The eastern part of this favored zone is celebrated for its manufactures of silk and cotton; the middle of it is the granary of China, and might feed the whole country from its enormous harvests of rice; the west abounds in valuable timber. The southern zone, bordered by the sea, has much the same natural productions, but not generally of as good a quality, as the temperature is much higher. Numerous mineral and metalliferous deposits are distributed throughout all zones —coal and iron in the north, south, and centre; gold and silver in the provinces of the north, south, and west, and copper, tin, mercury, and lead in many parts. Finally, the mountains of the southwest, in Yunnan and Kweichau, are rich in metals."

Of the abundance of coal, the author assures us, and there is no reason to question its fine quality. The author writes that at the present rate of consumption, as the whole world uses it, there is coal sufficient in the Shansi country alone for thousands of years to come. Salt and metals are in abundance.

Describing the industry of China, Mr. Colquhoun writes:

"Tea is still the largest element in the foreign trade, although rapidly diminishing on account of the competition from India. Its use in China is not so universal as imagined; in the north and west the people use preparations in which tea forms a small proportion, or else drink hot water. The "brick tea" for the Mongolian and Thibetan markets is principally prepared at Hankow. For the better qualities the Russians invariably outbid the English, and the finest kinds are consumed either in China or in Russia, where the upper classes are prepared to pay heavily for a fine tea, just as in the West high prices are paid for choice wine. Tea was used as a beverage in the earlier centuries of our era in China, whence a knowledge of the plant was carried to Japan, where the cultivation was established in the thirteenth century. The indigenous tea tree, believed by botanists to be the parent species, is found in Assam."

As to the labor:

"The people are sturdy and well built, those of North China being stronger than those of the south and more civil to foreigners. The poorer classes live almost entirely on rice and vegetables, to which they sometimes add small pieces of fish and meat. An artisan's wages vary, according to his skill, from 5d. to 10d. per diem. As a rule, they are diligent workmen, being good carpenters, slow bricklayers, excellent stonecutters, very fair navvies, indifferent blacksmiths, and bad at forge work and iron work generally. They do not appreciate the necessity of exactness or of fixing work truly in a lathe, but they have considerable powers of imitation. They are indifferent miners. When working by contract meals are provided on the premises. They work generally nine hours a day, lunching about noon and dining after the day's work is done, usually on rice, fish, and vegetables."

As to the Government of China and its present weakness, the author writes:

"So long as China was absolutely cut off from the rest of the world, so long, even, as she was not impinged upon or hemmed in, as she now is, by Western powers, it was quite possible for the empire to hold together, loose as the system was throughout. But two disintegrating processes have been at work. While, on the one hand, foreign nations have closed in upon China both by sea and land, internal communications have been gradually falling into greater and greater neglect. The growing weakness of the Pekin Government has, for a long time past, been becoming more and more apparent to the people and the officials, whose confidence had been completely shaken, even before the shock of recent events. The enfeebled control exercised over most of the eighteen provinces, especially over those remote from the capital, is largely due to Pekin being at the extremity of the country and to the defective condition of the communications. "Chinese" Gordon laid great stress on the importance of having the capital central, and he was right. The influence of the Pekin Government is exhausted before it can reach the southern and western provinces. The same cause that kills trade on its way inland paralyses the authority of Pekin a few hundred miles from the capital. Absence of communication means failure of control, lack of power, want of grip: causes which chiefly contribute to the frequent occurrence of rebellions."

When considering the commercial development, or the two outsiders struggling for Chinese trade, the author writes:

"The two chief European competitors in Eastern Asia are Russia and Great Britain, the former representing land conquest, the latter sea trade. Russia has rapidly moved down from the north, Great Britain has made her way round the southern coasts and peninsulas. Russia now borders North China, and her war ports, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, and Talienwan, watch the Pacific and dominate the northern waters of the Chinese seas. Russia's commerce is as yet insignificant. Germany has been a serious trade competitor in the past, and will be still more so in the future. The United States and Japan are certain to develop their trade relations with increasing energy. Finally, France will continue her political campaign under the guise of commerce.

"All the facts regarding the unsatisfactory condition of our trade with China tend to teach us one lesson—how necessary it is to open China, to push our manufactures into the country, and pay the producer direct for his produce with the cottons, broadcloths, and other manufactures which we send to China. The question is one with which our commercial future is so closely connected that it is hard to understand why a deeper interest is not taken in it. The British manufacturer at home leaves the task entirely to his agent abroad, and he, hard-headed, practical business man, looks only to the immediate present."

The Englishman has in some ways not the qualities of the Russian, for John Bull is not Oriental, which the Russian is:

"The Russians, like the Germans, are very painstaking, enterprising, and pushing in business, not only in Mongolia, but also in the western provinces of China. Caravans from Moscow and Tobolsk actually find their way by the long, overland route to the City of Lanchau, and it is surely a significant fact that Russia is already able to compete against England in that region. Every one who has seen anything of Western China is struck by the lack of British commercial enterprise there, as in other parts of the interior of China; but in the northwest the traders of Russian Central Asia are gradually pushing their way and establishing a firmer hold upon the markets. The British trader works on a totally different system. He settles at the treaty port, declines to learn the 'beastly language,' and is content to intrust his goods to Chinese agencies for disposal inland. Thus illegal taxes are exacted during inland transit, which tend to destroy British trade."

As to ourselves, how do we stand in disintegrating China?

"The United States are deeply concerned in the China question, both from the industrial and political point of view. Already compelled by the force of circumstances to embark on a foreign policy and to look increasingly to foreign markets, they cannot but feel that the question is of vital importance to themselves. And it is evident that the Pacific Slope, though at present playing but a small part, is more closely concerned in the ultimate development of China than any other section of the States. These Pacific States are possessed of enormous natural resources; their manufactures, while still of minor importance, have quadrupled in twenty years, and will, in the course of time, find the most advantageous market in the Far East. And when the Nicaragua Canal is made, the Atlantic States also will be brought into closer connection with China and the whole of the Far East.

"The volume of the United States trade with China represented more than one-seventh of the entire foreign trade of the empire in 1896. While the import trade from China has increased slowly, the export trade to China has increased 126 per cent. in ten years, and is over 50 per cent. larger than the German exports."

These criticisms on the Chinese officials, indulged in by the author, we all know about:

"From his first induction into public service, the young official has to be jack of all trades, and even when in the higher grades some separation of function takes place it is a mere chance, or, at least, it depends on no consideration of special fitness for the duties, whether one is promoted to be provincial Judge, literary chancellor, or provincial Treasurer. No doubt this promiscuous experience sharpens the general intelligence, and it is perhaps therefore not so much a matter of surprise as it is sometimes thought that Chinese officials thrown into novel relations with foreigners should acquit themselves so well. Of course the principal lesson of their lives is caution, which educates their instinct for evasion and delay. The reality, they think, will always keep, and it is never too late for compromise. Hence they become adepts at plausible representations, which are so ingenious as to puzzle and sometimes nonplus an inexperienced foreigner who attempts to follow them through their mazes of argument. But they are not at all disconcerted when confronted with their own false premises. Honor is not stained by what is euphemistically termed by the Chinese "big-talk," in other words untruth. From the point of view of the efficiency of the Government service, however, it is obvious that the jack of all trades system must be fatal whenever an emergency arises. During the Japanese war its breakdown was conspicuous in the case of Li Hung Chang."

It is the squeeze system which is the ruin of the Chinese Government, for there always is peculation:

"The younger officials begin life as a rule in debt; they have frequently had to pay for their appointments, borrowing for the purpose at usurious interest, and they have to go on paying their official superiors on pain of being reported on. The highest personages in the empire receive large gratuities from officials gazetted to the provinces, and become rich from that source. And when a term of lucrative service is over, and the Governor or prefect is graciously summoned to Court—an honor which he strives to escape, as a rule—it is in order that the sponge which has been absorbing in the provinces may be squeezed in the capital. The cow has been turned into the green corn, destroying more than she has eaten; she has come home to be milked. One highly lucrative post—that of Hoppo, or Collector of Native Customs at Canton—is especially reserved for some worthy connection of the imperial family, who is expected to amass so much in three years as to be able to deal handsomely by his kinsfolk on his return to the capital. At every seaport there is a Collector of Customs, whose emolument is assessed with considerable accuracy by public opinion, ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 taels per annum at some of the more important secondary ports. An official incurs no odium and loses no good name unless his exactions are excessive or lead to public scandal."

As to the Chinese people who are born traders, the author copies that fine authority, Father Huc:

"The Chinese has a passionate love for lucre; he is fond of all kinds of speculation and stock jobbing, and his mind, full of finesse and cunning, takes delight in combining and calculating the chances of a commercial operation.

"The Chinese par excellence is a man installed behind the counter of a shop, waiting for his customers with patience and resignation, and in the intervals of their arrival pondering in his head and casting up on his little arithmetical machine the means of increasing his fortune. Whatever may be the nature and importance of his business, he neglects not the smallest profit; the least gain is always welcome, and he accepts it eagerly; greatest of all is his enjoyment when in the evening, having well closed and barricaded his shop, he can retire into some corner and there count up religiously the number of his sapecks and reckon the earnings of the day.

"The Chinese is born with this taste for traffic, which grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength. The first thing a child longs for is a sapeck; the first use that he makes of his speech and intelligence is to articulate the names of coins; when his little fingers are strong enough to hold the pencil it is with making figures that he amuses himself, and as soon as the tiny creature can speak and walk he is capable of buying and selling."

Wonder never will cease why France will mess with China, having enough to do in attending to her own business at home:

"The ambition of France, though continuous in intention, is spasmodic and incoherent in action. Its motive is political and antagonistic, not commercial and peaceful. Commerce is merely the stalking horse. Her population is stationary, her finances are in an unsatisfactory condition. Her military occupation has everywhere been a failure, except perhaps in Algeria, where she has a base close by, in Marseilles. Recruited at random, the French colonial officials are seldom either competent or trustworthy. Perhaps one out of ten may be reliable and efficient. The majority of these colonial officials, according to Chailley-Bert, set about the work of governing by bringing with them that passion for uniformity, that mania for routine, that love for making regulations, that dread of initiative and of responsibility, which crush the mother country as well as the most vigorous of her colonies. The French codes are applied without change in every quarter of the world, and in the modern Eastern possessions exactly as they were in the old colonies of France. The cost of administration is enormous and out of all proportion to the work accomplished, the establishment charges being invariably heavier than the cost of the public works themselves. The consequence is that the sole advantages that the West can give to the East, as a distinct advance in civilization, and the sole means which can make colonies prosperous—communications, roads, railways, canals, ports, hospitals, schools, in fact all the machinery of modern Western progress—are wanting."

And Russia?

"Foreshadowing the gradual extension of Russia into China, and the time when she would become mistress of Pekin; when, with all Manchuria organized behind her, she could occupy the Yellow River basin, Meadows rightly expresses the opinion that, should that occur, no combination of powers would then be able to oppose Russia. 'With 120,000,000 of Chinese to work or fight for her, nothing could stand between Russia and the conquest of the empire; not China alone, but Europe itself, would then be dominated, and it would cost the Russian Emperor of China but little trouble to overwhelm the Pacific States.' No extravagant opinion this, but a sound, far-seeing judgment from a writer whose name is to-day unknown to his countrymen.

"No British policy in the Far East can be successful unless it forms part of a world policy, and unless we are able to apply to the centre of gravity of a European combination force enough to control its balance. Our diplomacy must, in short, be supported by force, naval and military."

Mr. Colquhoun's conclusion is:

"For 300 years we fought France, and built up our empire in the process. And shall we not face Russia now, rather than allow ourselves to be first replaced by her in China and engulfed in the resulting deluge? For, with China Russian, Asia would soon be the Czar's, and the whole world would in due course of time be subjugated by Russia. If Britain be but true to herself, and draw the Anglo-Teutonic races to her side, she has still the means of averting this danger, which threatens the whole of those races through the domination of the world by the Slav power."

And his Gracious Majesty of Russia is just now singing the paean of Peace! No more valuable work of information can be found than "China in Transformation." Mr. Colquhoun cannot be called a partisan, for English ways of colonization have been the best the world has known. And we may even in the time not so far distant have to learn those methods. There is a famous Chinese maxim, which the author repeats, and it reads, "Chih tsai pu wei." It means, "The secret of government is inaction." That is good enough for home government, but, as far as we are concerned, our later captures cannot be treated in the same way as if they were situated just on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

You need not always take a classic, a mediaeval, or a Chippendale subject, as worthy of becoming your own bookmark. You may at times crib one, and in a recent ex libris collection we have seen some capital and characteristic bookplates taken from comic sources. In the last issue of the Philistine, on the cover there is a clever picture, entitled "Books to Burn." Seated on a pile of old tomes there is a sandaled monk who is watching with delight a real auto da fé of books. You are not to believe that the old monk is exercising an indiscriminate conflagration. He is only burning the useless books. Maybe those on the Index Expurgatorius. No book collector exists who does not, or ought not, to exercise choice, and so with a little adaptation this Philistine print might be found useful and to the point.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A Life of Frances Willard.*

As in most biographies of this nature, it is necessary to gather facts from a thicket of eulogy and tribute. The life of Frances Willard was one to inspire the deepest respect, however unsympathetic one might be with her theories of reform. She came of New England stock, and her ancestors seem, from the anecdotes told of them, to have belonged to the "choice grain" sent into the wilderness. Simon Willard, who was known as "the founder of towns," galloped thirty miles at the head of forty-seven horsemen to save the town of Brookfield from attack by three hundred savages, and this when his years were more than threescore and ten. Samuel Willard, whose beautiful face is shown in the present volume, was pastor of the Old South Church, in Boston, and opposed the hanging of witches. Solomon Willard was the architect of Bunker Hill Monument, who refused pay for his services, and of whom Edward Everett said: "His chief characteristic was that he wanted to do everything for everybody for nothing."

The grandfather of Frances Willard on her mother's side was an uncompromising foe of slavery before Garrison and Phillips were heard. "One Spring," Miss Willard's biographer records, "he employed a colored youth to help in the task of sheep shearing. The young African was the first of his people to find his way into that neighborhood, and his appearance at church or upon the streets of the village created a profound sensation. But John Hill (Miss Willard's grandfather) took the young man home and brought him to his table. Just before the family assembled for the evening meal one of his daughters went to her father with a private request: 'Sister Abigail,' she said, 'has a very poor appetite and cannot relish her food at the table with that colored man; can he wait?' 'No,' replied the father, 'but she can.'"

These qualities of courage and decision reappeared in Frances Willard. She was born in 1839. As a child she signed this old-fashioned and very unpoetic abstinence pledge inscribed in the family Bible:

"A pledge we make no wine to take,
Nor brandy red that turns the head,
Nor fiery rum that ruins home,
Nor whisky hot that makes the sot,
Nor brewer's beer, for that we fear;
And cider, too, will never do.
To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring.
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate."

It was not until 1874 that she took any marked step toward showing her "perpetual hate" for intemperance. She was at this time Dean of the Northwestern Female College and Professor of Aesthetics in the Northwestern University. She had been a good teacher and a persevering student at home and abroad. When the wave of the Woman's Temperance Crusade struck Chicago in March, 1874, Miss Willard was thoroughly aroused by the indignities shown its members. She began to attend meetings, examine the mission work of the crusade, and confer with its leaders.

Decidedly straitened in circumstances, she was presently tempted by an offer from the Rev. Dr. Van Norman of New York tendering her a position as lady principal in his school for young women, with a salary of $2,400, and such duties as she might choose. On the same day she received a letter from Mrs. Rounds of Chicago asking her to take the Presidency of the Chicago branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was weak in organization and financially. She chose the latter position, and carried her enthusiasm so far as to decline a salary, although she was frequently obliged to walk miles for lack of carfare and to go without a meal because she had no money to buy it. Through her mother's common sense her poverty was revealed to the society, and a modest salary was at once provided. Miss Willard's faculty for organization soon came into play. She became a woman suffragist as well as a temperance leader, and her prevailing idea was to "sweep a wide circle" and unite all countries and many reforms in one association. This she partially realized in founding the "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The remarkable "Polyglot Petition" against the liquor traffic and opium trade and "all forms of legalized vice" was written by her and presented to President Cleveland in 1895. The total number of signatures, counting indorsements and attestations, aggregated 7,500,000, which were divided among fifty nations.

After the death of her mother, in 1892, Miss Willard spent much of her time in England and with Lady Henry Somerset, who was nearly her equal in zeal. In 1896 500 Armenian victims escaped from the Turkish shambles to Marseilles. "The French Government was perplexed. It feared 'international complications,' and the poor refugees, penned in an open barn by the local authorities, were given a few cents [illegible] bread. The situation got into the newspapers and attracted the attention of Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset as they were about starting on a bicycle tour. They went at once to Marseilles, and, with a Salvation Army officer sent by Gen. Booth to aid them, besieged the authorities until part of a charity hospital was turned over to their use. It was "three hundred years old, damp and musty, but there were great stone troughs of running water in the courtyard." A reasonable amount of comfort was presently obtained, and the Armenians were brought to this refuge.

"Their first problem was to procure suitable and sufficient food, and soon they were making soup by huge kettlefuls, meat and onions and red peppers bubbling together, and for each a whole pound of good bread was provided. The appetizing odor penetrated the bare, long halls, and those of the weary creatures who could not assist gathered about the doors and eagerly waited. When all was ready, great bowls were set in rows along the floor. 'Surely,' said an aged priest, 'this is the kitchen of Jesus Christ,' and calling a young lad to him, laid his old hands upon the youth's head, and bade him say grace. The boy repeated the Lord's Prayer, and all the people chanted 'Amen.' The building was soon humming like a hive with hope and life and mutual helpfulness. The young men were washing clothes and scrubbing the floors; those who could were cobbling the shoes of the entire party, and the women were cutting and sewing needful garments from cloth furnished by Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset."

When the question of permanent provision for the Armenians arose, Miss Willard brought two hundred of them to this country through the co-operation of some of her associates, and her biographer says that there is already abundant testimony in confirmation of her judgment, as the Armenians are "proving themselves honest, intelligent citizens, of the kind which America may well be proud to own."

In a curious tribute written by an Armenian at the time of Miss Willard's death, she is called "the great heart, the heart of hearts, the lady of ladies," and the reader of this memorial biography must concur with this naive estimate of her character, in spite of the tantalizing inequality and the exceedingly poor arrangement of the biographer's material, which was published in haste, doubtless to be repented at leisure. Among the many personal tributes and sketches with which the volume is concluded is one by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, in which she says:

"It has always seemed to me that we have never yet sufficiently estimated Frances Willard as an intellect. Hers was strong and cultivated, and in proportion to its strength and culture her ethical purpose got its grip on her times. Dedication without equipment could never have done her work. Spirituality without intellectuality could not have moved the forces which obeyed the motions of her beautiful white hand. In the history of moral progress—brilliant, gentle, ever-powerful, but ever womanly—she will long illustrate the value of educated consecration.

"I have thought that the most memorable thing about Miss Willard's career as a reformer was its freedom from bitterness; she had extraordinary gentleness of soul toward all mankind. No evil was so black but that she credited every good quality she could to its champions; she always took her opponents at their best—they must have hung their heads for shame sometimes at the ideals of themselves held up before them and before the world."

It is interesting to read in the chapter on Miss Willard's leadership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her ardent affection for the ill-fated "Temple" concerning the disposition of which there is now so much discussion. "We have received gifts from every civilized land," she said to a reporter who was interviewing her on the subject of the building, "not large amounts, but pathetic sums, given by the heart as well as the hand. For one, I will never live to see those true and honest hearts fail of their expectation."

A Story of Ancient Days.*

It is not an easy thing for an author, surrounded, as must ever be the case, with the traditions and associations of the age in which the writer lives, to lay the scene of a romance in another age, with other manners, other customs, and other people, and to so weave the thread of the story as to clothe the created characters with the half-forgotten fancies of an age long gone by; to recreate the characteristic sports and occupations, the arms and armors, chivalry and heraldry of the age described without doing violence, on the one hand, to the story or departing, on the other, from fidelity to detail. This is, however, the task that Miss May Halsey Miller has set before her in "Raoul and Iron Hand." Her story deals with a troubled and lawless age and the strained relations that existed between the peasants and the nobles in the North of France during the fourteenth century, and she has drawn a picture for us in which the life of those early times is carefully and faithfully portrayed. In the opening chapter we catch a glimpse of the military resources of the age and of the rude defensive appliances in current use. We see the attack on the chateau repelled by a shower of missiles and burning pitch poured down on the heads of the assaulting mob. Raoul, the hero, is seemingly done for when in his attempted defense of his mother he is disarmed and pitched over the castle wall [illegible] Raoul does not, however, perish, but by good luck lands upon a pile of [illegible] with "Jacko." He is stunned, but recovers from unconsciousness in time to minister to Iron Hand, left wounded on the battlefield. Thenceforth this boy with a pale, sad face and wondrous beauty, noble born, and the giant peasant cast in their fortunes together. Their first refuge is in a cave wherein some hunted peasants, stripped of what property they had and tortured cruelly for lack of more, had gathered. The Winter thus passed, and by an accident to the horse of Sir Griffith, whereby the leg of the animal was broken and the cave thus discovered, Raoul and Iron Hand enter the service of this knight and the peasants are spared. The fortunes of Raoul rise, and by his skillful and daring rescue of Sir Griffith from the attack of a wolf during a hunt and the use of his musical and story-telling art he becomes a favorite of Sir Griffith, the freebooter.

The heroine enters the story in the person of Lady Ysobel, who was the only survivor of a ship wrecked by means of false beacon lights kindled for the purpose. Raoul counting himself a party to her misfortunes, attempts her rescue and is imprisoned by the grim old seneschal for his pains. Iron Hand is enlisted, and the release and rescue of Raoul and Lady Ysobel are both accomplished and she is restored to her father, Sieur de Clermont, into whose service both Raoul and Iron Hand now pass. Sir Griffith on his return home resolves to recapture Lady Ysobel, but by a mistake carries off her sister, and finding her singularly beautiful marries her, and the result was in this instance a husband for Lady Blanche. Raoul has many adventures, but by a series of brilliant deeds and splendid exploits at last receives the order of knighthood and wins his golden spurs. He punishes his rival, Almeric de Raguenel, who has triumphed often but is overcome at last, and Raoul marries Lady Ysobel as a proper and satisfactory culmination of events not always propitious. The book evinces no little knowledge of the history of the times described and is more than usually finished as to detail. A minor fault lies, perhaps, in the too frequent use of such terms as "swelling, undulating plain," "springy turf," &c. As a whole the book rises far above the average and bespeaks a ready welcome for the future works of Miss Miller.

Animals at Play.*

It must be confessed that upon first consideration the subject of the present book by Prof. Groos does not promise much. It will be found, however, to be a striking exemplification of the old saw which points out how easy it is to be mistaken. In spite of his unpromising subject, Prof. Groos has succeeded in making interesting and valuable, if not final, contributions to three distinct but cognate departments of inquiry, viz.: Philosophical biology, animal psychology, and the genetic study of art. There can of course be no question as to the great benefit of all research that tends to increase the sum of our knowledge, as this book does. Prof. Groos seems to have made his examinations with great care and to have avoided the error of being misled as to conclusions not amply sustained. The result, as Mr. Baldwin states in his preface, is a book that will exercise a wide influence on all the departments of inquiry where he has wrought.

Animal play is a serious business, and nature can be safely relied on as having had some design in the play instinct. As we come near to nature's heart we perceive more and more design and cunning method in all her works. The Empress moth, for example, in emerging from its cocoon is subject to apparent cruelty in passing through the small opening made therein, but when the reason for it is apparent, it will be seen that there is a method and a plan in it all, and a reason based upon beneficence. Play is in the nature of the experimental use of the latent animal forces, and enables the youthful animal to exercise in a preliminary manner the functions of its life and to fit and prepare itself for the time when play passes beyond play and becomes the serious life of the animal. In research of the kind that Herr Groos has accomplished, and which is formulated and crystallized in the present book, there must necessarily be some material that has less permanent value than have other portions, and the author on revision would himself no doubt reject some parts, but this is one of the penalties of pioneer work.

The whole is, however, useful as pointing the way, inviting and stimulating attention and discussion, and providing for the walking of others in the same path. The path once trod becomes more and more familiar, and the track at last becomes beaten, and, [illegible] conclusions. The crooked path becomes straighter than in a new path made in an unknown and untried field. The epoch when the three R's constituted the sum of necessary knowledge has passed away. This is indicated very strongly in the reaching out after an understanding of phenomena, such as is contemplated in the book by Prof. Groos. The case of animals is much like our own. The impulse to experiment continues into advanced age, and constantly tends to rise above its instinctive origin to freer, more individual activity, so that the fully developed animal probably also feels something of pleasure in exercising power. The caged raccoon has been known to devise a thousand ways to relieve the tedium of his many idle hours. Now he would sit up in a corner and with a most serious expression busy himself with binding a piece of straw across his nose; now he played absorbedly with the toes of his hind feet, or made dashes for the end of his waving tail. Then, having packed a quantity of hay in his pouch, he lay on his back and tried to keep the mass in place by holding his tail tightly across it with his forefeet. Whenever he could get at masonry, he gnawed the mortar and did incredible damage in a short time. When we compare animal action with human action, under circumstances such as this, we find only a very slight difference. Witness the solitary man amusing himself with a few pins, throwing them down, and then gathering them again by careful and long-continued search, and again making friends and companions of the rats of his cell, and say whether the difference be either in kind or degree.

Animals often amuse themselves by making noises. This enjoyment of noise forms part of their pleasure in breaking and tearing. Experiments with apes especially illustrate this. Voice practice is very common, and it is quite possible that even the howling of a young dog may be a kind of play. The same is doubtless true of young lions, that from time to time rise up and give forth frightful roars that commonly excite the others. The purring of cats is like play. Then there are the deafening cries of the howling ape, considered by many as only an amusement. One kind of ape produces a flutelike note resembling the whistle of a bird, for which the lips are contracted. The swarming of insects is very suggestive of play. "With what joy in life insects swarm in the sunshine!" says Schiller, and even the fitful firefly indulges in a "pastime" when in the evening he flashes his light for a moment and is gone again. Fish amuse themselves by movement plays, birds by hopping and dancing and in other ways. It is surprising how much material there is in almost any given direction when once the attention is directed thither. Curiosity is a kind of play, according to the conclusions reached by Prof. Groos, who finds curiosity prevalent in some of the lower orders. Mice and other rodents are curious. So are all kinds of seals. Lizards, crocodiles, many kinds of fish, birds, especially crows and vultures, all have this purely intellectual form of playfulness, curiosity.

Glancing over the various kinds of plays, can we say that the animal pretends to follow a serious aim when he merely experiments, as when he runs about in a movement play, or springs after a block of wood as if it were prey, or scuffles with his comrade, or amuses himself with building, or treats a young animal of some other kind like a doll, or playfully imitates another or displays curiosity, or practices his courtship arts? Now, it is evident that the probability of conscious make-believe is a variable quantity in these cases. It seems to be quite certain in the frequently repeated hunting and fighting games, less so in experimentation, movement plays, and courtship, and least so in building, curiosity, and imitative play. What makes this difference? Probably the fact that in many plays there is not only sham activity but also a sham object as well, which, we assume, the intelligent animal recognizes as such, while in other cases this is wanting. If we could be certain that apes treat lifeless objects as dolls, this act would be in the foremost rank of illusion plays; if other animals would choose a fixed object as the goal of their races, this too would be most important. But we are not sure of these things, for speech is wanting to these creatures. The child that puts on his father's hat and says, "Now I am papa," proves that his is not mere imitation, and that he is conscious of the make-believe, while the monkey that imitates his master has no way of assuring us of the character of his actions. Still less can we ascertain whether the play of masses of animals, which we regard as imitative, is characterized by that absorption of the individual by the mass that is so essential to such play among men.

Prof. Groos has opened to our view a very wide and interesting field. He has with infinite patience and skill assembled facts and incidents of great value and importance, but his conclusions are at the best only tentative. He himself perceives the speculative character of much of what he has written. There is yet a great gulf fixed between us and the exact knowledge that is now and probably ever will be idealistic but absolutely unattainable.

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*FRANCES E. WILLARD. A Memorial Volume. By Anna A. Gordon. Published by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association: Chicago. 1898.

*RAOUL AND IRON HAND: OR, WINNING THE GOLDEN SPURS. A Tale of the Fourteenth Century. By May Halsey Miller. Illustrated by Percival De Luce. Cloth, decorated cover, gilt top 8vo. Pp. 324. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

*THE PLAY OF ANIMALS. By Karl Groos, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Basel. Translated, with the Author's co-operation, by Elizabeth L. Baldwin. Preface and Appendix by J. Mark Baldwin, Professor in Princeton University. Cloth, 12mo. Pages 341. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.75.

Thackeray's Sketch Books.*

Mrs. Ritchie's biographical introduction to her father's "Sketch Books"—the fifth volume of "The Works of William Makepeace Thackeray"—gives additional zest to these capital works. The volume under notice includes "The Paris Sketch Book," "The Irish Sketch Book," "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," &c.

Facing the title page, there is a portrait of Thackeray, from a drawing of Maclise's, made "about 1840." Somehow it bears little resemblance to Thackeray as we know of his looks to-day. There is no broken nose. Still the fine shape of the head, the broad forehead remain. Spectacles make a difference. In the hand there are, however, something which looks like glasses.

Mrs. Ritchie begins at the time when her father went to Paris, leaving London "and his work and his home." Mrs. Thackeray had been very ill. Expenses were great, and Thackeray had to find the means. There was "anxiety and the difficulty of earning an income to meet it all." Thackeray is anxious about the success of "Titmarsh." His royalty amounts to 7½d. out of each half crown, and he calculates "100 copies, £3 2s. 6d.," and on the "100,000 copies, £3,125 0 0." Of course he is joking. He writes all this to Mrs. Procter, and winds up with "One hundred copies have already been sold, so that you see my fortune is very clear."

In 1841 Thackeray tells Mrs. Procter of his new novel, "Cecil." "I am about a wonderful romance, and I so long for the day when the three volumes shall be completed." Mrs. Ritchie's comment is, "If this romance was that well-known one without a hero, it did not finally come out for years, during which how many other ventures are there not to be counted!" Hard at his work, with such a burden, an ill wife and a young family, Thackeray did not repine. He wrote of his personal anxieties to Mrs. Procter in an amusing way:

> "Please, when you write, not to give me any account whatever of any gayeties in which you indulge, or any sort of happiness falling to the share of you or anybody else. But if anybody meets with an accident, is arrested, ruined, has a wife run away with, if C. falls ill and is marked with smallpox, be so kind as to write me off word immediately, and I will pay the post cheerfully. * * * Despair, Madam, is the word. Byronish, I hate mankind, and wear my shirtcollar turned down."

About that time Thackeray writes his mother that he is "bitten with my old painting mania, and as soon as I have written that famous book you know of, and made a few hundred pounds, make a vow to the great gods that I will try the thing once more." "The Comic Tales and Sketches" being of 1841, "The Paris Sketch Book" had been published the year before. "Titmarsh," though no failure, had not been a money success. He says that only 140 copies were sold. "It has, however, been hugely praised by the press, and will serve to keep my name up, though a failure."

When in Ireland, making up material for "The Irish Sketch Book," Mrs. Ritchie writes: "My father's spirits vary very much." He was glad when the trip was about ending. He sees the Giant's Causeway, and tells the Purcells how the place "was so awful and lonely I fled from it." Then he had "a lonely dinner at a hotel, a huge place without a soul in it, the last company being a corpse which had just gone." It was in "The Irish Sketch Book" that the most delightful of all Thackeray's poems, "Peg of Limavaddy," appeared. His daughter writes: "One can feel the shadow in the poem, as well as the sunshine of it, and the courage and sweetness of the temper which enabled him to write it." "The Irish Sketch Book" came out in 1843.

As long before as 1835 Thackeray had the East in his mind. It was a mental preparation for his "Cornhill to Cairo." He tells his cousin William Ritchie of his plans—how he will write a book, get 300 guineas for it, and exhibit his sketches and sell his drawings, and he winds up with a picture of Perette and her broken jug of milk. Later on Thackeray had an idea of starting a weekly paper, "containing good work in reviews, good reviews, not notices. * * * A paper which should have a decided air of white kid gloves."

In 1844 he was to have come home, but had an offer "to go passage free by the Oriental Company to Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibralter, Tangier, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Jericho," and he writes: "I thought the chance so great that I have accepted. The book, of course, is ordered." During this jaunt Thackeray kept a note book. Some of the entries in the note book Mrs. Ritchie prints. Thackeray never was idle. On the trip he was writing for Punch and working on "Barry Lyndon." On the 28th of September he notes "a white squall in the morning," and that was the source of his brisk poem. On Nov. 8 there is this entry: "In these days did scarcely anything but work and design the character for Mrs. Perkins's ball." Now we may say, looking over the early works of Thackeray as they were known some half century ago in the United States, that it was "Mrs. Perkins's Ball" which was the first book of Thackeray's which attracted attention. The prints were immensely comic, but it was the text which was so catching.

How charming is this little incident. Mrs. Ritchie tells about her father on his return from the Levant:

> "He came home by Naples and Rome, and I can remember his return. We were in Paris; he arrived in the evening, and he kissed me; but my little sister cried because he had grown a mustache during his absence, and she thought he was another papa. Then he folded a newspaper and kissed her through it, and next morning when he came down he had shaved off his mustache, and she flung her arms round his neck and knew him quite well."

In a letter of Thackeray's to his mother in 1845 he tells her that he has just found time to finish his book, "working away tant bien que mal" at an inn at Chelsea, and he adds:

> "But I am guarded about Jerusalem, not wishing to offend the public by a needless exhibition of heterodoxy, nor daring to be a hypocrite. I have been reading lots of books—Old Testaments, church histories, travels—and advance but slowly in the labor. I find there was a sect in the early Church who denounced the Old Testament, and get into such a rage myself when reading all that murder and crime which the name of the Almighty is blasphemously made to sanction, that I don't dare to trust myself to write, and put off my work from day to day."

There is a footnote on the page, and Mrs. Ritchie writes: "I remember Mrs. Carlyle telling me that when my father was staying at Don Saltero's, at the end of Cheyne Row, they were first made aware of his being there by a note which the pot-boy brought over, asking for the loan of a Bible." As to paper, type, illustration, binding, this edition is admirable.

A Petty Italian Court.*

In a petty Italian duchy of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, Miss Frances Forbes-Robertson places her scenes. The Duke Cosmo is a type of the sensuous tyrant who stops at nothing. So as to gain his wicked ends, Cosmo stretches his enemies on the rack, or poisons or assassinates them. Everard's father has been murdered by Cosmo and Everard swears to have his revenge. Ordered by a personage unknown to him, Everard poniards somebody, who is supposably the Duke Cosmo's evil genius. In time Everard loves the pious Pilar Maruri, who has been brought up in the cloister. The Duke finds Pilar beautiful and would like to make her his mistress. Everard finds out that Pilar's father was the man he killed.

"The Potentate" is a trifle turgid in style, and why should Miss Forbes-Robertson use the word "Abbé" as applicable to one of the personages? Here we swim in the time of the Regency, and "Abbé" is certainly out of place.

A Love Story.*

Dicky Monteith, so far as his actions go, leaves a great deal to be desired. First, he had an inclination to tipple, and had decided Micawberish traits. He married a woman far below him in station, a country idiotic person, and he left her. Then he was a goose about money, and a promoter got hold of Dicky's cash, and Monteith never saw a penny of it again. Again, Dicky ought to have cared for the fortunes of a step-brother of his, which he did not, and so, when Vincent Hepburn turned up, a rather vulgar fellow, Dick had not a shilling. Having put Dicky in this unfortunate condition, Mr. Gallon proceeds to get his hero out of the mire. This business of reinstatement is managed in a fairly ingenious manner. The trick is done by Dicky marrying Miss Dorothy Weston, who was engaged to the step-brother, for the first Mrs. Monteith is retired by death.

Old Literary Landmarks.

Of the pulling down of old fanes we will never have an end of it. Londoners, that is, some Londoners, feel regrets that the premises occupied by the law publishers, the Messrs. Butterworth, and Dick's Tavern, adjoining them, are doomed to destruction. Think of it! On the ground where the Butterworth building stood, in the time of Edward VI. one Richard Tottel had his house, that is, following Moxson, his printing concern, and this Tottel, too, was a law publisher. Not far from Tottel, near Temple Bar, Godfrey printed and sold books, and he was Chaucer's publisher. This Temple Lane is also sacred to the memory of Robinson, not the ordinary Jack Robinson, but Robinson, who published great books in his time, and at Robinson's it is believed that Pope became acquainted with Warburton. Authors lived near Temple Lane so as to be handy to publishers. Hone dwelt near here, and so did Richardson. The Messrs. Butterworth are "the oldest representatives of that ancient connection between the past and the present." As to Dick's Tavern, in a period apparently remote to us this tavern was first called Richard's Tavern, and later, as its merits and its good wine and ale were better known, the familiar "Dick" originated. Steele knew Dick's, and a company of jolly fellows who met there called themselves The Twaddlers. Did not Thackeray tell us how Mr. Bungay was at Dick's when he invited a party to come and "cut their mutton with him"? At Dick's the old life, as in Queen Anne's reign, was renewed.

Then near to Dick's was the famous Cock, and Tennyson glorified a waiter there. And Thackeray, again, delighted in the Cock, for Henry Warrington in "The Virginians" orders a collation from the Cock. Then near this same Fleet Street were other taverns, or dining rooms, or, as we call them to-day, "restaurants," such as the Mitre, the Cheshire Cheese, the Grecian, the Crown and Anchor, and the Horn Tavern, and was it not from the Horn that that creation of love, light, and sweetness, Mr. Pickwick, procured his wine when he banqueted his friends in the Fleet? The Old Cock went its way long ago. Dick's has been closed for some time, and now it goes out of Old London. Englishmen, as they should, cherish these old memories. It is interesting, then, to learn that a correspondent writes to The Standard how his "grandfather, who lived at Middle Temple Gate, used to smoke his pipe at the Devil's Tavern with Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith," and so the ring of tobacco smoke is the link which unites the present with the past.

The House of Bentley.

An entire page might be filled if anything like justice were done to the house of Bentley, now, so far as the name goes only, among the publishing firms of the past. In the reign of King Charles II., strange to say, there was a Richard Bentley, but there was no family connection between this Richard and the Richard Bentley born in 1794. Richard sprang from an educated stock, and his father was the proprietor of a London journal, and a relative, John Nichols, carried on for years that imperishable publication, The Gentleman's Magazine, with its attending satellite Sylvanus Urban. Richard Bentley picked up type to begin with. He made his way, for in 1829 he was a partner in the Colburn concern. Then in time Bentley made a firm and a name of his own.

Ever since the time of William IV. Bentley was Publisher in Ordinary to the Sovereign. That title sounds big, but then this particularly fortunate publisher had once alone the privilege of printing and selling the works of royal authors, for even their royalties deign to spoil paper at times. But Queen Victoria was not bound to follow old-time precedents. We are not to suppose that there were any differences between the Queen and Bentley's as to "royalties." The "Leaves from Our Journal in the Highlands" the Bentleys did not have, but they published the "Shah's Diary During His Visit to Europe in 1878" and the "Emperor Maximilian's Recollections," and also the "Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary's Travels in the East." Supposably the Macmillans will be the Publishers in Ordinary through commercial inheritance. But the greatness of the house of Bentley arose from other, may we say commoner, sources. Old Richard Bentley, so it is said, had not such a grand way as a winning manner, and he gave prime dinners, and his banquets, held at the Red Room at New Burlington House, were momentous affairs.

Tom Moore tells of such a dinner in 1838. You see, Tommy liked good company, and it was composed of "the very haut ton of the literature of the day. * * * Our host very courteous and modest and the conversation rather agreeable." And the haut ton? It was made up of Dickens, Campbell, Harrison Ainsworth, Samuel Lover, and Barham. Bentley's Miscellany was a great publication. In it appeared Dickens's "Oliver Twist" and Ainsworth's "Guy Fawkes," and Cruikshank made the pictures. Dickens was under a half promise to keep on writing novels for Bentley, but in 1839 he thought he was not paid enough, and so he left the Miscellany. The Miscellany dropped out in the sixties, to be merged into Temple Bar, and George Augustus Sala was the founder of that. Among the leading books published by the Bentleys were the Standard Novels, and here are the works of Marryat, Bulwer, Cooper, Albert Smith and Susan Ferrier. Then, too, there were Bentley's Favorite Novels, and in these Rhoda Broughton and Mrs. Wood did good work. The first Richard Bentley died in 1871, and it was his son George who then ruled the destinies of the house until the recent merging of the concern into the Macmillans's.

"When Writing English."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased to read Jay Knickerbocker's note in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27 on the folly of writers who quote foreign languages in English articles. I fully agree with every word in Mr. Knickerbocker's article, and merely wish to join in the requests he makes in the case in question. I might say that I am acquainted with some of the sinning writers, and in one very prominent one I happen to know that he does not know one word of Latin, and yet his writings bristle with it. He takes his quotations from Webster's Dictionary! The pretended "display of knowledge" in this case, you see, is an arrant fraud. J. R. EGGLESTON.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1898.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Frances E. Willard. By Anna A. Gordon. 8vo. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Company.

The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D. 8vo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

The Hittites and Their Language. By C. R. Condor, Lieutenant Colonel R. E. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight. Edited by George Willis Cooke. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Socialism and the Social Movement of the Nineteenth Century. By Werner Lambart. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

John C. Paton. An Autogiography. Edited by His Brother. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Military Europe. By Nelson A. Miles. 4to. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

William Ewart Gladstone. Edited by David Williamson. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

History of Dogma. By Neil Buchanan. Vol. IV. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Wonderful Century. By Alfred Russel Wallace. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Jewish Religious Life After the Exile. By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lights and Shadows of American Life. By the Rev. A. C. Dixon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Guide to True Religion. By the Rev. P. Woods. 12mo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

In Answer to Prayer. By the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ripon, &c. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75c.

The Parallel Psalter. With an Introduction and Glossaries. By the Rev. S. R. Driver. 16mo. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

POETRY.

The Blessed Damozel. By D. G. Rossetti. 4to. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Songs of Action. By A. Conan Doyle. 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.25.

FICTION.

I Am Ossington's Ghost. By Richard Marsh. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

John Burnet of Barns. By John Buchan. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Cross Trials. By Victor Waite. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Bijli, the Dancer. By James Blythe Patton. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

The Arms. By Andrew Balfour. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A Creel of Irish Stories. By Jane Barlow. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Fortuna. By James Blanchard Clews. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

The Lady of Castell March. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Klondike Nuggets, and How Two Boys Secured Them. By E. S. Ellis. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

A Little Puritan Rebel. By Edith Robinson. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

The Sleeping Beauty. By Martha Baker Dunn. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

Dickey Monteith. By T. Gallon. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Philosopher of Driftwood. By Mrs. Jenness Miller. 12mo. Washington: Jenness Miller Publications. $1.50.

Bonnie MacKirby. By Laura Dayton Fessenden. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

The People of Our Neighborhood. By Mary E. Wilkins. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Construction and Superintendence. By F. E. Kidder, C. E., Ph. D. Part II. Carpenters' Work. 8vo. New York: William T. Comstock. $4.

Characters and Characteristics of William Law, Non-juror and Mystic. Selected and Arranged with an Introduction. By Alexander Whyttie, D. D. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

Problems of Modern Industry. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner. By Albert Lavignae. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

What Is Art? By Leo Tolstoi. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Meditations on Gout. By George H. Ellwanger. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Life's Book of Animals. Drawings by E. W. Kemble & Co. Oblong. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Natural Taxation. By Thomas G. Shearman. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Paternal State in France and Germany. By Henry Gaullieur. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Labor Copartnership. By Henry Demorest Lloyd. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Missions and Politics in Asia. By Robert E. Speer. 16mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

A Word to Women. By Mrs. Humphrey. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

Auto da Fe Portuguese.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have not "been blundering ever since the time of the Inquisition" about "auto da fé," as "some one writes to Literature." The blunder is on the part of that "some one," who never heard of the Portuguese language. "Auto da fé" is Portuguese, perfectly good Portuguese, meaning literally "act of faith," and has been correctly used ever since the time of the Inquisition to describe its supreme sanction.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

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*SKETCH BOOKS. The Paris Sketch Book of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. The Irish Sketch Book. Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations of the Author and a Portrait. Biographical Edition. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

*THE POTENTATE. By Frances Forbes-Robertson. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

*DICKY MONTEITH. A Love Story. By T. Gallon. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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Treasures of Great Value in Pictures and Books

When the late war was still in progress and Spain was finding it difficult to raise money to carry on her part of it, a Spanish paper suggested that, though the national treasury was practically empty, an immense amount of wealth yet remained to be drawn upon in the shape of private fortunes, Church property, and art and literary treasures. The war is now at an end, and Spain might soon be confronted with another serious problem, did we contemplate asking her to pay an indemnity. Though her wealthy citizens might aid her, it is not impossible that she would in that case be forced to raise funds from some of the other sources indicated by the Spanish journal, and in this case her statesmen might come to consider the enormous value of her pictures and books.

There are, as is well known, in the Royal Picture Gallery at Madrid over 2,000 canvases, among which are some of the most beautiful pictures ever painted. Many of the world's best artists are represented in the collection, which is the property of the Crown, and the value of the gallery will be understood when it is stated that it contains 10 paintings by Raphael, 46 by Murillo, 64 by Velasquez, 22 by Van Dyck, 62 by Rubens, 43 by Titian, 25 by Paul Veronese, and 10 by Claude Lorraine. No one could hope to get together to-day such a collection, in which there is scarcely a picture that is not artistic work of the first class, and the writer who estimated that the 2,000 paintings are easily worth $200,000,000 spoke wisely and well within reason.

Though Spain does not possess literary treasures such as will be found in the national libraries of England, France, Italy, and Austria, she still has many precious things, some of them so valuable that they are beyond appraisement in money. Her private collections have not the importance they had in the days when Tichnor gathered the material for his "History of Spanish Literature," but the libraries of the Duke of Veragua and the Duchess of Alva, for example, contain too many books and manuscripts of value to be passed by with brief reference, and possibly the Duke might be patriotic enough to help his country by disposing of the correspondence of Columbus, which he prizes so highly. But the Biblioteca Colombina has, among other desirable things, four of the most valuable of all literary treasures, and Spain in her dire distress for money would find interesting an examination of the contents of the Royal Library at Madrid, the Biblioteca de San Juan at Barcelona, and the famous Library of the Escurial.

Of great interest is the Biblioteca Colombina, the library which contains some of the books of Columbus and which his scholarly son left marked with his own learning to the Cathedral of Seville. It once comprised over 20,000 volumes, but only a portion of the collection now remains. Fortunately, four volumes remain which were at one time the great discoverer's. One, with many annotations by Columbus, is the "Ymago Mundisen enus ymaginaria descriptio" of Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly, (or Alyaco,) published about 1483. Another, profusely noted, is the translation into Latin of the Marco Polo, made during the early part of the fourteenth century, and printed toward the year 1485. The manuscript known as "Libro de Profesias" is incomplete, but the eighty-four leaves that remain are in Columbus's large, bold, juvenile hand. Last of all is the "Pontifici Maximi Historia," &c., Venice, 1477, which, in addition to many marginal notes, has the four final leaves filled with manuscript extracts from St. Augustin and Josephus, while on the front flyleaf is in his hand in Latin the letter addressed by Toscanelli to Fernam Martinez.

Spanish literature is well represented in both manuscript and book form in the national libraries, though the Inquisition and the confessional destroyed many volumes. Books produced by the first presses of Spain are also to be found, and of the earliest Americana there are a large number of examples. As noted by Harrisse, the Library of the Department of Public Works of Madrid possesses the Tercera and Quarta Cartas of Cortez in duplicate, and the Segunda, Three Peter Martyrs of 1511, the Oviedo of 1526, the Mexican Doctrina of 1543, and the famous Ordinanzas of the same year.

The Library of the Crown, it may be said, has the Ordinanzas of 1543, 1553, and 1556, the Tercera Carta of Cortez in duplicate, a Vespucius Mundus Novus, (No. 23 in the "Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima,) and a Scyllacio. The Escurial, in which are so many wonderful manuscripts, has two extremely curious works, which relate to the history of Peru and Mexico, and there are a number of important volumes in the libraries of Barcelona and Toledo. Curiously enough, Spain does not possess a copy of any of the issues of Columbus's letters, though the original folio edition in Spanish (Barcelona, 1493,) existed in a unique copy in private hands there until 1890, when it went to France, then to England, and at last to the Lenox Library in this city.

Not so valuable as her pictures are the books of Spain, but they represent, together with the manuscripts, an immense sum of money. It was suggested when an indemnity was seriously thought of, that if Spain should be unable to pay, the Royal Picture Gallery would be acceptable, and transferred to Washington. In that case the more valuable and interesting of Spain's literary treasures could also have been considered as possibly coming to this country, and probably to the Library of Congress. But this matter of an indem-

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The story of an English author, the man himself tells in Literature, and very bad luck had he, and in a measure the reasons for his misfortune seem incomprehensible. He has written nine books. At first he published on his own account, and if he did not come to grief he was just able to pay the cost of his books. Then a publisher who had his books went into bankruptcy. We know of some recent cases in England where, owing to exactly such commercial accidents, authors never received a penny for books which had been fairly successful. One of his works was highly lauded by The London Times, the author was called "a new Defoe." Then the publisher gave him a check for £50, and afterward told him "that he had lost heavily by his generosity. I suppose he lived by losing, for he was ready to bring out my seventh book on the royalty system." Then a Magnum Opus was produced. It went through several editions, and one was American. "Then came years of unfulfilled expectations," ending by the publisher buying him out "for a 'ten-pound note'" as an act of charity. Next, the author tried another tap. He wrote "a low-class biography," and the story was dictated by "a brawny hero at the prime cost of a quart of stout and half an ounce of tobacco per chapter." A new publisher took the book. A passage in it gave rise to a long controversy. This book, No. 8, has been out four years, and the author's profits have been so far £30. The ninth book is of recent date. The author insisted on having an advance of £50 on the royalty. So far, according to the publishers' accounts, the author owes them £20. As to criticisms on his books, the author states that for one book, the sixth of his series, they "aggregated over twenty yards of closely printed columns, and almost as much reading as the book itself." With the No. 9 steady labor of book production was ended. The author now lives on "press notices." "Had I applied myself to addressing circulars with the same ceaseless diligence that I did to book production, I believe I should have made a better income by my pen." As to this writer's methods, they were most laborious, for he tells of drafting the manuscript of his first novel nine times, and that none of his books have been written less than four times. He counts it all up in this way: Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of words, and the days and hours taken to produce that much, and less money earned than had be written addresses for circulars. Why this author tells his distressing story is so as to have others of his calling give their experiences.

In The Outlook Mr. William Goodell Frost describes the people who are of Appalachian America. The men and women there still show strongly their Celtic origin, and are in a certain measure folks apart, who have been slow about "coming to town." Tinged with romance, Craddock has made one part of this mountain land her own, and that is Tennessee. Mr. William Goodell Frost's work has been to educate these Appalachian Americans by what is known as "Extension Work." "We will not teach them to despise the log cabin, but to adorn it. * * * Instruction in the arts of life-hygiene, forestry, thrift, &c., is provided to give them at once new motives and new resources. And, above all, we propose to teach them to make the most of common schools, which are barely in existence, but have in them the germs of all good." Lectures have been given by those who favor the extension plan, and one pertinent topic was "How to settle family feuds without bloodshed." Extension libraries and Extension publications are being used. Strange, but most interesting, are the returns. There are old English ballads with interesting variations and "countless specimens of old-time customs as well as other fossils from the hills." Just fancy a lecturer led blindfolded to his auditorium, a moonshine still, and some of the listeners, prudently turning their backs on the speaker. There may be some of Dr. Leipziger's crack orators who might volunteer to lecture on that queer country. The archaeological student, did he visit certain lonely log cabins in Tennessee, might see repeated there the ways of the Orkney and Hebridean Islands. To-day on the coast parishes of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Prof. Mitchell tells us querns are rare, but as shown in an illustration in The Outlook you see a woman grinding her corn in the old-fashioned way, rotating the stone by hand. Referring to our authority, that remarkable book, "The Past in the Present," Prof. Mitchell writes: "In certain circumstances they (the querns) do the work they are wanted to do better than anything else, and the reason why the present age continued to use them may perhaps be not different from the reasons which led to their invention and use by prehistoric man." What is Minneapolis, or any other great milling centre, to a poor old women who wants meal in the mountains of Tennessee?"

In Literature an English author tells of former grievances. His story runs as follows: He was a writer whose books found a ready sale on both sides of the Atlantic. There were seventeen of these books. For one, which is designated as "A," in the fourteen years the author had received £525. For another, "B," in one year £405. These royalties came from his English publishers. An American house paid the author £10 for the book "A," and for "B" the same amount. We now follow the words of the author, who signs himself Senex: "I saw in a literary circular, published [illegible] New York, an [illegible] of my books to be issued by another New York firm. I [illegible] one of the partners in the firm first mentioned. 'So —— and —— have been pirating my books.' 'Impossible,' he replied, '—— is an elder in a Presbyterian church.' This ought to have been convincing, but then there was the advertisement. 'Write to them,' said my friend. So I wrote: 'You have done me, I see, the honor of reprinting some of my books. Might I remind you of the author, of whose rights you are, I am told, commonly careful.' In a few weeks an answer came with a draft for £100. It ran thus, 'We have pleasure in forwarding the inclosed, and only regret that your letter anticipated our long-cherished intention to make you some acknowledgment.'" Then the author adds; "It is hard, you know, to part from anything that one has cherished for a long time." All this happened before the times of copyright. If only, concludes, Senex, "it had been granted fourteen years earlier I should have been the richer by several thousand pounds."

In Harper's Magazine for September, Mr. Sidney Whitman's article, "The Turk at Home," will give to many new ideas in regard to the vexed Armenian subject. In the first place the Turk, even if an official, is little given to talk. As far as the gift of the gab goes as represented by a French or German, or most particularly by a Russian, the Ottoman is nowhere. Said a Turkish friend to Mr. Whitman: "We are a taciturn people. We cannot defend ourselves in writing. We suffer rather in silence." Attacks on the Turkish Government, emanating in foreign papers, are there never noticed, "but there is certainly something to be said on the Turkish side. How many are the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey? According to reliable statistics some 800,000. They cannot be called a nation, and these are scattered "over an area half the size of Europe." Now what is their condition when compared with 5,000,000 Russian Jews cooped within the pale assigned to them by a strong Government," and that Government but yesterday begging for a period of eternal peace? Mr. Whitman writes that the Armenian revolutionists state that they cannot exist in Turkey on account of persecution "on religious grounds." The truth is that the Armenian language, creed, and schools are perfectly free in Turkey, and persistently interfered with in Russia. They accuse the Turk of religious fanaticism, whereas the high road from Trebizond to Erzeroum is lined on both sides with Christian monasteries and churches of various denominations." Is it generally known that for centuries Turkey has been the asylum of men of various creeds, when they were tortured, burned, or beheaded in other parts of Europe. Mr. Whitman tells many facts relating to Turk and Armenian, and the influences of missions for good or bad on the latter.

M. Henri Rochefort, the quarrelsome, is to have a remarkable send off. In the year 1900 is to appear "Les Adventures de Ma Vie," in which the rumpus-loving Frenchman is to tell of his innumerable contentions, for he must have been fond of scrapping from the time when he was teething. A wonderful book is to be made then in honor of this turbulent personage, and painters, sculptors, engravers, the best in the France of to-day, are to lay their artistic laurels at the feet of M. Henri Rochefort. Here are some of the contributors: Alexandre, Benjamin Constant, Jacque Blanche, Carolus Duran, Dubufe, Cheret, Dannat, Frappa, Harpignies, l'Hermite Laurens, Puvis de Chavannes, Royber, Sarah Bernhardt, (!) Tattegrain, Willette, and many others. The edition is limited to the 120 subscribers. The world knows M. Rochefort as the prime ruction maker of France, one who would rather fight than eat, and ever ready with words or rapiers. But there is one side of this gentleman, his very best, and it is his acquaintance with art. He has always been most efficient in French administration devoted to art, and has shown himself both shrewd and capable. Any incompetency or favoritism happening in France, where painting or sculpture were under Government control, M. Henri Rochefort has exposed. And for this much he is to be lauded, if for nothing else.

A most entertaining and plausible article appeared some weeks ago in The Spectator, wherein the charms of the Stuarts was accounted for. It was their Celtic blood, and the upshot was that in the Celt there always were lovable traits. Mr. Andrew Lang, in The Spectator of the most recent date, asks, "Where is the Celtic strain in the Stuart blood? The Royal Stuarts are a cadet branch of the Anglo-Norman Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. Their crown, of course, came through the daughter of Robert Bruce, (of Norman blood in the main line.) * * * A family less Celtic than the Stuarts of the direct line can scarcely be found." The answer is that in the blood of the Stuarts was that of David I. of Scotland, and because of that there was racial atavism, and Charles I. and his descendants reverted to the Celtic type. Did not the later Stuarts encourage the belief in their Celtic kinship? and why should they not? It's a mighty good stock anyway.

Lovers of the salmon, whether they have a splendid fight with him in a pool, or buy him by the pound on the marble slab of Fulton Market, have read and read over again, of that "salmon clause" which told that wherever salmon were abundant in the long past, apprentices had a promise from their employers that they should not be forced to eat salmon more than once a week. That story, Dr. Brushfield states, is told in Ireland, the Netherlands, and in North America. Hunt all he can, Dr. Brushfield writes, that not a single indenture containing this clause can be produced. He thinks the salmon story is a fable. Even more than that, looking over the value of salmon, he finds that it invariably brought a fair price in the market.

Nevertheless, the story does exist, and the question arises, Why or how did it originate? Dr. Brushfield finds that Polwhele, the historian of Cornwall in 1806, wrote that leprosy once existed in Cornwall, and that "the prevailing notion is that leprosy was generated by the eating of salmon too frequently and at unreasonable times." Looking further, Dr. Bushfield came across an act of the Scottish Parliament of 1386, which provides that "corrupt swine's flesh or salmon exposed for sale should be confiscated by the Bailie and given to the poor leper folk." Any people who are exclusively fish eaters are liable to certain skin diseases, and an exclusive diet of salmon or codfish would be likely to prove unwholesome, and that is all there is about it. "Toujours perdrix" is against Nature's dietary canons.

Mr. Andrew Lang, a most gallant gentleman, has a grievance, and there are good grounds for his complaints. He writes in Longman's Magazine, "American ladies have invented a new game. They send your photograph on a neat card, and ask you to add your autograph—cost to you twopence halfpenny. They might lay in stock some English stamps 'for reply,' and they might inclose their own photographs, but they don't. It is a one-sided amusement." It is the twopence halfpenny which is a nuisance, since there is no quid pro quo. Having stated exactly what he wants, all the inventive American autograph "angels" (?) have to do is to send stamps, with their portraits, and then Mr. Andrew Lang will sign his own pictures and return the photo. If those neat articles, at the "Sign of the Ship," to be found in Longman's are curtailed in the future, the reason why will be that Mr. Andrew Lang's entire time is occupied in signing his name. But think if his request is heeded what a superb gallaxy of American girls he will possess.

The death of Sir William Augustus Fraser is recorded, who was in his seventy-fourth year. Sir William was a recognized authority on the life and exploits of the Duke of Wellington. His first book, entitled "Words on Wellington," had an extended circulation. A second volume, called "Hic et Ubique," on the same subject was also successful. His reminiscences of Lord Beaconsfield he published with the title "Disraeli and His Day." Napoleon III. was also a topic chosen by Sir William, but it attracted slight attention. The fact is that the history of the last Emperor of France has yet to be written. Sir William was one of the old members of the Carlton Club, and its most famous story teller. His father was on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, and so his son was familiar with the whole story of Napoleon's defeat. Sir William was one of the Queen's bodyguard for Scotland, and his title descended to Keith Alexander Fraser, which has the approved Scottish nomenclature.

It always sounds strange when one reads of discoveries made in libraries. It is supposable that you will find diamonds in a diamond mine, and not in a coal pit, and yet there seems to be nothing more common than to find rare books in exactly the place where they are stored, because they have not been carefully looked at or catalogued. In the Bristol Library, in a brown paper parcel stowed away in a lumber room, there has been found a grand folio copy of St. Augustine, the "De Civitate Dei," with the imprint Basel, 1479. A mediaeval work on surgery, with illustrations, containing quaint drawings of the surgeons of that day and their method of operating on patients, has also turned up. But one big book just unearthed in the Bristol Library is Peter Martyr's "De Orbe Novo Decades," which is the earliest printed account of Cabot's voyages. Then, too, there is a book with notes, and the writing is supposed to be that of Chatterton.

Will the fight about "Senlac," over which the late Prof. Freeman once swung his mace, be renewed? Rev. Isaac Taylor, a great authority, sounds the war cry once more. Shall that contest be called the battle of Hastings or Senlac? Because Prof. Freeman insisted on Senlac, that name was said to be unauthorized, and, what was worse, pedantic. Some, who insisted on Hastings, declared that Senlac was only a French poetical term, derived from "sang," blood, and a lake, "lac." The Rev. Isaac Taylor says that in the chronicle of the foundation of Battle Abbey there is a tract of land described called "Santlache," which he calls Anglo-Saxon, although it does not sound so. In Domesday and early documents "leage," the dative of "leah," means a forest glade, and so becomes "lac." In English by wearing away and lingual abrasion, "Santlache" becomes "Santley," and that means now a sandy glade, and yet whether it shall be Hastings or Senlac is not quite clear.

A most delicate work is now being carried out in Paris. It is the restoration, or rather the fixing on canvas, of the frescoes painted by de Chasseriaux, which once adorned the walls of what are to-day the ruins of la Cour des Comptes, the building having been recently destroyed by fire. The process is known as that of [illegible], and that means to fix the pictures on canvas. The work is under charge of M. [illegible], and [illegible]

AMONG BOOKMEN.

I.

Some of the True Ones, Lamb, Hunt, Hazlitt, and Southey.

We fell upon an article the other day under the heading "Among My Books" in a periodical devoted to literature, over the name of a writer of the front rank, which was taken up with a résumé of an old criminal trial! As we read it we could not, and we cannot to-day, imagine how the waif found its way there into a retreat having such a superstition. But while we read we slept, and as we slept we dreamed, and, lo! there were sitting around us the shades of some bookmen of other times. On those faces out of the past was a variety of expression, and each had in his hand, or on his knee, a book. Prominent among them—probably from his having on his head what looked like a nightcap—was Chaucer, and his eyes twinkled merrily. Lamb was beside him, and talking to him. We would not swear it, but we thought we heard a strong word now and then. At any rate, Charles's face looked exactly like what we have fancied it when he wrote of "the wretched Malone" whitewashing the painted effigy of Shakespeare, where he says, "By ——, if I had been a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, I would have clapped both commentator and sexton fast in the stocks for a pair of meddling sacrilegious varlets"; and that clear-cut head of his shook, while Chaucer's eyes twinkled. Montaigne, who had been sitting apart, all on a sudden was between them, silent, and listening to Lamb, with an occasional glance at Chaucer, his eyebrows raised as with a mixed feeling of wonder and resignation. Hunt was there, too, and stood leaning against the chimney piece, his face turned toward those three, with a thoughtful and troubled look. There were others there whom we do not remember so distinctly, antique figures, with whom we were not familiar, among them Petrarch, whom we should not have known had not Chaucer named him to Lamb, and many other shadows that have all faded and left "not a rack behind." Among all we saw in our dream, the only men now living were the editor of the periodical, who stood with his hat on his head, a flower in his buttonhole, and a cigarette between his fingers; and, sitting beside him, the writer of the résumé of an old criminal trial; but neither of them had any book in his hand.

The dream haunted us, and we dallied with it, and thought of what some of those men had left on record of their relation to their books. While thus employed we gave the paper to our old lady friend, who so dearly loves a real, genuine sensation, and when she had read the first line, which says, "There is a charm in old stories of crime," she took it straight into her own apartment and closed the door. That aroused us, and we shook off the dream, and resolved on putting down some of the things left us about their books by some of those men who lived among and loved them.

To the book-lover such a text is of fair promise, and the possessive pronoun imparts to it a certain delicacy of flavor, and draws our desires as bees are drawn to the honey-laden trees. For we like to know in what relation a writer stands to books—whether he is related or not—and what his books are, what of them he has "tasted," what "swallowed," what "chewed and digested," or what he owes to the various branches of study. We think that if "Among My Books" means anything, it means something like this. We like writers of books the more for knowing them to be lovers of books, but we wish above all to know where their likings lie, as well as where they "feed," where they "make their flocks to rest at noon." To discuss with us the question "What is a novel?" gives no insight of these things, nor any idea of what the writer's books are, if he has any. For we know that some great critics have owned few or none. Hunt says of Hazlitt: "W. H., I believe, has no books but mine." When we turn to the writers of the past who have been book-lovers and think of what they have done and have said of their relations to their books, we wonder if there is nothing more to be said, or if the race is now all gone, and an uneasy feeling comes over us when we try to find a reason for the contrast.

The easiest way of answering the question What is a bookman? is to point to men whom we know as such, and to what they have said of themselves, or has been said of them by others, and say this, and this, and this man were book-lovers. In all times they have left traces of their attachments, their partialities, and their supreme affections. They open their minds to us. They would have us rejoice in their joy and be partakers of their privileges. They do not hesitate to tell us freely what they owed to books, and to hear them shows how interesting such a subject can be made. Its main interest and value lies in the unreserved candor of the writers. Their interest in books extends to soul and body alike. They tell us of their preferences in form and dress, and the fitness thereof to subjects and epochs. For there is, for instance, a difference between a Pickering Aldine copy of Collins, in purple calf, picked up the other day, and a Collins clothed in the chastity of a dry goods store publication. How kind to the touch this is, how gracefully it opens, how clear and well set the page and faultless the printing. We read the poet with a sense of proportion. We feel that here soul and body are of one "form." And who could imbibe the spirit of the "Ode to Evening" printed on wood pulp?

And this reminds us of some of Lamb's sayings and distinctions:

"I have no repugnances. Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low. I can read anything I call a book. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such. * * * I confess that it moves my spleen to see these things in books' clothing perched upon shelves, like false saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into the sanctuary, thrusting out the legitimate occupants. * * * I never see these impostors but I long to strip them, to warm my ragged veterans in their spoils."

He liked the odor of the circulating library in volumns of "Tom Jones" and the "Vicar of Wakefield." Anticipating his advent on Lavinian shores, he addresses his books in "New Year's Eve":

"And you, my midnight darlings, my folios, must I part with the intense delight of having you (huge armfuls) in my embraces? Must knowledge come to me, if it come at all, by some awkward experiment of intuition, and no longer by this familiar process of reading?" Hunt says: "And I thought how natural it was in C. L. to give a kiss to an old folio, as I once saw him do to Chapman's Homer."

Hunt himself was a true bookman, and his essay, "My Books," is to a book-lover as green pastures, where he may wander as in a paradise

"Wherein all pleasant fruits do grow."

He is sitting among his books, and says:

"I began to consider how I loved the authors of those books; how I loved them, too, not only for the imaginative pleasures they afforded me, but for their making me love the very books themselves, and delight to be in contact with them. * * * When I speak of being in contact with my books, I mean it literally. I like to lean my head against them." And this reminds us of Bishop Hall of olden times, when he says: "Neither can I cast my eye casually upon one of these silent masters but I must learn somewhat."

And of Southey in his library:

"My days among the dead are past;
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse night and day."

Southey was a mighty bookman, and it is said of the nearly 14,000 volumes he possessed that they had all been methodically read, and most many times. We are reminded, too, of the delightful "Barry Cornwall":

"All round the room my silent servants wait—
My friends in every season, bright or dim,
Angel and Seraphim
Come down and murmur to me, sweet and low,
And spirits of the skies all come and go,
Early and late."

And of a mightier still, of whom it is said that, besides being a collector, he "copied with his own precious hand the manuscripts he rescued from time," put Homer, when it appeared, upon his shelves, and "worshipped it like the unknown god," and with his head resting upon a book, died. These were of those whom we call bookmen.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1898.

BOOKS FOR A BOY OF TEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books to be read by a boy ten years of age?

X. Y.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

Once upon a time, when the world was younger, boys of ten were boys of ten, "and they were nothing more." But we have changed all that; and when the writer reflects upon one boy of ten, whose chief delight was to study the construction of locomotives, and another who never tired of Shakespeare and Scott, to give a list of books suitable for that age is almost as perplexing as to give a list for a man of fifty. One must fall back upon "the average boy," and even he has become a doubtful and fluctuating character. For his general reading the following list is suggested:

"Robinson Crusoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Christmas Carol," (Dickens;) "The Coral Island," (Ballantyne;) "The Two Jungle Books," (Kipling;) "Little Men," (Miss Alcott;) Hans Andersen's "Tales," "The King of the Golden River," (Ruskin;) "Water Babies," (Kingsley;) The Rollo Books—those on Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, and Rollo's "Tour in Europe."

Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," "Gulliver's Travels," Hale's "Arabian Nights," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Kingsley's "Greek Heroes," "The Young Marooners."

Maria Edgeworth's "Parents' Assistant."

Simple biographies of great men, with an earnest exhortation that they be not altogether of military heroes.

"Open Sesame." Vols. I. and II.

Many of these books are to be found in Ginn's Classics for Children, an edition always to be preferred to any other. "Stepping Stones to Literature," a series of readers published by Silver, Budett & Co., contains much that would be delightful and improving to a boy of ten, beginning with the Fourth Reader of the series.

On discussing this list with an "average boy," who was ten half a dozen years ago, he said defiantly: "The Henty books? Yes; you may say what you please, the Henty books taught me more history than any I ever read." One recalls here what old Mr. Weller said of the alphabet, "Whether it is worth going through so much to know so little is a question," but youth is prodigal of time, and the historical deposit left by "the Henty books" may make them a useful addition to the library of a young reader.

Returning again to the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, as edited by Messrs. Grenfel and Hunt, how close are resemblances shown between the men and women of the past, their ways of doing things, and those of today and their acts. One woman would write to another in September, 1898: "You will come for certain, Jane, won't you, for it's Labor Day? and do let us know whether it will be by boat or rail. Then we can arrange about a conveyance to the house. Be sure and let us know by return mail." Now Petosiris wrote to Serenia some thousands of years ago: "Be sure, dear, to come up on the 20th, for the birthday festival of the god, and let me know whether you are coming by boat or donkey, in order that we may send for you accordingly. Now don't forget."

[illegible] New Facts from Another Source About Byron's Summer in Switzerland.*

The two volumes of this edition of Byron that have already been published give ample evidence of the value the edition will have to all who are interested in the poet's writings and in his life. They are simply indispensable, and all previous editions are easily superseded by them. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a few months ago called attention to some of the new matter which they contain, and readers will be glad to know that other volumes will be issued this Autumn. In a mechanical sense, also, the edition is a satisfying one—the paper being good, the type and press work excellent, and the binding attractive. Some of the illustrations are decidedly interesting—notably one of Byron's mother, who appears to have had a face and figure hardly more winning than was her conduct to her husband and her son. In the following columns readers will find some interesting new facts concerning Byron's Summer spent in Switzerland with the Shelleys, during which some of his most familiar works were produced. The writer of this paper, Mr. S. H. M. Byers, was at one time the American Consul General to Switzerland, and he is known as the author of several works dealing with the history of that country.

There were queer "goings on" during the Summer of 1816 between Lord Byron, the poet Shelley, and Mrs. Shelley and her sister. On Summer evenings one still hears the song of the nightingales among the trees by Lake Geneva. Their voices recall those other sweet singers who whiled their time away here, one and eighty years ago. It was something more than an accidental coincidence that the poets Byron and Shelley drew up at the same little hotel in Geneva. We shall see later that a fair English girl had to do with this agreeable coming together of celebrities.

The little Dover packet sailing for Ostend on the 25th of April, 1816, had a noted man among its passengers. The description on his passport said he was twenty-eight years of age, was born in London, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighed 170 pounds, had blue-gray eyes, brown, curling hair, complexion without color, and a very small head. It was the author of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" starting on his tour to Switzerland.

As the ship plowed out into the English Channel, the poet stood on the deck with his cloak about him to protect him from the wind. He looked at the receding shores of England, his native land, without a regret, but bitter anguish filled him with the thought that he was leaving behind

"Nothing that claimed a tear."

Near him on the deck, but with feelings not kindred to his own, were the same faithful followers, the yeoman and the page, whom his verses had already immortalized.

A short twelve months before, and this young poet, now fleeing his country, was Fame's idol. England had put him on too high a pinnacle, and, rueing her folly, her people were now busy casting the idol down. Deserted by friends, ruined in home, injured in fame, and pursued by the furies of slander, his eyes rested for the last time on the white cliffs of Dover.

That he had given his countrymen some good reasons for hatred none knew better than himself. He had committed many offenses against the canons of society—set his literary rivals in anger and stirred up hatreds in London beyond measure. But he was not a malefactor. Possibly his own exclamation that "either he was unfit for England or England was unfit for him," was a true proposition. Still a hundred years have not yet accounted for the fierce malignity of a whole people against this one man, further than to say, "It was the withering curse of slander."

One only, Augusta, remained true to him, and for that sister's faith among this "war of the many with one," her name has been set in the great places of English literature. Out of the wreck of the past Byron saved his courage at least, and if his heart was half breaking when he stepped from the Dover packet on to the shores of a strange land, it was with the resolve to throw back to England insult for insult, even though the battle should kill him in the end.

"The day of his destiny" was not over, as his enemies soon found out. For this the world of literature will be thankful a thousand years. The bitterness of the struggle left him with a soul on fire. If he was to be forced to drink from as bitter a cup as ever touched the lips of genius, he was determined the draught should prove a tenfold inspiration. The world was again before him, and he knew that

"In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree."

The restless spirit started for Switzerland along the banks of the River Rhine, whose waters are born in her glaciers. He traveled like a real English lord of his day, with considerable of display and extravagance. True, his debts at home were not paid, and true that had he not been a lord he would have been in jail on account of those debts months before. He had all he wanted, however, for his own uses, for now his poems, dashed off at white heat, were bringing him guineas by the hatful. In less than five years he received nearly £13,000 from his printer. He moved slowly along the river shores, immortalizing with his verse every [illegible] schoolboy in the world.

In a great coach, copied after one captured from Napoleon, the poet traveled on up to Basel and there entered Switzerland. Aside from recollections of Swiss heroism at the Morat battlefield, little impressed him as he passed in front of the Jura Alps by way of Berne, Freiburg, and Lausanne to his selected stopping place on Lake Geneva.

While Lord Byron had been making his tour to Lake Leman the cavalcade of another English poet was also on its way Swissward, and even to the same little inn. But what a difference in the methods of going! Percy Bysshe Shelley and his wife and his wife's stepsister, Claire Clairmont, have started for Switzerland through France on foot, but giving out on the way had employed a farm wagon to help them to their journey's end. The story of these two sisters and these two poets are among the sad romances of a century.

The little inn, called the "Secheron," where Byron at first lodged, and where the Shelleys had put up two weeks before, in spite of unpretentiousness, was the best at Geneva, and delightfully situated at the edge of the town. We know this as we do so many other things of Byron's Swiss life from good old Dr. Bonstetten, the friend of Gray, and for that matter the friend of all men. Bonstetten was a Swiss author who lived many years near Geneva, and he knew Byron well. Only recently the writer of this came across many letters of Bonstetten's, written from Geneva and printed only three years after Lord Byron's death. They are full of gossipy reminiscences of that period when all the world that was anything flocked to the shores of the Swiss lake. "This Dr. Bonstetten," said Byron in a letter to England, "is a fine and very lively old man. His friends have a mania for addressing volumes of letters to him. I first met him at Mme. de Staël's at Coppet." It was the answer to these "volumes of letters," Byron might have added, that helped make Bonstetten himself famous in Switzerland. The first time he met the author of "Childe Harold" he wrote: "Last night I saw Byron at Mme. de Staël's. I can compare no creature to him. His tones are music and his features the features of an angel. One sees, though, a little satan shining in his eyes, which, however, itself is half pious. The ladies are mad after him; like little bacchantes they surround him and nearly tear him to pieces. I hold him as greatest of living poets. Every stormy passion is witnessed in his glance. One sees the corsair in his look, which, though, often is good, tender, and even melancholy."

And, again, telling of the poet's surroundings and of Geneva in general, he says: "Byron has now rented a country house, Diodati, on the Savoy side of the lake, because this Swiss side is overrun with English. I never saw so many strangers in my life. There are eleven hundred English alone. All sorts of distinguished people from everywhere are here." Not only the two great English poets; there was de Staël, Lord Brougham, Kosciusco, Lady Hamilton, Mary Elliot, and a hundred other notables living either in the town or in some of the villas along the shores of one of the loveliest waters in Europe. "The road on the lake is beautiful. The whole way leads through arches of castanian and nut trees. One does not drive; it is simply floating in a carriage between the green and the blue, as if on clouds." Not the lake and the drives only were beautiful, but there, too, was the "clear, blue Rhone, the gray Arve, and at evening the nightingales." It was Byron's own idea of a land for poetry. "I must have a warm sun and a blue sky," he says. "I cannot describe scenes so dear to me by a sea-coal fire."

Society, too, was there in plenty, and the best, and a climate that was almost Italian. "Two hundred of us have bought the Palais du Prefet," wrote Bonstetten, "and every Saturday evening there is dancing and playing there, and a union of the best society on earth. Strangers are invited, and outside of Paris you will find nothing like it."

The Genevese were reputed in general to be cold and stiff toward strangers, but there were exceptions, and enough. Byron entered the charmed circle for a little while and then left it. It was not on his own account. He only entered it for a day, as it were, to introduce his companion, the young Polidori. The fact was, however, that Geneva society proper soon cut Lord Byron, for stories of his illicit loves and general loose behavior followed him from England. His reputed conduct, too, at his villa Diodati was not likely to be relished in the town of John Calvin, even if the stories were lies. Aristocratic English society on the banks of Lake Leman also affected to keep clear of the fast young Lord, but if they disliked him the feeling was quite mutual. The man who could despise the select 1,500 society pharisees of London did not need trouble himself about the 1,100 extremely overnice English on Lake Geneva.

He had surely a good friend in the great Mme. de Staël, and was a frequent visitor at her home in Coppet, on the opposite side of the lake. True, his presence in the salon of the brilliant woman sometimes shocked the supersensitive British ladies there, one of whom, seeing Byron on an occasion, simply fainted [illegible] in Italy proved.

But the glorious scenes about the lake were now to attract every thought of his restless soul. One must read "Childe Harold" and the poet's letters to know how deep the draught he was drinking:

"Thus am I absorbed, and this is life;
Are not the mountains, waves, and skies a part
Of me, and of my soul, as I of them!"

If he was a little mad, as some, including his wife, were affecting to believe,

"He knew how to make madness beautiful."

The doings of Byron and Shelley and "the girls" would fill a book. The wonder is that so little ever was preserved. The biographies are provokingly scant, and of letters written by Byron in that Summer only a dozen or so are in existence. But, then, there are "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon," "The Dream," a part of "Childe Harold," and "Darkness," all born on these bright shores in less than a twelvemonth, speaking of the genius of the place and of the men who helped to make Lake Leman immortal; and there, too, is Bonstetten, whose letters touched on everything and everybody.

The two poets bought a sailing boat—there were no steamers on Lake Geneva then—and spent days and days together on the water; not only days, but many and many a time almost the whole of the moonlight nights, and till dawn in the morning. They were alone. Who shall report the conversations, wise or brilliant, the deep dipping into mysteries, of these two geniuses out there on the quiet bosom of the lake, in the lazy sunshine of the day or under the moonlight of a half southern sky!

Their thoughts were never put in letters, but they were woven into verse immortal. In June the two young poets, in their boat, made a complete tour of the lake as happy as the nightingales singing in the castanian trees on the shore. At one point a storm overtook them and death seemed very near. Shelley, alas! escaped only to drown in a rougher sea off Italy. Together, the two, with books in their hands, followed in the tracks of Rousseau. Their past anguish was for a time forgotten in the midst of such lovely scenes. In a week they were back to Villa Diodati, where Mrs. Shelley and her stepsister, Claire Clairmont, waited their coming with bright eyes and bright intellects. Beautiful Claire Clairmont, the child of passion, blinded by her love for Byron, had urged the Shelleys to leave England that she might go with them and resume her relations with the poet at Geneva.

What her hopes were as to Byron the world can only guess. She did not let the Shelleys know why she wished to go to Switzerland. Nor were they aware that Lord Byron had known her intimately in London; they did not know that she was acquainted with Byron even, or that he was to be in Switzerland. She had a right to hope that he possibly would also marry her, and that she would soon stand in the place of the wife who had deserted him. Byron played with her heart for a Summer, amused himself with her beauty, and was glad when, in sorrow, she left Geneva and returned to London, where she gave birth to their illegitimate child. This was the little "Allegra," named after the cottage in which the Shelleys lived close to Diodati. In a codicil to his will, two years later, Byron left this child $25,000, but she died in an Italian convent before she was six years old. The whole story had been a dishonorable one. Byron, spite of his inspiring surroundings and his lofty thoughts, permitted no such small thing as the ruin of a human heart to trouble him. It was in July that Mme. de Staël persuaded him to attempt a reconciliation with Lady Byron, but his offer from Geneva was refused with scorn. He paid the proud, cold lady off in a common coin of his—a bitter poem, "The Dream," writen at Villa Diodati, "amid," as he said, "a flood of tears." One can believe it, knowing his real love, not for his wife nor Miss Clairmont, but for his cousin, Miss Chaworth, "the one beloved face on earth." Then, too, for the only time in his life, Byron attempted prose with the view of showing his wife up in a terrible romance. However, he heard she was ill, and instantly threw his manuscript into the fire. The act was on a par with all his other erratic doings in these years. Here, too, he commenced that unfinished sketch which his companion, the young Polidori, later extended into a ridiculous novel called "The Vampire," a romance that sold "tremendously" under the supposition that it was Byron's work.

When the nights were rainy or too dark for boating, the two poets and "the girls" spent the hours in conversation at Diodati. One night, at least, was devoted to ghost stories, made up largely for the occasion. The result of that night's marvelous talk was Mrs. Shelley's wonderful story of "Frankenstein." And another night we know of was spent by Byron and Shelley in discussing the possibilities of communicating life, or the vital spark, to inanimate matter.

Byron lived most abstemiously while in Switzerland. A bird would not have eaten much less than he did, with his thin slice of bread at breakfast, his small plate of vegetables and a bottle of seltzer at dinner, and his cup of green tea for supper. He rose late usually and breakfasted alone. There was much visiting back and forth between the occupants of Villa Diodati and the little cottage, only ten minutes away, where the Shelleys lived. "There was never any lack of subjects for us to talk about, either, these evenings," wrote one of the party later, "and, grave or gay, we were always interested."

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*THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New Revised and Enlarged Edition. With Illustrations. Poems, Vol. I. Letters and Journals, Vol. I. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

It was with the eye of true genius that Byron gazed daily on all the scenes about him. "Clarens, Montreux, Vevey, and Chillon! All about here," he exclaimed, "is a sense of existence of love in its most extended and sublime capacity, and of our own participation of its good and its glory." On the night of June 13 he witnessed a thunderstorm over the lake. The scene gave rise to the wonderful picture in the third canto of "Childe Harold," beginning:

"The sky is changed, and such a change."

The storm was to prove his unequaled powers of description, but the picture of pain and the burning soul and "hours torturing into ages," was reserved for a few days later, when, with his "Manfred," he should stand by the dizzy edge of the Jungfrau.

On the June trip around the lake with Shelley in a sailboat Byron saw Castle Chillon for the second time. Every one of its dark old dungeons and corridors, with their darker history, was re-examined together with Shelley, and when rain soon drove their little boat in shore at Ouchy for a couple of days, he wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon," with its glorious appeal to liberty. Chillon Castle appears to-day little different from what it was when Byron and Shelley walked through its dungeons or carved their names on one of the "seven pillars of Gothic mold."

"The day we went there was fine," says Shelley, "and the water calm. The prisons are excavated below the lake, and the principal dungeon is supported by seven columns. On one of them were engraved a multitude of names; one as ancient as 1670. Close to the very walls the water is 800 feet deep. We were told of a secret opening to the lake, by means of which the dungeons could be flooded with water." This secret opening was discovered by a Zurich professor as late as 1890.

Byron's name is still legible among the hundreds rudely engraved on the column to which Bonnivard was chained. To Murray he wrote on the 27th of June: "I shall say little of Clarens, Vevey, and Chillon, because all I could say must fall short of the impressions they stamp." He realized that some of nature's glories were only made to be looked at and worshipped, not painted or described.

In a day or two he visited the house and garden of Gibbon at Lausanne and plucked some rose leaves and acacias there to send his friend. The third canto of "Childe Harold" was now completed and ready to send to England. A few days before he had been with Mme. de Staël at Coppet again. "She has made Coppet as agreeable as society and talent can make any place on earth," he said afterward. He was at Coppet repeatedly and always found "notable people there, and the hostess charmingly brilliant," even if she did occasionally exhibit the reputed rake and "Napoleon of Rhyme" to her gaping guests.

In the early Summer his health was not good and his spirits were low, but the tranquillity of the scene and much boating on the lake soon made him himself again. His English enemies about Geneva went on lying about him, and spying, even with telescopes, every movement he or his friends made. His slightest peccadilloes, if discovered, were reported to England and monstrously exaggerated. He was accused of corrupting all the grisettes in the town, and his relations with Claire Clairmont were pictured in proportioned depravity. No wonder Lady Byron, hearing these things, abhorred the thought of living with him again. He claimed afterward to have led a very temperate and moral life on Lake Geneva, notwithstanding the lies told of him. His usual companions, besides the Shelley family, were his friends Hobhouse, and, for a while, Mark Lewis. Sometimes, too, his little Italian doctor Polidori, whom he had with him as a physician, and who had been at one time secretary to the poet Alfieri, sailed about the lake with him and Shelley. Whenever the weather permitted, however, and he was not at work composing in villa Diodati, his days were spent on the lake, either with Shelley or alone. He could not walk a great deal at this time.

Whatever the Genevese and the Britishers residing by the lake may have thought about keeping him "out of society," he was not there simply to seek society. In fact, he believed society "fatal to all great undertakings." It was the grandeur of the mountains he wished for, the repose of the lake, the opportunity for rest and health, and writing.

On the 17th of September, at 5 o'clock in the morning, he started off in company with Hobhouse on a thirteen days' excursion to the higher Alps about Interlaken and Meiringen. He went along the lake as far as Chillon in a carriage, except a little distance on the back of a colt, and coming back a few miles crossed over the mountains to the village of Montbovon, the party using horses and mules. By the 20th he was in the high valley of the Simmenthal, and all the way had feasted his soul on lofty Alps, green slopes, glaciers, blue lakes, and tumbling waterfalls. He heard Alpine shepherds playing their pipes and pretty mountain girls singing songs of love and fatherland. "In this journey," he wrote to his sister, "I have realized all that I ever heard or imagined of a pastoral existence. I have repeopled my mind with nature." On the 23d he was rowed in a boat the full length of Lake Thun. At Interlaken and the Jungfrau he [illegible] [illegible] scenes which he described as "beyond all description or previous conception. Glaciers, avalanches falling like thunder; storm came on—thunder, lightning, hail; all in perfection. Torrents, one of them 900 feet high, of visible descent, and looking like the tail of a white horse streaming in the wind, such as it might be conceived would be that of the pale horse on which death is mounted in the apocalypse." Here were the Alps, and here, for the first time, was their poet. His ardent soul and burning genius took in all the scene, even the sulphury clouds far below him that boiled up,

"Like foam from the roused ocean of deep hell."

It is no wonder that amid the terrific scenes that stood around him his soul should have conjured up such a poem as "Manfred." He had but to paint his own anguish and to depict the nature before him, for, in the words of Goethe, "he was a man inspired by the genius of Pain." Whether it was Byron's real self that was groaning in this wonderful soul-drama is uncertain. It is only sure that it might have been Byron's self, and that the entries in the daily journal he made of the scenes about the Jungfrau and his own experiences, are at times almost word for word the same as in the text of the poem. "Without exertion of some kind at this time," he writes, "I should have sunk under my imagination and reality." Personally, Byron was in as much despair and anguish as was his ideal Manfred. He had "that fearful gift," "the glance of melancholy." Goethe later wrote a review of "Manfred," and not only declared that Byron and his Manfred were "one person," but that Byron was pursued and tortured in spirit for all sorts of crimes, not excepting assassination even. The old German poet was also sure that Byron had stolen the moving principle in "Manfred" from "Faust." The poem was "a wonderful phenomenon," however. The poet admitted that much as to Manfred, and he regarded the soliloquy in the second act as "greater than the soliloquy of Hamlet." Byron saw this review later, with the accusation as to "Faust," and declared to his publisher that he had never even read "Faust," and knew no German, though Goethe's poem had once been read to him at Diodati. "It was the Steinbach and the Jungfrau, and something else, much more than 'Faust,' that made me write 'Manfred,'" he said. The poem was finished the next year at Venice, and Byron at first scarcely thought enough of it to copy it. To make the matter worse, Murray, when he printed it, accidentally left out its most important line, and nearly ruined it. The line was Manfred's last words:

"Old man! 'Tis not so difficult to die."

"You have destroyed the whole effect and moral of the poem," wrote Byron to Murray. "Manfred" was by excellent critics pronounced the best of Byron's works, and Byron, too, regarded it highly later. There is to-day just outside of Interlaken an old, old ruin, with moss and vines, and even trees, growing on top of its crumbling walls. It is pointed out as the scene of "Manfred," and the tower where he struggled with the spirits.

By Sept. 26 Byron was out of the mountains and was at Yverdon. Just like other tourists, he had climbed the Wengern Alp, listened to the falling avalanches, ascended the Scheideck, looked at the Rosenlau Glacier, seen Grindelwald and the Reichenback Waterfalls, passed around to Brienz and Interlaken to Thun again, and, by way of Berne, he had gone down to the Lake of Neuchatel. He had traveled at his leisure through the very heart of the Alps. The Jungfrau he liked better than Mont Blanc, which he had seen in August, and he had looked on scenes by Interlaken "beyond all power of description."

But amid all the majesty of the Alps he never for one moment forgot that he was Byron. It looked as if the Nemesis of "Manfred" were pursuing him. The last entry in his diary of this little mountain trip sounded as if his heart were breaking. After saying how fortunate he had been as to weather, companions, &c., and how much he was a lover of nature and an admirer of beauty, he adds: "I have seen some of the noblest views of the world. But in all this the recollection of bitterness, and more especially of recent and more home desolation, which must accompany me through life, has preyed upon me here, and neither the music of the shepherd, the crashing of the avalanches, nor the torrent, the mountains, the glaciers, the forest, nor the cloud, have for one moment lightened the weight upon my heart, nor enabled me to lose my own wretched identity in the majesty and the power and the glory around, above, and beneath me."

In a day or two Byron was back to his villa on Lake Geneva and was soon preparing for his removal to Italy. A few days before he started on the mountain tour, Shelley, with his wife and Claire Clairmont, had left for England. To Claire the leaving must have been one of extreme sadness, for she was returning as she came, a ruined girl, and the object of her passion, her seducer, was not only staying behind—he was forgetting her.

On Oct. 10 Byron wrote his last letter from the villa Diodati, and four days later he had gone up the Rhone Valley to Martigny on his way to Italy over the Simplon Pass. In a fortnight he was in Venice, then the Sodom of Italy, where he was not only to give the world new proof of his exalted genius, but also proof as to how far he could drag that genius down into the mire. Just after crossing the Simplon he stopped at Milan and went to the theatre. "Never in my life," wrote one who was present, "have I seen a more beautiful and expressive countenance. A great artist would have to paint genius like that."

His stay in Switzerland had improved his health and spirits, and, though the bitterness that later was noticed in his writings, especially in his letters, commenced there, the cause of it all was in London, not among the Alps. A restless spirit, more than a desire to try Italy, took him out of Switzerland. He had, too, ambitions in a direction of which he said little, and of which the world knows less. He was not contented to be a Napoleon of rhyme only; aristocrat that he was, and in spite of noble blood, he looked with a warm heart on the struggles that were going on for liberty in different parts of the world, and longed to draw a sword in its defense. Even thrones were waiting men in Greece, in South America, and elsewhere in those days, provided the right man could come along and offer courage, money, title, and talents, instead of poverty, anarchy, and confusion. The poet possessed all these qualities, together with a spirit for immense adventure and love of glory. His early death probably prevented a consummation he had hinted at more than once when he said that writing verses was not his proper calling and that he "should yet be heard from."

One evening during a violent thunderstorm in Missolonghi, his restless spirit, that in itself was a storm, passed away. Had he lived a few weeks more Greece would have put him on a throne. It would have been a picturesque ending to a career as romantic, if not as tragic, as that of his own Sardanapalus.

S. H. M. BYERS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1898.

A STATUE TO GARNIER.

Charles Garnier, the late architect of the Nouvel Opéra of Paris, is in all likelihood to have a statue erected to his memory on a well-chosen site in Paris. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the monument will stand opposite the building which was the departed artist's greatest achievement and which constitutes his greatest claim to fame. A subscription to collect the necessary funds for erecting the statue has already been started by the Société des Artistes Français, the body whose annual exhibitions constitute what is now called the Old Salon, or the Salon des Champs Elysées, although no longer held there, and what used, in bygone days, to be the one and only Salon. Charles Garnier's admirers are legion, and the requisite sum for the projected monument has already been promised by eager contributions to the fund. The Société des Artistes Français very appropriately proposes to raise the statue to Garnier in the centre of the Place de l'Opéra.

This statement is found in a leading London journal, relative to the production of an "édition de luxe" in Paris: "Book connoisseurs would do well to bear in mind that no modern French paper manufacturer possessed a paper upon which wood cuttings (cuts?) could be printed without the danger of their ultimately turning a reddish brown. The ordinary papier de cuve procurable in France is of no durable value for wood cuts." The reason alleged for this is that the French washerwoman invariably uses chlorine compounds in whitening linen and cotton clothes, and in this way not alone is the fibre disintegrated, but traces of the chlorides defy eradication, and, though slow in their action on paper, ultimately affect the color of the ink.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, who, it will be recalled, publish Anna Katharine Green's detective tales, have had some similar stories by Dr. Rodrigues Ottolengui. The doctor's first essay in this line of fiction was brought out some time ago under the title of "An Artist in Crime." The volume was a bundle of stories whose chief fascination was in the mysteriousness of the crimes committed rather than upon the system employed in unraveling them. The doctor's detective does not reason by deduction as Sherlock Holmes used to do, but his tales are nevertheless fascinating. His new book, which will be published before the end of the month, is entitled "Final Proof; or, the Value of Evidence."

Frederick A. Stokes Company have in press Knarf Elivas's "John Ship, Mariner," a story of adventure in the time of Queen Elizabeth. John Ship was an English sailor, who was captured by the Spaniards, and was a prisoner in the Armada which attempted to invade England. He gives a graphic picture of the sea fight along the English Channel and the North Sea, until he is finally cast away on a remote island north of Scotland, where he has many thrilling adventures.

Charles Scribner's Sons' series of volumes called "Stories by Foreign Authors" has just been completed by a book which has been contributed to by Polish, Greek, Belgian, and Hungarian authors, and includes stories by Sienkiewicz, Bikélas, Maeterlinck, Lemonnier, and Jokai. It will be recalled that the previous volumes are one from the Italian, one from the Spanish, Russian, and Scandinavian, two containing the tales of German authors, and three of French.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press "Commercial Cuba," by William J. Clark. This is a book particularly conceived for business men, with maps, plans, and a commercial directory of the island. Mr. Clark's book is said to be an exhaustive picture compiled from personal observation and official reports of the conditions and possibilities of every industry in Cuba.

A new edition of George W. Cable's romances in five uniform volumes is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. The works are "Old Creole Days," "Dr. Sevier," "Bonaventure," "The Grandissimes," and "John March, Southerner."

SONNETS BY SKELETON.

Further Contributions to a Symposium Started by "E. G." and to Which New Impulse Was Given by "Pindar."

Last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW contained a striking series of sonnets, written by correspondents from several parts of the country, as replies to a challenge from a correspondent signing the name "Pindar." "Pindar" had supplied a skeleton of terminals, and doubted if a sonnet could be written conformably to them. The editor has not only received the sonnets printed last week, but several others. Below readers will find the later ones. "Pindar" has written a letter expressive of his present state of mind. That also is given:

With the War for a Theme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fascinated by "E. G.'s" letter and the "terminals," as given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I, too, have applied the force pump and achieved a sonnet. My excuse for sending it is its timeliness, which goes to show that even terminals cannot handicap Pegasus. The sentiment, indeed, may not be altogether new, but the execution is all mine own! F. E.

Johnstown, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

Calm with immortal peace they sleep—
The hero hearts whose dying valor paves
A people's way to freedom. Ye hallowed waves
Then lull them with your requiem deep!
Here, at the House of Death, in tears I steep
My loved one's laurels, free his brow again—
The uncrowned clay is mine, as mine the pain.
Depart, then, chaplet bearers! The cloudships sweep
Yon misted main of Heaven. Chide not if't seems
A pitying fleet which rides a rueful sky,
To murky souls a mystic argosy.
The paeans and the bays are mocking dreams.
I take mute way 'mid cypress paths alone,
While swells a nation's fullest triumphtone.

II.

With Dewey for Its Text.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Fenimore Cooper's niece, who was a schoolmate of Bryant's daughter, presented the latter's album to the author with a request for a couplet with his name attached he wrote as follows:

"Charming young lady, Miss Julia by name,
Your friend, little Cally, your wishes proclaim;
Read this and you'll soon learn to know it,
I'm not your papa, the great lyric poet."

I quote the incident lest in my attempted version in reply to "Pindar's" challenge I may seem to make any claim to poetic rank. If your columns are not closed to any further attempts in this line, I submit the inclosed. G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1898.

Calm was the morn when Dewey roused from sleep
The lazy guard who tramped Manila's paves,
A revelation from the tropic waves,
Then as a Triton from the briny deep.
Here, in China's seas, we learn to steep
My cup that cheers, as I drink again
The soothing liquid, that cries to my pain
Depart! and evermore remove and sweep
Yon terror from my heart as now it seems
A cloud that darkens from the lurid sky,
To damp my hopes, or wreck my argosy.
The spirit that comes unto me in dreams,
I quaff in silence and in part alone,
While newsboy cries "Extrees!" in no undertone.

III.

Rough, but a Sonnet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank "Pindar" and others, through your valuable columns, for their appropriate replies to "E. G.'s" opinions on the sonnet. "E. G." concludes that because "Loveless" consists of fourteen lines, containing the necessary number of feet and ending in good rhymes, properly arranged, it must necessarily be a sonnet. This shows the danger of dwelling on the "outward and visible sign" to the exclusion of the inward and spiritual grace," and reminds me of Josh Billings's advice, to the effect that "Yu must cross your t's and dot your i's ef yu expeck to sukseed in poeckry."

The two columns of terminals "contrived" by "Pindar" struck me as having been taken from sonnets already constructed, which, judging from terminals to lines 5, 6, 7, 8, does not seem to comply with the demands of octave and sextet. I have, however, wrestled with the problem, keeping the form requirements in mind as much as possible. The following very rough result goes to show that, while "E. G.'s" "skeleton" process is a possibility, yet its products could hardly carry more weight than that attached to other forms of "freak literature":

SURCEASE.

Calm sea, at last thy restlessness finds rest:
The cloud-wrapped crescent, half appearing, waves
A broken path of dream athwart thy waves,
Then sinks from sight and leaves oblivion deep.
Here only, by the sandy, wave-washed steep,
My quickened sense tells o'er and o'er again
The slumb'rous moans of half-remembered pain
Departing waves wring from thy passive sweep.
Yon moon rift melts: my restless spirit seems
A storm-tossed sea, lulled 'neath the midnight sky.
To brief surcease—yon crescent argosy
The magic wafter of these broken dreams.
I drowse beside the Past's dim shore alone,

[illegible]

[illegible] CHAPTER.

Englewood, N. J., Aug. 31, 1898.

Mental Color Blindness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"E. G." dismisses his three correspondents in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 3 rather summarily by the statement that they said a good deal without saying anything in particular. This statement is astounding in the face of the fact that nothing could be more particular than a definition of the sonnet, namely, that it is an exalted thought or noble emotion adequately expressed in the space of fourteen lines. This definition differentiates the sonnet from all other forms of verse only with respect to the number of lines, so that "E. G.'s" attack on the sonnet form is the act of a Nihilist secretly bent on the destruction of all poetry. If "E. G." would be good enough to define what he understands a sonnet to be, he would no doubt oblige the admirers of the sonnet with a gibbet on which they would have no trouble to hang him for the edification of the cultured public; for how he could set up a standard that would glorify the sonnets of three or "four centuries past," to the exclusion of all sonnets written since, is a poser.

The sonnet differs from all other forms of verse only as the rose differs from the lily or the violet, and "E. G.'s" failure to appreciate its beauty only shows that he suffers from a mental color blindness which the eminent mental oculist, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, would be happy to treat at the rate of $8 per hour.

In regard to "E. G.'s" method of sonnet building, all that need be said is that, like acrostics, it is a harmless gymnastic exercise, for skeleton sonnets conjured up by "Pindar's" invocation are the only kind of spooks that "E. G." can ever expect to materialize at his séances.

EDWARD DOYLE.

New York, Sept. 4, 1898.

After Sowing Dragon's Teeth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I jotted down the two sets of terminals printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 29, and for "E. G.'s" sole edification, I had not the remotest idea that I was unconsciously sowing dragon's teeth. The number and variety of the answers you received were simply bewildering, though, were it not for "E. G.'s" splendid sonnet, with "Memnon's" production as a good second, I should still have remained fixed in my unwavering skepticism.

"E. G." in particular has dispelled all doubt from my mind, for he has written a sonnet with so much flesh and blood in it, so to speak, that no one could imagine that it was evolved from a mere skeleton. It is faultless in conception and brilliant in finish, and I don't think I would be overrating it to call it a perfect genre picture. The final couplet would seem to be a synechdoche of Byron's "Apostrophe to the Ocean," but this is hypercriticism, and it would not be fair to carp at such a splendid piece of verse-making as "At Evening."

"Memnon's" effort is not bad; if he is a tyro in verse making he has a splendid opportunity to "hitch his wain" to the tail of "E. G.'s" comet. Major Ruffner of Charleston honors me by making his effort into an ode to my humble self, so it would be ungenerous on my part not to give it due recognition, yet while the doughty Major's sonnet is a well-engineered piece of work, I don't think it would stand the battering ram of criticism. Of the other writers it is only fair to say that their intentions were good, their work from a muscular standpoint cannot be found fault with, but to associate their productions with poetry is entirely out of the question.

"E. G." has conclusively proved that he is not only a poet, but a writer of charming prose, as can be seen from his scholarly and comprehensive estimate of American poets and poetry in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 3. His criticism of the "poetical powers that be" is rather slashing, but those great men must not lose their tempers at being railed at in such exceptionally elegant language. PINDAR.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

Fame.

I.

He saw it in the sunlight in its golden splendor gleaming,
  And strove to reach its pinnacle far in the mountains green;
But what avail these vigils pale, this long, incessant dreaming,
  When the dreary stream of Tantalus flows wearily between.

II.

Along the pathway lone and bleak how few the roses springing.
  He is footsore, tired, weary—if he only could climb higher!
Ah! the world has coldly spurned him, listened not unto his singing,
  Would it listen to his swan-song—his farewell to life and lyre?

III.

He sang until the little birds grew strangely mute around him,
  His strains were borne afar and near upon the breezes' breath,
They fancied him asleep when by his shattered lyre they found him;
  Then Fame brought forth her chaplet—but his brow was cold in death.

—EUGENE GEARY.

"John Jasper's Secret," a tale written by Charles Dickens the younger and Wilkie Collins, as a sequel to "Edwin Drood," the unfinished masterpiece of the elder Dickens, has been out of print for more than twenty years. There have, nevertheless, been many inquiries for it, not only as a literary production containing the key to "Edwin Drood," but as a literary curiosity as well. A new edition of this work will be shortly presented by R. F. Fenno & Co.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Gracious Deeds Done by Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good."

Reading in the last TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Susan Warner and of her habit of receiving every Sunday a class of cadets from West Point, to whom she devoted much of that energy and sensibility that so distinguished her, recalls many noble deeds and disinterested acts of kindness done by other distinguished women. Some of these acts are but trifling in themselves, yet they add beauty and grace to the character of those who did them; others are so grand and self-sacrificing that their influence is most helpful and uplifting to those who know of them. Moreover, these gracious acts present the doers of them in a kindlier, gentler light than any their genius could ever give them.

Selecting the incidents at random and without attempt at classification of any kind, i. e., by a sort of mental panoramic process, the first that occurs to me is one concerning Rosa Bonheur. This celebrated artist, who, as a young girl, helped support the family by copying pictures from the old painters, when in the zenith of her fame was applied to by a woman artist for assistance. Rosa at once took down from the wall a small but valuable painting and gave it to her, and for it the woman received a goodly sum. At another time, a young sculptor who greatly admired her work sent her $20, asking her for a small drawing and saying that this was all the money he possessed. She immediately sent him a sketch worth $200.

The following story is told of Jenny Lind: A young singer had been given a little part to sing in the opera with the great prima donna. She had practiced her two lines for weeks, and when her turn came, just after Jennie Lind's first aria, the young aspirant stepped forward, but the whole audience was gazing at the great artist, and nobody looked at the novice. However, Jenny Lind was more than a great singer; she was a good, kind woman; she understood the girl's uncomfortable position at once, and instantly walked to the back of the stage, pretending to look out of a window. She gave the stage and the audience to the young singer. In another instance, Jenny Lind showed her modesty and her womanly tact. Queen Victoria entered her box at the opera at the same moment that the prima donna came on the stage; there was tumultuous applause from the audience, but neither the Queen nor the singer responded, each thinking that it was meant for the other. Jenny Lind retired to the back of the stage, but to the continued applause the Queen would not respond, so the prima donna came forward and started "God Save the Queen," in which the audience heartily joined.

Mrs. Phelps Ward tells of a visit that she and Mrs. Fields paid to Lydia Maria Child. It speaks for itself in illustrating the graciousness of this great woman's life.

"We climbed the steep stairs of the boarding house thoughtfully. Each one of them meant some generous check which Mrs. Child had drawn for the benefit of something or somebody, choosing this restricted life as the price of her beneficence. She received us in a little sitting-room which seemed to me dreariness personified. Everything was neat, respectable, and orderly, but the paucity of the interior contrasted sadly with the rich nature of its occupant. I particularly remember the tint of the carpet—a lifeless brown. The room was so devoid of color as to seem like a cell; and the Winter day had been a dark one. As we sat talking the sun battled through the clouds, and then we saw that Mrs. Child had the afternoon side of her boarding house and knew how to make the most of it. She rose quickly and taking a little prism, which she evidently treasured, hung it in the window so that it caught the southwestern ray. Instantly the colorless room leaped with rainbows. The sweet old lady stood smiling in the midst of them. She directed them this way and that and threw them all over the empty spaces and plain furniture."

I have quoted at such length so as to include the rainbow incident, for it teaches the lesson of making one's own sunshine. Before the visitors left they persuaded the old lady to tell of her anti-slavery experiences, asking her, among other things, how she guarded against fraud in giving assistance to the fugitive slaves. She said: "Oh, there was a password!" When asked what it was she softly repeated: "I was a stranger and ye took me in."

Lucy Larcom's is another life devoted to duty that presents itself to the mind's view. Entering a factory at eleven years of age, working from 5 o'clock in the morning to 7 at night for five long years, preserving through it all her sweetness of disposition and her poetic nature, then advancing to the position of bookkeeper, studying every moment she could spare from her work, she was later fit to teach a district school in the West and so, by great perseverance and industry, climbed that ladder by which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies that Holland tells us about.

Two more women, by no law of association except in one slight coincidence, appear to me: Mrs. Oliphant, England's leading prose writer, and Mrs. Somerville, the great astronomer. The latter is remembered by her family as a domestic saint rather than as the famous mathematician. The former was a domestic heroine. At one time during Mr. Oliphant's long illness she wrote a three-volume novel in six weeks, nursing her husband day and night during that time; in this way she earned money to pay the family expenses.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's whole lifework was based on a desire to soothe and comfort her father for the death of his only son. She promised him that she would try to do all that her brother might have done. Though only a child at the time, she ceased to give so much time to play and began to study Greek, believing that to be like a boy she must be learned and courageous. From that time forward she threw the whole enthusiasm of her nature into work, which developed later into efforts for the advancement of women and the improvement of the laws in regard to them.

There are many examples of filial devotion among women whom the world calls great, notably Margaret Fuller, who taught to help support her family, and when her father died she gave up an expected trip to Europe and worked harder than before.

Perhaps there is no better exemplar of this filial affection than Louisa May Alcott. "Her settled purpose was to better the fortunes of her family, and especially to give her mother that comfort and ease which she had never known in her married life." She taught, sewed, went out as a companion, became a hospital nurse, and wrote stories, until finally she wrote:

"Paid up all the debts, thank the Lord! Every penny that money can pay, and now I feel as if I could die in peace. My dream is beginning to come true, and if my head holds out, I'll do all I once hoped to do."

In a line with all her lifelong self-sacrifice, she set to work to write "Little Men," purposing to devote the proceeds to her widowed sister's use.

Concerning the poet sisters, Alice and Phoebe Cary, it is affecting to know of their devotion to each other, a devotion which culminated in Phoebe's vigil over Alice, which with the grief she felt at the loss of her sister, completely broke her down, so that she survived her by a few months only.

Another instance of sisterly devotion is that of the saintly Christina Rossetti to her gifted brother. Her filial duties were also most lovingly and beautifully performed. Indeed, her rare poetry is but the outcome of a long life of perfect self-sacrifice.

Many other instances of goodness, which is the truest kind of greatness, might be cited, but I forbear, quoting only, in conclusion, part of the dedication that Elizabeth Barrett Browning prefaced to an edition of her poems in 1862:

"To My Father.

"When your eyes fall upon this page of dedication and you start to see to whom it is inscribed, your first thought will be of the time far off when I was a child and wrote verses, and when I dedicated them to you, who were my public and my critic. Of all that such a recollection implies of saddest and sweetest to both of us, it would become neither of us to speak before the world, nor would it be possible for us to speak of it to one another with voices that did not falter. Enough, that what is in my heart when I write thus, will be fully known to yours. * * * Somewhat more faint-hearted than I used to be, it is my fancy thus to seem to return to a visible personal dependence on you, as if, indeed, I were a child again; to conjure your beloved image between myself and the public, so as to be sure of one smile, and to satisfy my heart while I sanctify my ambition by associating with the great pursuit of my life its tenderest and holiest affection."

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

Libby and Andersonville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 13, 1898, in a communication from Mr. William C. Sebring, M. D., occurs the following passage:

> Barbarism and cruelty are growing old-fashioned. The darkest blot on the Southern Confederacy was not the treatment of the slave, but it was the abuse of the prisoner at Libby and Andersonville. The world execrated this act much more strongly at the time than it did the treacherous murder of 3,000 prisoners by Napoleon.

This is but the repetition of a time-worn and oft-refuted misstatement. The undisputed records show that although a larger number of Union prisoners were held in the South than Confederate prisoners were held in the North during the civil war, yet there were fewer deaths among the former than the latter. The Union prisoners at the South received poor fare and poor accommodations because none better was to be had. They received the same fare and accommodation (necessary confinement to a limited prison area understood) as the Southern soldiers, their captors, themselves received.

The continued confinement and consequent suffering of the Northern prisoners at the South was due entirely to the rule adopted by the Federal Administration, as a part of their general war plan, to exchange no prisoners.

Amid the existing expressions of good-will and reconciliation for the present, the South would wish bare truth and justice accorded for the past.

HENRY A. M. SMITH.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1898.

War Heroes and Two Civil Ones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the things a thoughtful stranger visiting the Capitol of the United States will be struck with immediately is the paucity of statues of civilians he encounters in his walks. Any number of equestrian figures there are, and some other military effigies in stone or bronze. But with the exception of the statue of Marshall, in front of the Capitol Building, and that of Henry, in the Smithsonian grounds, no civilians are thus honored. An apparent exception is the representation of Franklin, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, Tenth and D Streets, Northwest. All this is easily accounted for by the fact that our people did not wake up to the necessity for having statues until the period of the civil war, and the heroes of the Nation naturally were the first to be provided for.

But it was of great civilians who have been honored in the Capitol Building that it was desired to write in this place, and not of military and naval heroes, however worthy of honor. And it is a noteworthy fact that the principal stairway corridors of the House of Representatives are graced with admirable paintings, life-size or larger, of the two great Americans who have within the century given that turn to events which these have taken in the molding of state policy and in the upbuilding of National character.

At the western staircase fronting the colossal painting of "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way" is Brooke's portrait of Chief Justice Marshall. The mighty jurist sits calmly in the old Supreme Court Chamber, a marble column the background, law books at his feet, a brief in his right hand, and both arms resting on the great armchair. He is clad in his official robes, but the old-fashioned black knee breeches and stockings are fully in evidence, as are the buckles on his shoes. A red-figured carpet relieves the sombre coloring of the picture. On the table lies a document bearing either the seal of the court or that of the United States. The Chief Justice is in feature and expression the impersonation of the law—severe without cruelty, strong without brute display, simple with majesty—the lines of forehead and cheek denoting resolution and mental restraint. The face is square, the mouth large and firm. Somehow the mouth is better in Story's statue, just as the figure is more majestic. Nevertheless, the portrait by Brooke will live in the memory. It is adequate.

On the opposite or eastern side of the Capitol, in front of the large painting, "The Emancipation Proclamation," and at the head of the stairway, stands the tall, sinewy, lithe, and graceful form of the Great Pacificator, greatest of parliamentary leaders, perhaps, since the times of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, and founder of the political school of American protection. Henry Clay's mobile face and most expressive mouth tell the story of his wonderful popularity. There is less subtlety in the face than in that of the portrait hanging in the Members' Lobby. He is represented in the former as standing in the act of showing South America on the large globe at his left hand. His right arm is brought round on that side with splendid grace, and both hands point with flowing motion to the left. Around are the implements of agriculture, of technic art, of scholarship and of science. Mr. Clay, as thus depicted, is advocating the policy of protection and internal improvements. He is at mature age, older than when he thundered for Greece and pleaded in Senate and Cabinet for the land of Simon Bolivar. The full-length portrait of Clay, here mentioned, was painted by John Neagle in 1843.

It was Marshall's decisions in the Maryland Bank case and in other cases of that period which laid the foundation of law on which the cause of the Union rested in the great civil contest. His doctrine of necessary powers in the Federal Government by implication overthrew the older doctrine of State sovereignty, and although Marshall never carried the idea as far as it has since been made to extend, it was his powerful mind and iron will that gave the adherents of the Union sovereignty their main pillar of support. It was Clay's attitude on leading National questions, his eloquent efforts on behalf of a protective tariff, in defense of a National bank, and in advocacy of internal improvements by the General Government, following his patriotic speeches against Great Britain's exactions in the era of the war of 1812, and his speeches and acts in denunciation of Turkish and Spanish tyranny—above all, his three Compromises—that set him apart as the foremost American statesman of the nineteenth century.

We are so apt as a Nation to forget our great men when they are not war heroes that I have written this little screed by way of recalling to the present generation two of them who seem to me, without reference to their views of policy, to be men of imperial grandeur in their public character.
CICERO W. HARRIS.
Washington, Sept. 5, 1898.

The Unsurpassed Jane Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an elderly lady to state that the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has forever won a place in her heart by his unqualified admiration for Elizabeth Bennet? I fully indorse his opinion that "fairest among women is Elizabeth Bennet," and, let me add, most charming among novels is "Pride and Prejudice." Dear Jane Austen, how I love her! You must of course be familiar with all her works. Do you not think the scene in "Mansfield Park" where Cranford tells his sister that he has fully made up his mind to marry Fanny Price inimitable, faultless? But then there is so much to admire in Miss Austen's works—her delicate touches, the subtle charm of her wit, her wonderful delineation of character, her irresistible humor. Where among romance writers can you find her equal? I have heard that Macaulay, when wishing to gauge the literary quality of one unknown to him, put as a crucial question, "Do you like Jane Austen?" and from the reply the questioned either rose or fell in his estimation. I need not say how high he rose when answering in the affirmative. I sympathize with Macaulay.
F. M. W.
Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1898.

Pluto Skimpole and Harold Skimpole.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interesting volume recently published of G. W. Curtis's early letters to J. S. Dwight, there are some extracts taken from a sketch which Mr. Curtis wrote long ago for "Homes of American Authors." In this he describes a gathering at Mr. Emerson's, and among others present mentions, "Pluto Skimpole," (Margaret Fuller's name for Mr. Alcott.) Now, how is this possible? The Countess d'Ossoli was drowned at sea [illegible] and the name Skimpole certainly had no significance until Mr. Dickens chose it for the caricature of Leigh Hunt, which he gave to the world in "Bleak House." I have no reference book at hand, but I am quite sure that "Bleak House," which in this country was issued serially in Harper's Magazine, was not published before 1853, I should rather say 1854. The sarcasm of the nickname was so like that biting wit which made Miss Fuller so many enemies, teste Mr. Lowell's description of "Miranda, with an I-turn-the-crank-of-the-universe-air," that Mr. Curtis must have given her credit for some one else's witticism. Can you or any of your readers explain it? With renewed appreciation of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW,
E. L. C.
Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 4, 1898.

Culture Among Business Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW "A. B. D." expresses great astonishment at the following statement found by him in Literature, the new weekly: "The heads of our great business firms have usually received a tincture and sometimes much more than a tincture of classical learning." At this apparently innocent remark "A. B. D." stands aghast. It "takes his breath away." It is inconceivable except as a "joke" and so on. In all which it seems to me "A. B. D." shows rather a preconception of what the head of a great business firm must be than a knowledge of what he really is. I have not an unusually wide or intimate acquaintance with business men, but without stirring out of my tracks I recall in the moment three men, each the head of a large business, so large, in fact, as to be readily recognized over our whole country, either of whom could well throw down the challenge if he did not think it beneath him to do so, to any such questioner of the possibility of culture in a business man.

One of these is a distinguished Greek scholar, so much so as to be an authority on mooted points. He is, moreover, a student of theology, especially in its historical aspects, and knows a great deal about art and architecture. Another is a man of wide culture and reading, and capable of expressing his thoughts in a rich and vigorous English that might well be the envy of many a "literary man," so-called. The third is a college-bred man, who, though he may have left his Greek and Latin in the rear, is still on easy terms with our English classics and with all the best thinking of our day, and capable of expressing himself on any topic with an admirable compactness and force.

Now, if I can, in a moment, recall three such men, it is probable that there are countless others; and, indeed, I have often thought that when a business man does maintain his intellectual life it has a vigor and a usability often lacking in that of the less practical man. Certainly we know that numbers of our most successful business men, successful on the large scale, even if they do not attain to learning in themselves, do still care enough about it to foster it in others, and that we owe to them, in great measure, the noble equipment of our universities, our libraries, and our art galleries. With what justice can it be said of such men that they and literature are at odds or that they are "antiliterary"?

I remember hearing a well-known literary man, accepted as such everywhere, widely traveled in our own land and in other lands also, express his astonishment at the amount of culture he found among the business men of this country. As an instance of this, he spoke of finding in the house of a business man in a Far Western State the best library of French and German literature he had ever seen in a private house. "In short," he said, "I am about making up my mind not to be surprised at finding culture anywhere." Surely this is the broader and kindlier philosophy. F. L. B.
Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1898.

Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the list of works on Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites, published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, might be added the following:

Hall Caine's Recollections of Rossetti, 1882.
Destrée, (O. G.,) Les Préraphaelites. 1895.
Forsyth, (P. T.,) Religion in Recent Art, being Lectures on Rossetti, &c. 1889.
Nicholson, (P. W.,) D. G. Rossetti, (Round Table Series, No. 6.) 1886.
Rossetti, (W. M.,) D. G. Rossetti as Designer and Writer. 1889.
Sarrazin, (G.,) Poëtes Modernes de l'Angleterre. 1885.
Sartorio, (G. A.,) Nota su D. G. Rossetti. 1895.
Sharp, (W.,) D. G. Rossetti. 1882.
Skelton, (T.,) The Table Talk of Shirley. 1895.
Swinburne's Essays and Studies. 1886. (Article on the Poems of D. G. R.)
Tirebuck, (W.,) D. G. Rossetti. 1882.
Wood, (Esther,) Dante, Rossetti, and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement. 1894.

Buchanan's "Fleshly School of Poetry," about which Mr. Emery inquires, appeared in The Contemporary Review for December, 1871, and was reprinted, with additional attacks on Swinburne and Baudelaire in 1872, in pamphlet form. Rossetti's "Stealthy School of Criticism" appeared in The Athenaeum of Dec. 16, 1871, and a short rejoinder by Buchanan in the same journal on Dec. 30. Rosetti's letter was included in his Collected Works, (Vol. I.,) 1886.

Swinburne's pamphlet "Under the Microscope," (an answer to the enlarged "Fleshly School of Poetry,") was printed in 1872, and is now very difficult to obtain. In 1875 Swinburne wrote another article (in The Examiner) attacking Buchanan and the Earl of Southesk, (whose "Jonas Fisher" had just appeared.) This was called "The Devil's Due" and was the cause of the well-known libel suit. A few copies of "The Devil's Due" were at the same time privately printed in pamphlet form. These are now of excessive rarity, even the British Museum not possessing a copy. Indeed, until last year, no copy was known to exist.

ALEXANDER DENHAM & CO.
27 Bloomsbury Square, London, England,
Aug. 31, 1898.

A Literary Club in Hartford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the subject of small literary clubs has been under discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I have been tempted to stick my pen into the matter, and now here goes.

For some years past, and until quite recently, I have had the pleasure and profit of being a member of "Les Chats Noirs," a club of thirteen men in Hartford, Conn. We met fortnightly, on Friday evening, in a room that we fitted up in the loft of a barn, and listened to papers on a series of authors and their works. The reading was interspersed with and followed by free discussion. Each Fall a list of authors was chosen for the Winter's work, and each member selected the author of whom he preferred to make a personal study. In May of each year we had a "Jabbie's night," when the men invited their lady friends, and some of the members gave a talk on some literary topic of general interest.

The club has been productive of a deal of hard work, and has been a great inspiration toward good reading, and withal of much social enjoyment. We tried to do things in a manner a little out of the ordinary and leave the old ruts to others. I inclose our last year's programme, and an invitation to our last ladies' night, which will give some idea of our way of doing things. * * * Please enroll me as a candidate for membership in the literary club apparently about to be born in this vicinity.

WILBUR MACEY STONE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

LES CHATS NOIRS, HARTFORD.

To the Members—Gentlemen: Your Committee on Subjects takes pleasure in submitting the following menu for your delectation during the coming season.

C. M. N., W. C. N., W. M. S.

1. Maurus Jokai.
2. Artist Authors—George Wharton Edwards, F. Hopkinson Smith, George Du Maurier.
3. Walt Whitman.
4. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
5. Modern German Drama—Gerhard Hauptmann, Hermann Sudermann, Ernst Adolph Wildenbruck.
6. Charles Dudley Warner.
7. James Lane Allen.
8. Riotous Romance—Stanley Weyman, Anthony Hope.
9. Charles G. D. Roberts.
10. Israel Zangwill.
11. Fantastic Fiction—Frank R. Stockton, H. G. Wells.
12. Satire and Sentiment—Ambrose Bierce, Percival Pollard.
13. Scandinavian Fiction—Henrik Ibsen, Jonas Lie, Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, Alexander Kielland.

Their Horn Book the same bidding you to a Gabfest on that first instructor of our ancestors the New England Primer being in commemoration of the completion of the Third year of Les Chats' sojourn in the Land of Letters to be holden in the rear of 243 Laurel Street in Hartford just before 9 in the evening of Friday the 27th day of May.

A C MDIIJXCVIIJ.

A Club Eleven Years Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW you expressed a desire to hear something about small literary clubs, their membership, work, and growth. If it will be of any help to others in the formation of a literary circle, I shall be pleased to give you a short history of the Every Saturday Night Club of Waterville, N. Y. Being the originator and one of its founders, I take pride in the little society, which has flourished for eleven years, with such success that we are considered worthy to become one of the small divisions of the National and State Federation, also of the University Extension.

Our membership is limited to sixteen, as we meet at the homes of the members. The officers are a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian. These, together with two additional members form the Executive Committee. This committee arranges the courses of study, appoints sub-committees, and takes charge of the general business of the club. When the subject of study for the year is made out, a copy is sent to the Librarian of the University Extension. He selects our reference books, and for a small tax sends them to our librarian, with these and interesting articles from the leading magazines. We find plenty of material for our work. Let me say right here that your SATURDAY REVIEW and SUNDAY MAGAZINE are many times invaluable in furnishing information I have failed to find elsewhere.

These books we have the use of until the end of our meetings, when they are to be returned in as good a condition as when received. We have very attractive club calendars, containing our constitution and by-laws, also our subjects for study. We meet the first Saturday in October and close the first Saturday in May. We begin at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp, read until 9 P. M., when a half-hour recess is taken for discussion of the subjects given, while the hostess serves tea or chocolate with wafers, or some light refreshment most easy for the entertainer, there being restrictions against an elaborate spread. The evening ends at 9:30.

I think any lady wishing to join a club in the city will find it to her advantage and pleasure to form a small club among her friends instead of wishing to be introduced to a larger organization which is the proud possessor of a clubhouse, as it is apt to be lacking in sociability, unless one holds a high social position or has influential friends. Last year our subject was Egypt. I shall be pleased to send one of our calendars if it will be of any use to any one of your readers in laying out work for an embryo club, as our eleven years' experience has taught us many things we did not know in our "salad days" when we were green in judgment.
I. B. J.
Waterville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

Literary Journalism in Late Years.

In The Literary Era of Philadelphia for September J. Aubrey Tyson says: "During the last ten years the large daily journals have made leading features of what they are pleased to term 'literary supplements,' which are issued with the Sunday or Saturday editions. A very few are creditable, notably the literary supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S [SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,] but the others are, for the most part, as badly written as they are unreliable."

Questions and Answers.

"A. J. A.," writing from Nantasket, Mass., asks "Which was the first volume published by R. W. Emerson, or the first bearing his name?" In a little club of which he is a member one maintains that the Concord "Discourse" of 1835 was the first book or pamphlet written wholly by Emerson, while a visitor from Denver claims that he has in his collection some pamphlet, the name of which he forgets, written some years previous to 1835. Emerson's "Historical Discourse" is generally accepted as his first publication, in the sense that it was the first exclusively his own, and bearing his name on the title page. In 1830 there appeared, however, "The Right Hand of Fellowship," written by Emerson and printed with a sermon by James Kendall. In this publication Emerson's name did not appear on the title page, but it is understood to have been Emerson's first appearance in print.

J. H. C. Stempel is informed that the "Dictionary of the Yiddish Language," compiled by Alexander Harkavy, is published by the author at 130 Madison Street, this city.

"Bryn Mawr" asks for the value of "a complete set of Boydell's Shakespeare—small books, 18 inches square; books of plates, 27 inches." Do you know of a purchaser? he asks. Our correspondent will do well to communicate with Mr. J. W. Bouton, 10 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Milton Bronner writes from Louisville, Ky.: "Several weeks ago in your SATURDAY REVIEW you spoke admiringly of H. B. Marriott Watson's stories about 'Galloping Dick.' You further state that Mr. Watson's first appearance in an American magazine was in the August Harper's. This is an error that I feel sure you will wish to correct. In the little Chap Book, now dead and gone, and filled with some of the best work of Bliss Carman and John Davidson, to go no further, there appeared two episodes in the life of Dick Ryder. July 1, 1895, there was published the story of 'The King's Treasury;' Sept. 1, 1895, appeared the story, 'The Jug and Bottle.'" We are glad to have had our attention called to the two stories of Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson's in the little Chap Book of 1895, for they had escaped us. If only we could read everything!

"M. R." of Hanover, N. H., inquires concerning the "Gothenburg System," "Or if it does not come within the province of literature, can you tell me where to look for the information?" The "Gothenburg" or "Göteborg" system applied to the licensing system initialed in Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 1, 1869, by which the town authorities contracted for three years for selling brändin, and to hand over to the town treasury the net proceeds of its trade. This system is in vogue in some prohibition States, where the only liquors sold are disposed of by the State authorities. Any good encyclopedia will give the particulars of the system.

"A Lover of Dickens" in Claverack, N. Y., asks for the name of the publisher of the following books, all by F. G. Hitton: "A Bibliography of Dickens," "Dickensiana," "Dickens by Pen and Pencil." Inquiry is also made concerning any other books treating of Dickens. The authorized life of Charles Dickens is by John Foster, published in three volumes; there are two books on his public readings, "Charles Dickens as a Reader," by C. Kent, and "Pen Photographs of His Readings in America," by Miss Kate Field. The late George Augustus Sala published a valuable essay on his "Genius and Character."

"F." of Ogdensburg, N. Y., desires to know some book of travel descriptive of the Island of Elba and the cities of Leghorn and Magenta. Good articles on these places may be found in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, ninth edition.

W. F. Brown of Brooklyn would like to know whether there were more Irish or Germans in the war of the rebellion. Can anybody tell?

A. M. A. of Plainfield, N. J., wants to know the name of the author who is known as "The Tramp Poet." We believe that C. H. Miller, better known as Joaquin Miller, the author of the "Songs of the Sierras," and many other poems, has been called the "Tramp Poet."

W. H. S. writes to inquire the dates on which occurred the death of Raimundo de Madrazo and M. Boudine. Fortunately Señor de Madrazo is not dead; it was his father, the famous portrait and history painter, Don Federico de Madrazo, who expired in Madrid on Aug. 20 last. Eugène Boudon died in Dieppe, Aug. 10, 1890.

Mebbe It's from His "Jonathan Trumbull."

From The New York Sun.

The expression "eternal fitness of things" originated in Fielding's novel of "Sam Jones."—Augusta Chronicle.

We hate to differ with our accomplished contemporary, but is not the phrase in question taken from Fielding's "E. Benjamin Andrews?"

LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for The New York Times by

William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A very curious thing is literary taste. According to Mr. Carlyle Smith, Mark Twain confesses that he has no literary taste. I don't believe it, for if it were true how could he have written as much good literature as he has written; for there are pages in "Huck Finn" and in "Joan of Arc" that only a consummate literary artist could have written. Still it is certain that there are many very clever writers who have a liking for what is second or third rate in literature, rather than for acknowledged masterpieces. The late James Payn was one of these. He could not tolerate "Esmond," and he evidently delighted in Miss Braddon and the lady who wrote "Molly Bawn." The fact which was recently mentioned—that Mr. Payn selected books to be reprinted in the Tauchnitz edition—explains what has always been to me unaccountable—the enormous excess of worthless over valuable books in that collection. In the Tauchnitz edition are 103 volumes by Miss Braddon and only four by Kipling. Ninety of Miss Florence Marryat's novels are in that edition, but only one by George Moore. Only five volumes by Hawthorne were thought worth reprinting in the Tauchnitz Library, but sixty volumes by Mrs. Hungerford are there, as are also ten volumes by Stevenson and sixty-seven by Ouida. More than once, when I have been stranded in some dull Continental town, I have searched the Tauchnitz catalogue in the hope of finding something to read, and have been disappointed. I formerly had a theory that the selection of volumes for that library was made by a committee of English governesses resident in Berlin, but it now appears that such was not the case. Mr. Payn was alone responsible for the intolerable quantity of Braddon and Florence Marryat and the very small proportion of Kipling and Stevenson.

Perhaps the explanation of this lies in the fact that Payn was for years worn out with pain and weariness. Like some other men in like circumstances, he may have found it easier to read a commonplace story than to read a story of the highest rank. Still the fact that he could not read "Esmond" points to a strange lack of literary taste. It is a great pity that the selection of the Tauchnitz books ever fell into his hands. That ought to have been a collection of all that is best in current Anglo-Saxon fiction, instead of a rubbish heap of third-class novels. Probably Mr. Payn was dimly conscious that his taste was defective, and with a view to defending himself in case such a charge should be brought against him, he thrust six volumes by Jane Austen among the hundreds of volumes by Miss Braddon, "The Duchess," Ouida, and the like. This of course would have enabled him to insist that his literary taste was really of the very best. If any one charged him with a lack of good taste, it would only be necessary for him to point to the six Austen volumes, and his accuser would be covered with shame.

Mr. Henry James's latest story has not been very cordially received. Of course there is very little story in it, but that was to have been expected. The charm of Mr. James's stories has always consisted in their subtle portrayal of character and their exquisite style. But in his latest effort Mr. James's cunning seems to have deserted him. The fact that a young woman seated in a telegraph office took interest in the messages that passed through her hands and temporarily postponed her marriage with the grocer's assistant does not interest the reader, especially when the thermometer is nearly ninety, as it has been for the past fortnight. And then, for the first time, so far as I can recollect, Mr. James's style has been involved, and in some instances nearly unintelligible. With every disposition to praise anything that Mr. James may do, the press has found it impossible to give more than a languid approbation to his new story. It is not worthy of the man who wrote the "Princess Casamassima."

The recent union of the firms of Bentley and Macmillan suggest the question, What will be done with The Argosy and Temple Bar, the two Bentley magazines? It seems highly improbable that The Argosy pays its expenses, and when there are no more posthumous novels by Mrs. Henry Wood to publish in it the magazine will probably be discontinued. Most people have forgotten that The Argosy was originally Charles Reade's magazine, but it never had any real success until it passed into the hands of Mrs. Wood and was devoted to the publication of that lady's ingenious romances. Of course the new firm will continue the publication of both Macmillan's Magazine and Temple Bar. The latter has always had a fair sale, and it has been admirably edited, especially of late years. It would be a pity if the Macmillans were to sacrifice it in the supposed interests of Macmillan's Magazine.

Mr. Neil Munro's story, "John Splendid," which has been running as a serial in Blackwood's, will be published in book form in a few days. It is a remarkable story, for the reason that the first two or three chapters are far and away better than anything that the kailyard school has hitherto given us, while the rest of the story is tedious and uninteresting. Why a man who began so well failed to maintain anything like the same measure of ability is inexplicable. I have never been more disappointed in a story than I was in "John Splendid." I hailed the opening of it with enthusiasm, but I have long since given up the attempt to read it. Still Mr. Munro has the root of the matter in him, and I have no doubt that he will some of these days [illegible] "John Splendid" [illegible].

The other day The Pall Mall Gazette contained a story by Louis Becke entitled "Sunday at Nukutavau," which was in some respects fully worthy of Stevenson at his best, and if there could be higher praise than that for a story I do not know what it is. Mr. Becke has written dozens of South Seas stories which showed that he was intimately familiar with the Pacific, and some of which were thoroughly good, but he reached high-water mark in "Sunday at Nukutavau." If he ever writes a volume of stories of equal merit he will take a high place in English literature.

Mr. Morley Roberts has suddenly developed a passion for Alpine climbing, and after having made this season several bold ascents in Switzerland, he is now about to go to South Africa in search of mountains fresh and glaciers new. At least, so it is announced, though it will be a surprise to most people to learn that there are snow mountains in South Africa. About the tallest thing there, in the estimation of ordinary people, is Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and whatever else he may be he is not glacial. But there may be South African mountains, although we have not heard of them. If there are not, Mr. Roberts will doubtless invent them by an effort of the imagination, and he has already given us good reason to know that the things he invents are much more interesting than the prosaic things that have existed from time immemorial.

Mr. Kipling's new book of stories is anxiously expected. I am informed that it will consist chiefly of stories dealing with machinery. In other words, Mr. Kipling is this time to "sing the song of steam." In addition to stories that have already appeared in the magazines, the new volume will contain three or four new ones. I venture to hope that Mr. Elshemus will write a criticsm of the book for THE NEW YORK TIMES. I recently read a letter from him dealing with Mr. Kipling as a poet which was unspeakably precious. I trust that THE TIMES will not fail to obtain Mr. Elshemus's views of Kipling as a prose writer. They could not fail to be original and interesting.

The death of Dr. Ebers reminds one of his Egyptian stories, the chief of which was, if I remember rightly, called "Uarda." I wonder if any one ever read it. It was a combination of Egyptology and romance, and while Egyptologists said that it was a beautiful romance, people who knew nothing of Egyptology, but who were fond of novel reading, said that it was a wonderfully accurate picture of life among the ancient Egyptians. It was published in the Tauchnitz Library, and occasionally the traveler on the Continent still meets with some fellow-traveler sleeping peacefully in the corner of a railway compartment with "Uarda" on his knees. It had much of the romantic beauty and tender pathos of Smith's Classical Dictionary, and if a book could achieve popularity with Egyptian mummies "Uarda" would undoubtedly have been that book.

A novelist said to me the other day: "I don't believe there is any such person as Andrew Lang." At first I supposed he was joking, but on subsequent reflection I came to the conclusion that in all probability he was fully justified in his incredulity.

The amount and variety of work that has been done by "Andrew Lang" has long been a matter of wonder as well as admiration. Every year he turns out about four times as much copy as any other man or woman in England. And then there is his amazing versatility! He can write equally well on any subject from theology to golf, and whatever subject he may handle he shows that he knows all about it. It is certainly amazing that one man can know so much and accomplish such quantities of work, but if we assume that "Andrew Lang" is in reality a sort of literary firm or syndicate, he becomes easily explicable.

It will be said that hundreds of people have met Mr. "Lang," and that this fact alone is conclusive proof of his existence. But which Mr. "Lang" have they met? According to Miss Corelli, she has met a Mr. "Lang," who is to the last degree undesirable. Other people assure me that the "Lang" whom they know is the most genial of men, and still others describe him as a pale, studious man, without a trace of geniality about him. Does not this diversity of opinion point to the fact that several—probably half a dozen—different men are put forward by the syndicate from time to time to represent the mythical "Lang"? When I am told that Mr. "Lang" is a fragile student, who has written a profound work on the origin of religion, I do not doubt it, until I am subsequently told that Mr. "Lang" is a burly Scotchman, who is an authority on golf. I have the very best of authority for believing that there are at least five different "Langs" who are to be seen in the course of the season in London, and this fact makes me reasonably sure that no such individual as a real and permanent "Lang" exists.

All the evidence points to the conclusion that "Andrew Lang" is merely the name of a syndicate of clever writers, and that the various so-called "Langs" that are met in the flesh are representatives put forth by the syndicate to induce the public to believe in the existence of "Lang." This theory fully explains the vast amount of work published under the name of "Andrew Lang," and its amazing variety. If "Andrew Lang" is a real person, he must be in the habit of simultaneously writing a romance with his right hand and a theological work with his left hand, besides dictating paragraphs and reviews to three or four typewriter girls. I can believe a good deal, but I cannot believe in the existence of any such man.

The one Mr. "Lang" whom I thought I knew is such an excellent man in all respects that I should hesitate to criticise unfavorably anything that I supposed he had written. I should prefer to think that my judgment must be wrong if it differed from his. But now that I feel sure that "Andrew Lang" is merely a syndicate, I have no hesitation in expressing my deep disappointment with the recent "Lang" book, in which the origin of all religion is traced to a belief in ghosts. The "Lang" syndicate made a mistake in employing the writer of that book. The theological "Lang" who wrote the earlier "Lang" theological books was a much abler man, and if he is still living the syndicate should re-engage him at once and dismiss the present theological "Lang" as a demonstrated failure.

Sir George Newnes's new Robinson Crusoe can hardly be called a success. There is a manifest tendency on the part of the public to disbelieve in the absolute truth of M. De Rougemont's adventures. I think I pointed out last week that M. De Rougemont's shipwreck, as described by him, required us to believe in the existence of a vessel capable of feats such as no other vessel that was ever launched could possibly have accomplished. It has also been remarked that, inasmuch as the sandbank on which M. De Rougemont passed many weary months in the middle of the Pacific was only eight feet above high-water mark, it must have been completely swept by even a moderate sea. It is really a pity that M. De Rougemont did not have the forethought to have himself wrecked with a kodak and an unlimited supply of film. He could then have furnished proof of the truth of his description of his Pacific sandbank, which would have put his incredulous critics to the blush. Perhaps he will even now take the hint and discover a kodak in the wreck of his marvelous vessel. It is not too late for him to make such a discovery, and it will add much to the interest and value of his remarkable narrative.

There is another writer as to whom I am a little incredulous. "Via Lucis" is the title of a novel of very moderate merit, of whom we are told that the author, "Kassandra Vivaria," is an Italian girl, who wrote the book and immediately took the veil in a convent. Without doubt "Via Lucis" is the work of a girl, and it is of course possible that the author is an Italian nun. If so, the translator of her book is a person quite incapable of writing decent English. When we are told to take interest in a story, not because of its merit, but because the author is a nun, like the alleged Kassandra Vivaria or a cannibal chief like the alleged Louis De Rougemont, we naturally feel inclined to resent the request. Perhaps that is the reason why I hesitate to believe in the existence of Kassandra Vivaria. If she does exist, I trust she is a better nun than she is a novelist.

There has been a lively quarrel between Archdeacon Sinclair and Mr. Hall Caine. The Archdeacon said that there never could have been such a clergyman as Mr. Caine described in "The Christian," and Mr. Caine retorted that most people recognized in the clergyman aforesaid a likeness to the Archdeacon himself. At the end of the first round the betting was slightly in favor of "The Manxman." There will, of course, be another round, and perhaps the Archdeacon will have the best of it. Mr. Caine has, however, added nothing to his reputation by "The Christian." There was good work in his "Deemster" and very fair work in his "Manxman," but his latest tale seems to need a good deal of extraordinary advertising in order to keep it before the public. If it were not so extremely hot I should like to make a pun about Manx novelists and their tales, but I must postpone it until cooler weather.

Mr. Anstey, who wastes himself in Punch, has contributed a new story to The Idler, which is, however, to run only through two or three numbers. It would be ungracious to find fault with Mr. Anstey's contributions to Punch were it not that nature destined him for a novelist, and it seems a pity that he should fritter himself away in clever skits. He is one of the two or three men who have never yet given us the best that is in him. He has written half a dozen capital books, but he ought to write a great book, and some day he will do it—that is, provided he cuts himself free from Punch. His Punch sketches would be regarded as clever pot boilers were they written by a man who needed to make a certain number of guineas every week in order to live, but Mr. Anstey does not need to do that sort of work.

Mr. Anthony Hope, whose "Rupert of Hentzau" has been praised by half of the critics and mildly disapproved by the other half, is just beginning a new serial story entitled "Born in the Purple." It is to be published in The Queen, one of the enormous fashion papers that madden their proprietors by their growing circulation. The Queen is a mine of advertising wealth, but its advertisements have already swollen it to such a size that the proprietors lose money on the sale of every copy, and the more copies they sell the poorer they are. That they should in these circumstances publish a story by Anthony Hope, the inevitable effect of which will be to increase the circulation of The Queen, shows either that they are unselfish philanthropists or that they are willing to go to a good deal of expense in order to attract readers who at present buy rival papers. However, the public has nothing to do with the financial affairs of newspaper proprietors, and it will welcome gladly the prospect of a new Hope story, even if it does not prove to be a second "Prisoner of Zenda."

Of course Harmsworth's Magazine will force its way into this letter. After demonstrating on paper that a threepenny magazine could be sold at a profit, the Harmsworths now announce that the price of the second copy of the magazine will be threepence halfpenny. This is a practical abandonment of the threepenny magazine scheme to the rival house of Pearson's. A threepenny Pearson's magazine is to appear some time this month, and it remains to be seen if Pearsons can succeed where Harmsworth has failed. I cannot understand the object of publishing a threepenny Pearson's. Either it will be a failure, or, if it succeeds, it will succeed at the cost of the present sixpenny Pearson's Magazine, and it certainly will not be good policy to destroy a profitable sixpenny magazine for the sake of a threepenny one that cannot possibly bring the proprietors very large profits. Nevertheless, publishers may be supposed to know something about their business, provided of course they are not book publishers. There was once a book publisher who thoroughly understood the publishing business, but the angels clamored for him, and now proudly boast that they have the most remarkably curiosity in the universe. At least, so runs the legend, and there is a possibility that it may be true.

W. L. ALDEN.

OUR WONDERFUL CENTURY.*

Its Achievements and Those of Other Centuries—Its Great Failures.

Having now completed our sketch of those practical discoveries and striking generalizations of science which have in so many respects changed the outward forms of our civilization, and will ever render memorable the century now so near its close, we are in a position to sum up its achievements and compare them with what has gone before. Taking first those inventions and practical applications of science which are perfectly new departures, and which have also so rapidly developed as to have profoundly affected many of our habits, and even our thoughts and our language, we find them to be thirteen in number:

1. Railways, which have revolutionized land travel and the distribution of commodities.

2. Steam navigation, which has done the same thing for ocean travel, and has besides led to the entire reconstruction of the navies of the world.

3. Electric telegraphs, which have produced an even greater revolution in the communication of thought.

4. The telephone, which transmits, or rather reproduces, the voice of the speaker at a distance.

5. Friction matches, which have revolutionized the modes of obtaining fire.

6. Gas lighting, which enormously improved outdoor and other illumination.

7. Electric lighting, another advance, now threatening to supersede gas.

8. Photography, an art which is to the external forms of nature what printing is to thought.

9. The phonograph, which preserves and reproduces sounds as photography preserves and reproduces forms.

10. The Röntgen rays, which render many opaque objects transparent and open up a new world to photography.

11. Spectrum analysis, which so greatly extends our knowledge of the universe that by its assistance we are able to ascertain the relative heat and chemical constitution of the stars, and ascertain the existence and measure the rate of motion of stellar bodies which are entirely invisible.

12. The use of anaesthetics, rendering the most severe surgical operations painless.

13. The use of antiseptics in surgical operations, which has still further extended the means of saving life.

Now, if we ask what inventions comparable with these were made during the previous (eighteenth) century, it seems at first doubtful whether there were any. But we may perhaps admit the development of the steam engine from the rude but still useful machine of Newcomen to the powerful and economical engines of Boulton and Watt. The principle, however, was known long before, and had been practically applied in the previous centurv by the Marquis of Worcester and by Savery; and the improvements made by Watt, though very important, had a very limited result. The engines made were almost wholly used in pumping the water out of deep mines, and the bulk of the population knew no more of them, or derived any more direct benefit from them, than if they had not existed.

In the seventeenth century, the one great and far-reaching invention was that of the telescope, which, in its immediate results of extending our knowledge of the universe and giving possibilities of future knowledge not yet exhausted, may rank with spectrum analysis in our own era. The barometer and thermometer are minor discoveries. In the sixteenth century we have no invention of the first rank, but in the fifteenth we have printing. The mariner's compass was invented early in the fourteenth century, and was of great importance in rendering ocean navigation possible and thus facilitating the discovery of America. Then, backward to the dawn of history, or rather to prehistoric times, we have the two great engines of knowledge and discovery—the Indian or Arabic numerals leading to arithmetic and algebra, and, more remote still, the invention of alphabetical writing.

Summing these up, we find only five inventions of the first rank in all preceding time—the telescope, the printing press, the mariner's compass, Arabic numerals, and alphabetical writing, to which we may add the steam engine and the barometer, making seven in all, as against thirteen in our single century.

Coming now to the theoretical discoveries of our time, which have extended our knowledge or widened our conceptions of the universe, we find tnem to be about equal in number, as follows:

1. The determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat, leading to the great principle of the conservation of energy.

2. The molecular theory of gases.

3. The mode of direct measurement of the velocity of light, and the experimental proof of the earth's rotation. These are put together, because hardly sufficient alone.

4. The discovery of the function of dust in nature.

5. The theory of definite and multiple proportions in chemistry.

6. The nature of meteors and comets, leading to the meteoritic theory of the universe.

7. The proof of the glacial epoch, its vast extent, and its effects upon the earth's surface.

8. The proof of the great antiquity of man.

9. The establishment of the theory of organic evolution.

10. The cell theory and the recapitulation theory in embryology.

11. The germ theory of the zymotic diseases.

12. The discovery of the nature and function of the white blood corpuscles.

Turning to the past, in the eighteenth century we may perhaps claim two groups of discoveries:

1. The foundation of modern chemistry by Black, Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier; and

2. The foundation of electrical science by Franklin, Galvani, and Volta.

The seventeenth century is richer in epoch-making discoveries, since we have:

3. The theory of gravitation established.

4. The discovery of Kepler's laws.

5. The invention of fluxions and the differential calculus.

6. Harvey's proof of the circulation of the blood.

7. Roemer's proof of finite velocity of light by Jupiter's satellites.

Then, going backward, we can find nothing of the first rank except Euclid's wonderful system of geometry, derived from earlier Greek and Egyptian sources, and perhaps the most remarkable mental product of the earliest civilizations; to which we may add the introduction of Arabic numerals, and the use of the alphabet. Thus in all past history we find only eight theories or principles antecedent to the nineteenth century, as compared with twelve during that century. It will be well now to give comparative lists of the great inventions and discoveries of the two eras, adding a few others to those above enumerated:

Of Nineteenth Century.	Of All Preceding Ages.
1. Railways.	1. The Mariner's Compass.
2. Steamships.	2. The Steam Engine.
3. Electric telegraphs.	3. The Telescope.
4. The telephone.	4. The Barometer and Thermometer.
5. Lucifer matches.	5. Printing.
6. Gas illumination.	6. Arabic numerals.
7. Electric lighting.	7. Alphabetical writing.
8. Photography.	8. Modern chemistry founded.
9. The Phonograph.	9. Electric science founded.
10. Röntgen rays.	10. Gravitation established.
11. Spectrum analysis.	11. Kepler's laws.
12. Anaesthetics.	12. The differential calculus.
13. Antiseptic surgery.	13. The circulation of the blood.
14. Conservation of energy.	14. Light proved to have finite velocity.
15. Molecular theory of gases.	15. The development of geometry.
16. Velocity of light directly measured, and earth's rotation experimentally shown.	
17. The uses of dust.	
18. Chemistry, definite proportions.	
19. Meteors and the meteoric theory.	
20. The glacial epoch.	
21. The antiquity of man.	
22. Organic evolution established.	
23. Cell theory and embryology.	
24. Germ theory of disease, and the function of the leucocytes.	

Of course these numbers are not absolute. Either series may be increased or diminished by taking account of other discoveries as of equal importance, or by striking out some which may be considered as below the grade of an important or epoch-making step in science or civilization. But the difference between the two lists is so large that probably no competent judge would bring them to an equality. Again, it is noteworthy that nothing like a regular gradation is perceptible during the last three or four centuries. The eighteenth century, instead of showing some approximation to the wealth of discovery in our own age, is less remarkable than the seventeenth, having only about half the number of really great advances.

It appears then that the statement in my first chapter, that to get any adequate comparison with the nineteenth century we must take, not any preceding century or group of centuries, but rather the whole preceding epoch of human history, is justified, and more than justified, by the comparative lists now given. And if we take into consideration the change effected in science, in the arts, in all the possibilities of human intercourse, and in the extension of our knowledge, both of our earth and of the whole visible universe, the difference shown by the mere numbers of these advances will have to be considerably increased on account of the marvelous character and vast possibilities of further development of many of our recent discoveries. Both as regards the number and the quality of its onward advances, the age in which we live fully merits the title I have ventured to give it of—The Wonderful Century.

The struggle for wealth, and its deplorable results have been accompanied by a reckless destruction of the stored-up products of nature, which is even more deplorable because more irretrievable. Not only have forest-growths of many hundreds of years been cleared away, often with disastrous consequences, but the whole of the mineral treasures of the earth's surface, the slow products of long-past eons of time and geological change, have been and are still being exhausted, to an extent never before approached, and probably not equaled in amount during the whole preceding period of human history.

Equally disastrous in many respects has been the wild struggle for gold in California, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere. The results are hardly less disastrous, though in different ways, than those produced by the Spaniards in Mexico and Peru four centuries ago. Great wealth has been obtained, great populations have grown up and are growing up; but great cities have also grown up with their inevitable poverty, vice, overcrowding, and even starvation, as in the Old World. Everywhere, too, this rush for wealth has led to deterioration of land and of natural beauty by covering up the surface with refuse heaps, by flooding rich lowlands with the barren mud produced by hydraulic mining; and by the great demand for animal food by the mining populations leading to the destruction of natural pastures in California, Australia, and South Africa, and their replacement often by weeds and plants neither beautiful nor good for fodder.

It is also a well-known fact that these accumulations of gold seekers lead to enormous social evils, opening a field for criminals of every type, and producing an amount of drink consumption, gambling, and homicide altogether unprecedented. Both the earlier gold digging by individual miners, and the later quartz-mining by great companies, are alike forms of gambling or speculation; and while immense fortunes are made by some, others suffer great losses, so that the gambling spirit is still further encouraged and the production of real wealth by patient industry to the same extent diminished and rendered less attractive. For it must never be forgotten that the whole enormous amount of human labor expended in the search for and the production of gold; the ships which carry out the thousands of explorers, diggers, and speculators; the tools, implements, and machinery they use: their houses, food, and clothing, as well as the countless gallons of liquor of various qualities which they consume, are all, so far as the well-being of the community is concerned, absolutely wasted. Gold is not wealth; it is neither a necessary nor a luxury of life, in the true sense of the word. It serves two purposes only: It is an instrument used for the exchange of commodities, and its use in the arts is mainly as ornament or as an indication of wealth. Nothing is more certain than that the appearance of wealth produced by large gold production is delusive. The larger the proportion of the population of a country that devotes itself to gold production, the smaller the numbers left to produce real wealth—food, clothing, houses, fuel, roads, machinery, and all the innumerable conveniences, comforts, and wholesome luxuries of life. Hence, whatever appearances may indicate, gold-production makes a country poor, and by furnishing new means of investment and speculation helps to keep it poor; and it has certainly helped considerably in producing that amount of wretchedness, starvation, and crime which, as we have seen, has gone on increasing to the very end of the century.

But the extraction of the mineral products stored in the earth, in order to increase individual wealth, and to the same extent to the diminution of National well-being, is only a portion of the injury done to posterity by the "plunder of the earth." In tropical countries many valuable products can be cultivated by means of cheap native labor, so as to give a large profit to the European planter. But here also the desire to get rich as quickly as possible has often defeated the planter's hopes. Nutmegs were grown for some years in Singapore and Penang; but by the exposure of the young trees to the sun, instead of growing them under the shade of great forest trees, as in their natural state and as they are grown in Banda, they became unhealthy and unprofitable. Then coffee was planted, and was grown very largely in Ceylon and other places; but here again the virgin forests were entirely removed, producing unnatural conditions, and the growth of the young trees was stimulated by manure. Soon there came disease and insect enemies, and coffee had to be given up in favor of tea, which is now grown over large areas both in Ceylon and India. But the clearing of the forests on steep hill slopes, to make coffee plantations, produced permanent injury to the country of a very serious kind. The rich soil, the product of thousands of years of slow decomposition of the rock, fertilized by the humus formed from decaying forest trees, being no longer protected by the covering of dense vegetation, was quickly washed away by the tropical rains leaving great areas of bare rock or furrowed clay, absolutely sterile, and which will probably not regain its former fertility for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. The devastation caused by the great despots of the Middle Ages and of antiquity, for purposes of conquest or punishment, has thus been reproduced in our times by the rush to obtain wealth.

Even the lust of conquest, in order to secure slaves and tribute and great estates, by means of which the ruling classes could live in boundless luxury, so characteristic of the early civilizations, is reproduced in our own time. The great powers of Europe are in the midst of a struggle, in order to divide up the whole continent of Africa among themselves, and thus obtain an outlet for the more energetic portions of their populations and an extension of their trade. The result, so far, has been the sale of vast quantities of rum and gunpowder; much bloodshed, owing to the objection of the natives to the seizure of their lands and their cattle; great demoralizations both of black and white; and the condemnation of the conquered tribes to a modified form of slavery. Comparing our conduct with that of the Spanish conquerors of the West Indies, Mexico, and Peru, and making some allowance for differences of race and of public opinion, there is not much to choose between them. Wealth, and territory, and native labor were the real objects of the conquest in both cases; and if the Spaniards were more cruel by nature, and more reckless in their methods, the results were much the same. In both cases the country was conquered, and thereafter occupied and governed by the conquerors frankly for their own ends, and with little regard to the feelings or the material well-being of the conquered. If the Spaniards exterminated the natives of the West Indies, we have done the same thing in Tasmania, and almost the same in temperate Australia. And in the estimation of the historian of the future, the Spaniards will be credited with two points in which they surpassed us. Their belief that they were really serving God in converting the heathen, even at the point of the sword, was a genuine belief shared by priests and conquerors alike—not a mere sham, as is ours when we defend our conduct by the plea of introducing the "blessings of civilization." And, in wild romance, boldness of conception, reckless daring, and the successful achievement of the well-nigh impossible, we are nowhere when compared with Cortez and his 500 Spaniards, who, with no base of supplies, no rapid steam communication, no supports, imperfect weapons and the ammunition they carried with them, conquered great, populous, and civilized empires. It is quite possible that both the conquests of Mexico and Peru by the Spaniards, and our conquests of South Africa, may have been real steps in advance, essential to human progress, and helping on the future reign of true civilization and the well-being of the human race. But if so, we have been, and are, unconscious agents, in hastening the great

"far-off, divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

We deserve no credit for it. Our aims have been, for the most part, sordid and selfish; and if, in the end, all should work out for good, as no doubt it will, much of our conduct in the matter will yet deserve, and will certainly receive, the severest condemnation.

We are now in a position to form some general estimate of progress and retrogression during the nineteenth century, and to realize to some extent what will be the verdict of the future upon it. We have seen that it has been characterized by a marvelous and altogether unprecedented progress in knowledge of the universe and of its complex forces; and also in the application of that knowledge to an infinite variety of purposes, calculated, if properly utilized, to supply all the wants of every human being, and to add greatly to the comforts, the enjoyments and the refinements of life. The bounds of human knowledge have been so far extended that new vistas have opened to us in directions where it had been thought that we could never penetrate, and the more we learn the more we seem capable of learning in the ever-widening expanse of the universe. It may be truly said of men of science that they have now become as gods knowing good and evil; since they have been able not only to utilize the most recondite powers of nature in their service, but have in many cases been able to discover the sources of much of the evil that afflicts humanity, to abolish pain, to lengthen life, and to add immensely to the intellectual as well as to the physical enjoyments of our race.

But the more we realize the vast possibilities of human welfare which science has given us, the more we must recognize our total failure to make any adequate use of them. With ample power to supply to the fullest extent necessaries, comforts, and even luxuries for all, and at the same time allow ample leisure for intellectual pleasures and aesthetic enjoyments, we have yet so sinfully mismanaged our social economy as to give unprecedented and injurious luxury to the few, while millions are compelled to suffer a lifelong deficiency of the barest necessaries for a healthy existence. Instead of devoting the highest powers of our greatest men to remedy these evils, we see the governments of the most advanced nations arming their people to the teeth, and expending much of their wealth and all the resources of their science, in preparation for the destruction of life, of property, and of happiness.

Even more degrading, and more terrible in its consequences, is the unblushing selfishness of the greatest civilized nations. While boasting of their military power, and loudly proclaiming their Christianity, not one of them has raised a finger to save a Christian people, the remnant of an ancient civilization, from the most barbarous persecution, torture, and wholesale massacre. A hundred thousand Armenians murdered or starved to death while the representatives of the Great Powers coldly looked on—and prided themselves on their unanimity in all making the same useless protests—will surely be referred to by the historian of the future as the most detestable combination of hypocrisy and inhumanity that the world has yet produced, and as the crowning proof of the utter rottenness of the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century.

When the brightness of future ages shall have dimmed the glamour of our material progress, the judgment of history will surely be that the ethical standard of our rulers was a deplorably low one, and that we were unworthy to possess the great and beneficent powers that science had placed in our hands.

The people are being educated to understand the real causes of the social evils that now injure all classes alike, and render many of the advances of science curses instead of blessings. An equal rate of such educational progress for another quarter of a century will give them at once the power and the knowledge required to initiate the needed reforms.

The flowing tide is with us. We have great poets, great writers, great thinkers, to cheer and guide us; and an ever-increasing band of earnest workers to spread the light and help on the good time coming. And as this century has witnessed a material and intellectual advance wholly unprecedented in the history of human progress, so the coming century will reap the full fruition of that advance, in a moral and social upheaval of an equally new and unprecedented kind, and equally great in amount.

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*From "The Wonderful Century: Its Successes and Its Failures." By Alfred Russel Wallace, author of "Darwinism," "The Malay Archipelago," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A LIFE OF MONTAIGNE.*

Reviewed for The New York Times Saturday Review by

Joel Benton,

Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

We say "Rare Ben Jonson," or, at least, his contemporaries did; why not say as well Delightful or Delicious Montaigne? Human love so overwhelmingly ratifies criticism in his case, as in a few other instances, (take Charles Lamb for a typical one,) that we approach him quite as much with the heart as with the intellect. But he was not merely a lover of his kind and a companion to those who worked in the spirit and were puzzled by the helplessly bewildering labyrinth of life, nature, and fate; he touched also the intellect of his time and the centuries that followed.

He was read by Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. His "Essays" is the one book that is known to have been in Shakespeare's library, and it still holds one of that poet's few extant and priceless autographs. Pascal deeply studied Montaigne. Emerson and St. Beuve exalted him—the former selecting him as the type in one of his great divisions of "Representative Men" and making his friend La Boetie the topic of one of his earliest poems. Byron, says Leigh Hunt, said: "Montaigne was the only great writer of past times that he read with avowed satisfaction," and John Sterling of Carlylean fame is only one of a numerous army, themselves mostly celebrated, that made pilgrimages to his château in Perigord out of reverent regard for him. From seventy-five to a hundred editions of the essays were long ago assured in various languages of the civilized world, and no great author is apt to leave the man behind them out of thought or reference.

It was "a single odd volume of Cotton's translation of the essays" that remained to Emerson from his father's library when he was a boy that drew his attention to Montaigne, and this is his account of the book's effect upon him: "It lay long neglected until, after many years, when I was newly escaped from college, I read the book, and procured the remaining volumes. I remember the delight and wonder in which I lived with it. It seemed to me as if I myself had written the book in some former life, so sincerely it spoke to my thoughts and experience." Some years later, when in Paris in 1833 visiting the cemetery of Père la Chaise, he "came to a tomb of Auguste Collignon, who died in 1830, aged sixty-eight years, and who," said the monument, "lived to do right, and had formed himself to virtue on the 'Essays of Montaigne.'"

This French essayist lived in a stormy and intolerant time. Every house was a fort, owing to both civil and religious strifes. The world then had not known so very long that their physical planet was round, and persecution for new or strange opinions was the generally accepted panacea against error. But Montaigne "kept his gates open and his house was without defense." A sectary or a politician of any sort found welcome with him, and none of any of the brands of bigotry made him serious trouble.

His form of thought, now so universally known, is largely a combined soliloquy and confession. He is above any other writer in any literature, first of all frank and honest. It seems sometimes as if he made the very worst of himself through a mental and moral dissection, relentless and unsparing. But he treated all topics with an equally free hand. His motto under the picture of a pair of evenly balanced scales was "Que scais—je? (What do I know?) He would balance all the reasons, giving both sides their chance, and, if neither side of the scale dipped, he would hold his final conclusion in suspense. His physical as well as his moral diseases he puts in full sight, and is ever garrulous over them. It is genial garrulity rather than eloquence—though once or twice he is eloquent—that is his peculiar characteristic. He says:

> "When I the most strictly and religiously confess myself, I find that the best virtue I have has in it some tincture of vice; and I am afraid that Plato, in his purest virtue, (I, who am as sincere and perfect a lover of virtue of that stamp as any other whatever,) if he had listened, and laid his ear close to himself, would have heard some jarring sound of human mixture; but faint and remote, and only to be perceived by himself."

There was never a child more sincere than this essayist, or a mind of more probity than his. His topics are a medley, and taken at random. He won't hold one a moment longer than it interests him. He skips to the most diverse—and the singularly unifying thread on which he strings them all makes everything homogeneous. Emerson calls attention to his "abundance of thoughts." He says:

> "The sincerity and marrow of the man reaches to his sentences. I know not anywhere the book that seems less written. It is the language of conversation transferred to a book. Cut these words and they would bleed; they are vascular and alive."

Those familiar with the French of his age say that Montaigne went straight toward the best word in each instance. His style was a complete absence of artifice or posture.

One falls into the habit of speaking of "his book" as if the "Essays" were all that he wrote. But it is this one book that embodies him, and is, if I may use such a figure, almost a synonym of the man. Miss Lowndes, in her new and very learned account of Montaigne, says the "Essays" "must remain the chief source of our knowledge" about its author. But she has found not a few records that are ancillary, and that help us to understand him by making many things [illegible] ment. Some traits that [illegible] of the man himself, are [illegible] and illuminating. She says: "None, perhaps, has had so genial and warm a personality to portray, nor thoughts to record so unwarped by prejudice, so full of wholesome common sense and human wisdom."

> "Certainly it was no spirit of a recluse that drove Montaigne, philosopher of life as he vaunted himself, to make his retreat within a tower; nor was it a scholar's passion that made a library his chosen home. * * * But in this relative aloofness, this detachment, is the distinguishing feature of Montaigne. It found expression in his premature retirement and in his adhesion to Pyrrhonism as a philosophic basis."

He retired at the early age of thirty-nine, "long worried with the servitude of courts and public functions," to be no longer an actor in but a spectator of life. How curiously, how charmingly, he meditated upon the "irony of things"! His friendship with La Boetie was truly an idyllic episode, for the like of which the loves of David and Jonathan and of Damon and Pythias are not extravagant examples. La Boetie was two and a half years older than his friend, and, dying at thirty-three, was separated from him early. Montaigne said of this friendship:

> "We sought each other before we had seen one another, and by the reports we heard, the one of the other, which wrought a greater force in our affection than the reason of the reports may well bear out; I think, by some decree of Heaven. We embraced each other by our names; and at our first meeting, which was by chance at a great feast and meeting at the tower, we were so taken up, so at home and beholden between ourselves, that from thenceforward nothing was so near to us as one unto the other."

Charles Lamb says in a talk on spiritual repulsions that he can easily believe two entire strangers may meet each other and be so entirely different in their entire nature as to proceed at once to a pitched battle. Montaigne and La Boetie were the exact opposite of these supposititious characters, and so perfectly alike that the former could only account for the affinity by assigning it to a divine frenzy—a seizure of the will of each. All the rest of Montaigne's life, compared with the four years in which he carried on this friendship, were, to use his own words, "Naught but a vapor, naught but a dark and irksome night."

Tenderly, and almost with piety, did Montaigne officiate in smoothing his friend's last days. After his departure he held back from publication one of his writings, which, as a vehicle of public criticism, he thought might be misconstrued. But La Boetie's verses he carefully rescued and brought out—lamenting that the writer's carelessness about them was so extreme that many of the poems he wrote were irrecoverably lost. Miss Lowndes suggests that, while these poems were much in advance of the verse that was contemporary with them, they received not a little transfiguration through Montaigne's comment and regard.

Readers who remember Emerson's mystic and symbolizing poem on Montaigne's friend (in which the name is spelled "Etienne de la Boéce) may still like to see it again, and those to whom it is new will get from it the picture of a character in which love and sturdy truth are marvelously blended. I copy it below:

ETIENNE DE LA BOECE.

"I serve you not, if you I follow,
Shadowlike, o'er hill and hollow,
And bend my fancy to your leading,
All too nimble for my treading.
When the pilgrimage is done,
And we've the landscape overrun,
I am bitter, vacant, thwarted,
And your heart is unsupported.
Vainly valiant, you have missed
The manhood that should yours resist,
Its complement; but if I could
In severe or cordial mood
Lead you rightly to my altar,
Where the wisest muses falter,
And worship that world-warming spark
Which dazzles me in midnight dark,
Equalizing small and large,
While the soul it doth discharge,
That the poor is wealthy grown,
And the hermit never alone,
The traveler and the road seem one
With the errand to be done—
That were a man's and lover's part,
That were Freedom's whitest chart."

No doubt La Boetie did "resist" some of Montaigne's easy-goingness, and was not infrequently his friendly mentor. He did not "follow" him as a "shadow" "over hill and hollow," but he gave him support whether it was "severe or cordial." He was, in fact, Montaigne's "complement," and that is why they fitted so well together, most notable of all the double stars in friendship's sky.

But no account of Montaigne can be quite complete which omits reference to Walter Pater's ascription to him in "Gaston de Latour." Pater says: "The diversity, the undulancy of human nature! So deep a sense of it went with Montaigne always that himself, too, seemed to be ever changing color sympathetically therewith. * * * Diversity of custom!—what was it but diversity in the moral and mental views, diversity of opinion? And diversity of opinion, what but radical diversity of mental constitution? * * * Death, life; wealth, poverty; the whole sum of contrasts; nay! duty itself, 'the relish of right and wrong,' all depend upon the opinion one has of them, and receive no color of good and evil, but according to the application of the individual soul. Did Hamlet learn of him that 'there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so'?"

There is very much more that Pater says of Montaigne which might be aptly quoted, but the reader will [illegible] the book in which reference is made.

In returning to the "Essays," which were the growth of eight or nine years of Montaigne's life, it is to be noticed that their author says:

> "Were my purpose to look for the world's favor, I had adorned myself with borrowed beauties, or had strained and sustained myself at my best pace. I wish to be seen in my simple, natural, and ordinary style, without artifice or study; for it is myself that I paint. My defects may be read there to the life, my imperfections and natural form as fully as the respect due to the public permits it. Had I been among those nations that are said to live still in the gentle liberty of the first laws of nature, I assure thee that I would very gladly have painted myself entire and naked. Thus, reader, I am myself the mother of my book; it is against reason that thou shouldst employ thy time upon so vain and frivolous a subject. Therefore, farewell."

But our author says of these essays quoting Teissier's remarks made nearly two centuries ago, "Few books have given rise to so voluminous and so various criticism." Referred to they have been "as the epitome of good sense and reasonable morals," and "widely condemned for their looseness and impiety." There is, at any rate, something in them for everybody's liking and dislike. Miss Lowndes quotes Malebranche, an unsympathetic critic, as saying that it is the imagination in the essays "which captivates every reader." They "have been a storehouse of pungent phrase and racy anecdote to many, from his contemporaries down, who have not in the least concerned themselves about the author's general attitude and temper." But not less than the imagination shown is the quiet, lambent humor—the philosophy that, where gray and Autumnal even, is still bathed in sunshine.

It has long been settled by a consensus of criticism whom we are to crown as the five greatest poets in all literature, and if among all books that are concededly classic ten were to be named, Montaigne's "Essays" could not escape the list. Of their author, too, Gibbon says that he and Henry of Navarre were the two most liberal men of the sixteenth century.

It only remains to be said that Miss Lowndes in her treatment of this author has not only acknowledged the world's debt to him, but has now made the world of intelligent readers greatly indebted to herself. Her book is the result of profound scholarship, and is the best and fullest study of Montaigne now extant.

JOEL BENTON.

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* MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE. A Biographical Study. By M. E. Lowndes. Cambridge: The University Press. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MUSEUM MANAGEMENT.

We have already alluded to the recent report presented to Parliament by the Select Committee on Museums of the Science and Art Departments in England and Scotland. The one main point is the recommendation of the committee "that there be an Educational Minister of Cabinet rank, having a seat in the Legislature, aided by a Parliamentary Secretary." The committee also favored the appointment of a Secretary for the Science and Art Department like the Secretary of the Educational Department.

One fault which is shown to exist in the English museums seems to be the somewhat arbitrary methods of present individual Chief Directors, who do not consult with the practical officers of such institutions. One recommendation is that no appointments should be made to persons who have not special qualifications. It may be said "en passant" that, as far as our Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum are concerned, to-day they are beyond the pale of politics, but it must also be insisted upon that there did exist a time not so remote when efforts were made by stupid and ignorant "legislators" to inject politics into the Smithsonian and the museum, and to give ignorant and incompetent men places in purely scientific institutions.

The English press, which is well informed regarding their museums, are somewhat faultfinding and go into minutiae which the Special Committee, absorbed by the bigger plans, did not treat. In taking up the official list of Kensington Museum, there being a total staff of 774, the committee did, however, state that 160 of these persons were inter-related. These were the uncles, the cousins, and maybe the aunts of important persons. Sometimes, so the newspapers have it, a catalogue of an exhibition is published two months after the show is closed and the objects dispersed. A worse charge than this is the errors printed in the catalogue. As far as this difficult work of making a catalogue goes, as Mr. Charles Henry Hart might express it, "one man makes a catalogue and a million read it and pick flaws in it." So when there is an error you are sure to hear of it. Nevertheless, there have been some gross blunders committed by the Kensington catalogue compiler, which, as the French might express it, "jump at your eyes." In a catalogue there must be a sense of proportion. In the printed comment and explanation of the "National Engraved Portraits," Jackson, the pugilist, (he was Byron's master of boxing,) has eleven lines of biography, and Beaconsfield has exactly three.

Many are the complaints made relative to the Kensington Art Library, and you may read "Mill on Hamilton, ditto on the Floss," which sounds as if Punch had had a hand in it. In another place it is printed that "Ballantyne became a friend of Sir Walter Scott in 1873." Finally, the committee expresses astonishment that the compiler was paid 2 guineas a day for correcting his proofs.

New brooms are wanted, in more than one museum, the localities not necessarily transatlantic ones. To the seniors the honors and to the juveniles the work, is all well enough, but neither can the general of an army nor the head of a museum be competent if they are too fat or too old.

COLLEGES IN AMERICA.*

An Interesting Scotch Tribute to Their Value and Marvelous Growth.

There are few things which strike one who visits America at the close of the nineteenth century more than the wonderful development of its universities and colleges—their number, their size, and their efficiency. It has no parallel in Europe; and the work which they are now doing, is the most hopeful element in the complexity and the occasional embarrassment of American life. At first one is almost bewildered by the number of able and capable men and women everywhere in all the educational institutions of the United States. There may be few outstanding or dominant personalities in proportion to the number of skilled educators; but there is no lack of Presidents and teachers of the foremost rank and of specialists of rare ability.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information as to all the American colleges. In the official report of "The Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education" for 1898, we have a list of 402 colleges and universities, 12 of which are for women exclusively; but in a recently published work on "The American College in American Life," the colleges are set down as 695, of which 103 are for women exclusively. In another official return for 1896-7 I find 474 universities and colleges in which the coeducation of the sexes is the rule, and 155 for women exclusively—in all 629. It is to be feared that, in this estimate, girls' schools—such as the noble institution at Ogontz, near Philadelphia—and the boys' American Rugby, at Lawrenceville, are included; but even in the smaller estimate of 402 colleges many must be included which are only good secondary schools. In contrast with what there is in America, in Great Britain and Ireland there are only 80 universities and university colleges all told; but there are 17 professional colleges—agricultural, naval, military, musical, and technical. There are 71 theological colleges, 44 training colleges, and 10 women's colleges—in all 160.

All the universities of the United States have had their origin—as Mr. James Bryce says—"in private munificence, or denominational zeal, or in State action." None of them were founded, like the great European ones, by imperial edict or Papal bull. They had, in one respect, a more significant origin. When America was first colonized one of the aims of the settlers was to have places of learning, educational institutions, among them; and it was only eighteen years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America that John Harvard—of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England—bequeathed one-half of his fortune for the founding of a similar college at Cambridge, near Boston. This was the first American college and it was the product of private munificence. Although only £800 was given to start it, that sum was the nucleus of vast subsequent donations; and Harvard, with its founder's name attached, remains to this day America's foremost college.

It is more difficult to classify the universities of America than it is to arrange those of Britain in departmental groups, the historical order of their foundation is so different from their academic position as educational institutions. But their types are mainly twofold: (1) Those founded (like our Oxford and Cambridge Colleges) by private munificence, with a head—generally called the President—in whose hands large governing powers are vested, as he has the virtual patronage of the chairs; and a body of Trustees, who manage the property of the university, who elect the President, and can dismiss him. The professors follow a definitely prescribed course of instruction, and have a certain control or oversight of the students. The latter live in dormitories within the college grounds, or in lodgings outside, as they choose. The majority of such colleges have a special religious or ecclesiastical connection, to which there is no exact parallel in Great Britain, or in France or Germany. (2) The second type or class is the college founded by a State, and governed not by private Trustees, but by a board of men termed Regents. The students live where they choose, as in the Scottish and German universities, and at the provincial university colleges of England. There is very little oversight or discipline maintained. Out of the classrooms the students are left to their own resources in matters of education and practice.

It is interesting, however, as showing the numerous phases which the universities and colleges of the world undergo in the course of their evolution—that some which began their career on the earlier plan (such as Harvard and Yale) have since adopted the latter one. Others, such as Cornell, at Ithaca, founded by the munificence of a private donor, have been left explicitly undenominational, and some, established by public State authority, have been left to the management of a body of self-renewing Trustees.

The great majority of the universities of America are in its Eastern States, from Boston in the North to Washington in the South, and westward so far as Chicago and Madison, but the accumulating wealth of the Eastern States has recently led to the foundation of colleges of great importance not far from the seaboard of the Pacific. The extraordinary increase in the number and efficiency of the American colleges dates from the time of the civil war. Its result was in many respects very different from that of the War of the Roses in England, and yet it has led to consequences quite as great. Since it ended America has become a country of vast material prosperity, of great commercial activity, and of corresponding wealth. When men become millionaires in that country—and there are very many of them—they sometimes find it difficult to know what to do with their money. They may found a family, but there is no peerage available to give a title which will go down to posterity. They soon exhaust the common gifts to public charities and philanthropies, and so, in lieu of other things, they found, build, and endow colleges, calling them after their own names.

This is doubtless so far due to a genuine love of knowledge; but their colleges have also become the means of transmitting the names of their donors to the future in solid stone; and these material structures, although they have subsequently undergone many changes, have sometimes been more enduring than a European peerage, which has died out in the course of time. The widespread desire on the part of the wealthy men of the United States to found colleges and unversities, and to endow them largely in their own lifetime, is one of the most hopeful omens for the future of that country and for the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race on the continent of America. The very highest kind of education is almost everywhere appreciated in the States. That will evolve new features in the National character, and will slowly develop a new type of humanity, which will react on the American legislature. The kind of men who enter the House of Representatives, and are elected to sit in Congress, being more highly educated than their predecessors, will be more competent to guide the destinies of the Nation.

In all the universities of Europe we can trace the evolution of two radical types, with incessant modifications as these types have grown. One of them was transmitted direct from England to America and there retained, yet differentiated. The crossings, the variations, have been parallel to the new developments of organization in physical products. Within the universities there have been many ups and downs, and curious swingings of the pendulum to and fro; but there has been a steady development, and scientific study has steadily advanced along the whole line. It is well for the country at large that its type of university has varied. Some of them are very inferior to others; but what we, in the East, should realize is this—that all of those of the West have sprung up from a genuine love of knowledge—if not always of wisdom—and from a desire for the diffusion of knowledge throughout the entire stratum of society.

The foolish colonial policy of Great Britain toward America—which cost us and lost us so much—has had this signal advantage to our transatlantic cousins. It led to the assimilation of other European elements within the American race. These made them for a time in some directions almost anti-English, but they enriched the New World at the same time; and now that a new rapprochement between the two countries has begun, and is sure to grow, the great Anglo-Saxon race will be all the richer and stronger.

As already indicated, the earlier universities of America were framed on English models, and their curricula of studies were similar, but the War of Independence broke the English tradition in many ways, and, as France had helped America against England, it was natural that American sympathy should for a time turn to, and derive inspiration from, French institutions and ideals. At first it was the old country, indoctrinating one of its colonies with its great traditions. Afterward it was a new Republic, in revolt against the mother country and all its ways. Quesnay, a grandson of the French economist of that name, tried to found a French academy of arts and sciences at Richmond in 1780, and he succeeded in raising 60,000 francs for the purpose. The French influence continued, while Jefferson founded the University of Virginia, on the principle of centralization, but the effect of the French influence was neither educational nor elevated.

A new era set in with the fall of the French ascendency, and the broader and stronger development, which commenced about 1825, has been chiefly due to the growth of National American demands and their progressive realization. The change may be briefly described as a desire to find in university education a guide to life or a training for practical action. The progress, however, was slow. For many years the education was meagre and the libraries at the colleges were poor. In addition to English, French was the only language known, and the sciences were almost unknown; but the rise of a knowledge of the sciences, and of the modern European languages and literature, had a remarkable effect on the colleges of America. Chemistry was the first of the sciences to be taught and honored. Very slowly, at one academic centre after another, new subjects were introduced and honored—biology, political economy, &c. This widening of the curricula of study gave life to the colleges and humanized them. Science after science was added, and gradually, but in a very marked manner, the influence of Europe told rapidly on the growth of those American institutions. The decay of denominationalism and the rise of humanism in the colleges of America has run very nearly the same course as it has in the universities of Europe, especially of Germany.

It was inevitable that minor institutions should spring up in many of the States and assume the rank of universities. Each of the States can do as it likes in the matter of instituting, endowing, and recognizing colleges, and there has doubtless been some rivalry and even some jealousy among them. As in the case of churches, unnecessary colleges have been planted and sanctioned, and a degree-planting charter has been sometimes too easily obtained. I do not think, however, that any of these colleges should be, or possibly could be, suppressed. Their academic character might be changed, and the central educational bureau at Washington might with advantage have power to say whether any mushroom college should or should not have the power of conferring degrees. Is is surely of immense advantage to the people of every land to know the source, and the nature of the source, whence its academic degrees are derived. Time was when an American degree, and especially a theological one, conferred honoris causa, was in Europe looked upon as altogether worthless. It is so no longer. The great universities of America are making their power felt, not only on their own continent, but in ours. The splendid work they are doing, the rapid development of learning and culture of all kinds within them, their admirable staff of teachers, their vast libraries and magnificently equipped laboratories, the facilities they offer to their best scholars to carry on post-graduate work in Europe, all these things guarantee a great future for them. And they are essentially, from root to branch, popular. Just as our Scottish universities have been, during all the centuries of their existence, "colleges for the people," so the smallest and most insignificant ones in the far Western States have, like the more famous ones in the American East, been open to all; and they have become centres of light to the masses, the "dim, common populations" of the land. They have done good work in enabling many a poor lad to ascend in the social scale, not by mere "cuteness," but by rising on the steps of the ladder of knowledge. They have also led the successful commercial men of their Western States to see that man "liveth not by bread alone, and that material prosperity is not the sole kind of success that a great nation needs.

It is difficult for an outside observer, whether he may have been allowed to enter the inner circles or not, to be either a dispassionate critic or a competent adviser on any point; but, as to the universities and colleges of America, it should not be difficult to introduce a measure into the House of Representatives and Congress, and pass it, which would give power to the Minister of Education at Washington to regulate the power of all the colleges in the matter of conferring degrees. No doubt the smaller colleges will in course of time be pushed aside in the struggle for existence, apart from all legislation, but so long as party spirit lives and sectarian tendencies exist in human nature itself colleges which the higher culture would wish to see abolished will continue to live. Let them live as long as they can, but let some central educational authority tell the Nation what is the value of the "education" and of the degree which they give. Surely in no civilized country of the world should there be from 400 to 700 degree-granting colleges existing and flourishing.

Taking them all together, the result is this: The universities of America have started on a career of progress which has placed them already in more respects than one on a footing of equality with those of Europe. They are relatively far wealthier than are the corresponding universities of Germany and France. What is much more important, they are doing splendid work in directions which may outstrip our own, and they have an assured future in the eagerness with which the millionaires of that great continent are devoting their wealth to subsidizing them and accelerating their progress.

It is a blessing to the Nation that no university in America is a mere "examining body." They all teach; and they all understand that the primary function of a university is to bring the teacher and the taught into a direct and vital relationship. I have referred to the great advantage which has accrued even from State jealousy in the matter of universities; and how some of the States have vied with others—both through private munificence and legislative provisions—to bring the benefits of the very highest and best education within the reach of the greatest number of units in each State.

All the great colleges were founded with a religious as well as an academic aim, and—as was inevitable—in a quasi-sectarian manner. They have all developed, however, and left this sectarianism behind. Harvard was at first Unitarian, Yale was Congregationalist, Princeton was Presbyterian, and Brown was Baptist. All this was inevitable to start with; but now students of all denominations resort to the great colleges indiscriminately, and the teaching staff of each of them is recruited from the best men that can be found, irrespective of denominational bias. At the university chapels the services are catholic, in the best sense of the term, the clergy of many denominations being asked to officiate in rotation.

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*From an article by Prof. Knight of St. Andrews in The [illegible] [illegible], the result of personal observations during his recent visit to this country.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

News of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Charles Scribner's Sons bring out to-day a new edition of "The Navy in the Civil War," being a series in three volumes giving the whole narrative of naval operations from 1861 to 1865, and the authors, it will be recalled, are Prof. J. Russell Soley, United States Navy, Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy; "The Book of Games," by Mary White; "Encyclopedia of Sacred Theology," by Abraham Kuyper, D. D., and "Problems of Philosophy," by John Grier Hibben, Ph. D.

It seems that Dr. Caird, late of Glasgow University, whose death was reported in these columns a week ago, left a considerable quantity of manuscripts, which is being prepared for the press by his brother, the Master of Balliol College. These manuscripts include addresses which were delivered annually to the University of Glasgow. They will probably appear in London through the house of MacLehose & Sons in early October.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish a new romance by Edna Lyall on Sept. 15. It is entitled "Hope, the Hermit." Other books by Miss Lyall are "Donovan," "We Two," "Wayfaring Men," and "Doreen."

W. Clark Russell has written a new tale of the sea for R. F. Fenno & Co., which is entitled "The Romance of a Midshipman." It will be published about the middle of the month.

Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" is to be shortly published in a new and elaborately illustrated edition by M. F. Mansfield & Co. At this time two striking couplets of the poem might be recalled:

> "Far called our navies melt away—
> On dune and headland sinks the fire."
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "For frantic boast or foolish word,
> Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord."

A new semi-bibliographical and literary magazine has just made its appearance in London. It is entitled "Library World: A Medium of Inter-Communication for Librarians." "Its first object," says the editor in his initial editorial, "will be to supply the continuous and punctual succession of news and articles of interest both to librarians and readers. Another object will be to elicit from the best informed writers practical articles on the more advanced departments of library practice, while its columns will always be open for the discussion of subjects of general interest."

The first serious history of the late war to appear will probably be Marrion Wilcox's "Short History of the War with Spain," which will be published in November by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Wilcox, it will be recalled, wrote an admirable war diary for Harper's Weekly during the period of hostilities. Possibly, however, Mr. Richard Harding Davis's history entitled "The War of 1898" may be presented to the public first. This volume is now passing through the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The bases of the history are Mr. Davis's articles in Scribner's Magazine, which have afforded so much interest during the last few months. The characteristic of this volume is that it will have the combined value of a wideawake war correspondent's momentary impressions and descriptions written in the midst of events and the carefully considered summing up by an especially serious, if not competent, student of war.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel, which has been prepared by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, entitled "Ashes of Empire," is an exciting tale of the time of the siege of Paris. It relates the adventures of two young men, an Englishman and an American, who passed through the siege; incidentally it gives a very pretty love story, the two heroines being two charming French girls.

"Holland and the Hollanders," by David S. Meldrum, author of "The Story of Margredel," is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Lady Jezebel" is the last tale from the pen of Fergus Hume. It will soon be issued from the press of M. F. Mansfield & Co. Since the days of "A Mystery of a Hansom Cab" each new story by this ingenious writer has found an eager public. "Lady Jezebel" deals with a mysterious and horrible secret in the possession of the heroine, a withered beldam, which all but dies with her.

"Students' Readings and Questions" is the title of a textbook by Miss Harriet Mason, instructor in rhetoric and English literature, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. It will be published next week by the Macmillan Company.

Mark Twain is the next well-known person to be "anecdotalized" by The Ladies' Home Journal. The humorist's closest friends have sent to the magazine for its next number some twenty-odd stories about him, none of which has ever been printed before.

W. J. Knapp, Professor of Roman Literature in the University of Chicago, is the author of the "Life of George Borrow," the title of which has already been mentioned in these columns. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the volume in co-operation with John Murray of London.

"The Roycroft Shop" of East Aurora, N. Y., announces an elaborate édition de luxe of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám," being the Fitzgerald translation of 1879, with the address of the Hon. John Hay at the Omar Khayyám Club, London, as a preface.

John C. Ropes has completed the second volume of "The History of the Civil War," which is being put to press by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The contents of Vol. II. are: "Fort Donaldson and Shiloh," "Peninsula Campaign," "Lee Takes the Offensive in the East," "Bragg Takes the Offensive in the West," "The Federals Resume the Offensive in the West," "The Battle of Murfreesborough," "The Federals Resume the Offensive in the East," and "Battle of Fredericksburg."

A new decorated edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," Fitzgerald's translation, is announced by the Macmillan Company. The decorator is W. B. Macdougall.

The posthumous autobiography of that veteran sailor, who died the other day near [illegible] is soon to be published by [illegible] Bentley & Son. Mr. [illegible] will illustrate it.

Although Henry Savage Landor is busily engaged in revising the proofs of his forthcoming volume on his experiences in Thibet, which will shortly appear from the press of Harper & Brothers in this country, he still finds time to get indignant with The London Athenaeum, which accused him of going to Thibet simply for the purpose of writing a book. In a letter denying this allegation, Landor writes: "Such is not the case, but having taken, chiefly for scientific research, a long journey of unusual interest in Thibet, and having met with experiences not perhaps quite usual in everyday life, I felt entitled on returning to Europe to record them in book form. * * * Considering that for the sake of science I nearly lost my life and have had my health and eyesight seriously impaired, such remarks seem all the more unfair and ungenerous."

Charles Eugene Hamlin has been at work in Bangor steadily for over two years on a biography of his grandfather, Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President during Lincoln's first Administration, Governor of Maine, United States Senator, and Minister to Spain. It will be sent to press shortly. The book is written in story form, and will be called "The Story of Hannibal Hamlin." It will contain 700 or 800 pages, and much important matter about the slave power, the Adminstrations of Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, which is fresh, will be included. Mr. Hamlin is well known in New York as a newspaper man.

The Norwich School! and that Norwich School takes us far back as exercising an art influence of very long ago, and yet it had a marked influence on English art, and was conspicuous because it awakened landscape painting in England. The master of it was John Crome, Old Crome, as he is best known, who, born at Norwich in 1769, died in 1821. He was the true father and founder of the Norwich School of Art. Then there was Cotman, who was born in 1782, and lived a long life, and he painted landscape, too, and was Secretary of the Norwich Academy of Artists. The Autotype Company purpose printing reproductions of the Norwich School, and will include the work of a dozen of these old artists, and the subjects are delightful ones—the streams, the groves, the coasts of England, with the old monuments.

"Dinner and Diners" is the title of a new monthly, which has for motto, "To Live Well, Eat Well." There are magazines devoted to fashions, but the one under notice thinks not of the outer men or women, but the inner portion. There are contributions by illustrious chefs, and menus, plain or elaborate, printed. "Gourmandise" is treated as a historical study; then the decencies of the table are all carefully considered. "Dinners and Diners" is in English and German, and is nicely illustrated. It is published by The Dinners and Diners Publication Company of New York.

The Siegel-Cooper Company of New York publish "Book Notes; A Monthly Literary Magazine and Review of New Books." There are notices of current publications, with original stories. Music, the drama, and art are to be found in their particular departments. In addition to these features the magazine, which is an illustrated one, contains a list of the latest French books. The annual subscription is 50 cents.

The London publisher Duckworth announces a new edition of "The Tatler," in four volumes, by G. A. Aitken; it will be presented during the coming year. The first volume will appear about the middle of this month.

Octave Thanet, who has been writing some short stories based on labor problems for Scribner's Magazine, has included a number of these tales in a volume called "The Heart of Toil," which will shortly appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. Among the tales are "The Non-Combatant," "The Ways of an Election," "The Moment of Clear Vision," "The Conscience of a Business Man," "Johnny's Job," and "The Scab." Illustrations for the book will be by A. B. Frost.

A new edition of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Far in the Forest" is announced by the Century Company.

The Macmillan Company will publish, Sept. 16, the "Memoir of Bismarck; Some Secret Pages of His History," being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years' official and private intercourse with the great Chancellor. These secret pages of the German Prince's life were written by Dr. Busch during twenty-five years intimate relations with him. They throw much light, it is said, on many vexed questions in European politics.

The Macmillan Company have in press "The Forest Orchid, and Other Tales," by Mrs. Ella Higginson, author of "In the Land of the Snow Pearls."

A book containing a very fine collection of photographs of Oriental life and scenery is John Thompson's "Through China with a Camera," to be published in the late Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Chinese question is now so much in the fore that this volume, with its trustworthy information "and human documents," will be of more than usual interest.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. will shortly bring out a volume which will be of particular interest to book lovers. It is by the late W. E. Gladstone, and is entitled "On the Housing of Books."

The September Book Buyer has a portrait of Edmond Rostand, the young poet who suddenly burst into fame last January with the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" on the Paris stage. On the opposite page there is an excellent likeness of Coquelin as Cyrano. An enthusiastic letter from Coquelin adds to the interest of the portraits.

It is rumored that Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield is at work on a new romance for D. Appleton & Co. The scene of the story is said to be laid in the West Indies.

The house of D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week Prof. John Trowbridge's "Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home"; "The Scientific Memories of Thomas Henry Huxley," (Vol. I.) edited by Prof. M. Foster and Prof. E. Ray Lankaster; "The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gray; "Earth and Sky," by E. S. Holden, and Arthur Paterson's new novel [illegible] in the Union army, describing the [illegible] in 1861 when the President first called for volunteers, and the story affords a graphic account of Bull Run, and, later on, of the stirring adventures met with in Sherman's march to the sea.

"Rome," by Reinhold Schoener, shortly to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a sumptuous work presenting pictorially the Eternal City in a most fascinating way. The contents are "Ave Roma," The Via Flaminia and the Pincio, "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi," The Corso, First Century of Roman Architecture, Construction and Destruction in the Second Century, Rome, The Vatican, and the Renaissance, Modern Rome, The Royal Family, The Vatican, Sacred Places, Temple and Palace Ruins, Palaces, Garden, and Streets, The Carnival as It Was and Is.

"The Fall of Santiago," Thomas J. Vivian, author of "With Dewey at Manila," gives a complete, comprehensive, and vivid record of all the essential incidents of the campaign in Cuba. The book is in press at R. F. Fenno & Co.'s.

"The Gadfly" has left the ill-omened thirteenth edition, and is now in its fourteenth impression. Its tarrying time in the unlucky number was less than three weeks.

"Concerning Isabel Carnaby" is the title of the novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, which is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

R. F. Fenno & Co. will publish before long "Wedlock," a new romance by John Strange Winter, author of "Bootles' Baby."

Charles Scribner's Sons recently issued two important American editions of English books: "Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What It Is Due," by Edmond Demolins, translated by Louis Bert Lavigne from the tenth Paris edition; and "Wireless Telegraphy; Popularly Explained," by Richard Kerr, F. G. S., author of "Hidden Beauties of Nature," public lecturer on experimental physics.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. have ready "An Egyptian Coquette," by Clive Holland, which, like the author's former success, "My Japanese Wife," shows much research and painstaking. It is a tale of hypnotic suggestion, Egyptology, and certain phases of London literary life.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish Sept. 17 "War Memories of an Army Chaplain," by H. C. Trumbull, D. D.; "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases," by J. J. Thompson, M. A., F. R. S., Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge; "The Story of a Yankee Boy," by Herbert E. Hamblen; "Boys of Fairport," by Noah Brooks; "American Girls' Handy Book," by Lina and Adelia B. Beard, and three new volumes by G. A. Henty, already touched on in these columns.

Robert Machray has written a new novel for Frederick A. Stokes Company, which will be published in the middle Autumn. It is entitled "Grace O'Malley, Princess and Pirate," being related by Ruari Macdonald, Redshank and Rebel. While most of the incidents in the novel are imaginary, many of the characters in it are taken from the actual history of England.

The author of "Nancy Noon" and the "Tormentor" has just finished his new novel for Frederick A. Stokes Company, which is entitled "The Destroyer." In his new novel, Benjamin Swift, the author, it is said, is more sparkling and brilliant than ever.

The Macmillan Company will publish shortly "From Chaucer to Arnold; Types of Literary Art," being an introduction to English literature. The work is edited by Andrew J. George, instructor in the High School at Newton, Mass.

"The Real Bismarck," Jules Hoche, translated by Mrs. Charles R. Rogers, will be published immediately by R. F. Fenno & Co.

Gift of a Medical Library.

OVER 20,000 VOLUMES ADDED TO THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE'S COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of books has just been received by the Academy of Medicine in this city, and the volumes are now being catalogued and placed upon the shelves in the library, in West Forty-third Street. The collection numbers 23,000 volumes, and is a gift from the Society of the New York Hospital. The library is particularly rich in classical medical books and early magazines and publications, many of the older ones now more valuable as works of reference or curiosity than of any practical utility to the modern practitioner.

The transfer of the library will be of benefit to both the giver and the recipient. In its former rooms at the New York Hospital the books were little used, and the rather limited additions made to it in recent years did not render it as serviceable to students and practitioners of medicine as the Academy of Medicine library, to which particular attention has been given to keep it thoroughly up to date. The transfer and gift, therefore, have been mutually advantageous. In rare and ancient works the Academy library has been greatly enriched, and it is the largest gift ever received. A fine bronze tablet mentioning the gift is about to be placed in the library rooms.

The acquisition of this large number of books brings the collection of the Academy of Medicine up to 80,000 volumes, the second largest of its kind in this country, the first being the library attached to the Surgeon General's office at Washington. Many queer medical treatises are to be found in this new collection, and the physician who can read Latin without difficulty and can find a little time from his labors to dig into some of these vellum-covered books will be amply repaid by the amusement derived from them.

The oldest work is a large vellum work printed in 1479. It is by Albertus Magnus, and is printed in fine old black letter, the capitals done by hand in red and blue ink, and several of the pages bear marginal notes, showing that in its day the old book proved of service to some one. There are several fine Elzevirs in the collection, and the number of works printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is quite large, many being published in Venice, Leipsic, Amsterdam, and London.

Another interesting feature regarding this collection is that the library was started by the Society of the New York Hospital in 1796, and has thus remained intact for over 100 years before changing hands.

The New York Times

Illustrated
Magazine
Supplement

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

FEATURES:

Distinguished Bankers. Portraits of Edward E. Poor and Richard Delafield, President and Vice President of the National Park Bank of New York.

Guns that Won. Pictures of the big guns on our men-of-war, showing the method with which they are handled. Text by Henry Harrison Lewis, late of the United States Navy.

At Camp Wikoff. President McKinley's visit. Twelve pictures in all.

At Chickamauga. Picture of Company D, Eighth New York Volunteers.

The Canadian Commissioners. Half-page picture of the complete International Arbitration Commission in session at Quebec.

Return of Naval Militia. Picture of the home-coming reviewed by President McKinley and Mayor Van Wyck.

Bad Manners in Good Society. An interesting article by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

Edmund Clarence Stedman. Interesting story of the poet and critic. Picture of Mr. Stedman in his library at his home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

Frederick Douglass. Some anecdotes of the great negro, with a picture of the statue of Douglass to be unveiled at Rochester, on Sept. 20.

In the Theatres. Half-page of scenes from De Wolf Hopper's new comic opera, "The Charlatan," with pictures of Katherine Carlisle, Alice Judson, Nella Bergen, De Wolf Hopper, Alfred Klein, Edmund Stanley, Monk Price, and Arthur Cunningham. Portraits of Stuart Robson, Mabel Lane, Marie Burrough, Jessie Bateman, Sybil Carlisle, Marie Tempest, Hilda Moody, Paula Edwardes and Herbert Greham in "A Runaway Girl," and a half-page scene from "A Runaway Girl."

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Fiction. "Max." By D. G. Charles.

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A Club That Has Dinners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the inquiry of "W." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 13 and subsequent articles in the issues of Aug. 20 and 27 in regard to small literary clubs. I take pleasure in informing you that there is in existence a small club, organized in November, 1895, known as the Round Table Club, and would call your attention to the fact that its membership is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. This meets the suggestion of "Bellicent," in your issue of even date.

The annual dues are $15, payable half in February and half in October. That sum includes dinners. Meetings are held from October to May during the third week of each month. Dinner is served at each meeting. The Secretary of the club is George N. Thomssen of 432 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, and the Treasurer Samuel V. Constant, 120 Broadway.

S.

New York, Aug. 27, 1898.